DUE DATE SLIP

GOVT. COLLEGE, LIBRARY

KOTA (Raj.)

Students can retain library books only for two weeks at the most.

BORROWER'S No.	DUE DTATE	SIGNATURE

The Board of Economic Inquiry, Punjab.

PUBLICATION NO. 43.

(GENERAL EDITOR: J. W. THOMAS, B.Sc., B.Com.)

PUNJAB VILLAGE SURVEYS—7.

AN ECONOMIC SURVEY OF BHADAS,

A VILLAGE IN THE GURGAON DISTRICT OF THE PUNJAB.

INQUIRY

CONDUCTED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

F. L. BRAYNE M.C., I.C.S.

AND

SHIV DYAL, M.A.

[The Board of Economic Inquiry, Punjab, does not hold itself responsible for any opinions expressed or conclusions reached by the writers.]

1936.

PUNJAB VILLAGE SURVEYS

Published—

(*Old Series*)

BAIRAMPUR in Hoshiarpur District

HARIPUR AND MANGARH TALUQAS of Kangra District

(*New Series*)

GAGGAR BHANA in Amritsar District

GIJHI in Rohtak District

TEHONG in Jullundur District

KALA GADDI THAMMAN (Chak 73 G B) in Lyallpur District

NAGGAL in Ambala District

GAJJU CHAK in Gujranwala District

BHADAS in Gurgaon District

BHAMBU SANDILA in Muzaffargarh District

Forthcoming—

JAMALPUR SHEIKHAN in Hissar District

SOWER in Ferozepore District

DURANA LANGANA in Multan District

ABBASPUR in Montgomery District

DHAMRAI in Gurdaspur District

A complete list of Board's Publications is given at the back of the book

FOREWORD

Revisiting Gurgaon recently, two things were immediately obvious, first the great improvement in the cattle and secondly the disappearance of the vast muck heaps and that desolation of dirt and squalor which used to surround the villages Even if that had been all it would have been ample reward for all the work put into the District but obviously that is not all The biggest change of all which becomes as obvious as the other two as soon as one enters the village is the change in the mentality of the people The people are now conscious of their need for improvement and although still averse to taking the initiative themselves they are ready to respond to a strong lead Since 1928 there has been much back sliding but whenever the necessary stimulus has been applied they have immediately recovered the lost ground and made further advances Those who follow the new ways are no longer conspicuous and the subject of comment it is the supporter of the old life who is beginning to be self conscious and on the defensive

As for the Meos (attractive and cheery folk for all their faults!) who are the subject of the following survey they have changed out of all recognition When I joined the District in 1920 he (les) being extremely backward they were definitely unruly and again and again a First Class Magistrate and an armed guard had to be sent into the Mewat to prevent two tribes or factions from coming to blows It was hardly safe to enter some of the bigger villages even to do plague inoculation much less to arrest absconders Good farming cleanliness and education were unknown All that had changed even before I left the district Firozpur Tahsil had the best pits in the District The Brayne Meo High School was spreading the desire for education all over the Mewat and even into the surrounding Native States Meos were competing in ploughing competitions and indenting for good seeds and stud bulls and putting Persian wheels on to their wells More perhaps than any other tribe in the District the Meos were aroused to a consciousness of their extremely uncivilized condition and were making vigorous efforts to catch up the rest of the District The Meos have now unfortunately caught the Punjab epidemic of party faction and it threatens to wreck their wonderful school and to waste their many years of hard work and public spirited enterprise

The following paragraphs are taken from a paper written by me shortly after leaving Gurgaon and will explain the main features of what is called the Gurgaon Experiment *

The Gurgaon District adjoins the Delhi Province on the south and south west but belongs to the Punjab It has a population of over 700 000 people living in about 1 400 villages which vary in size from half a dozen huts to a thousand houses or more and are composed of all usual Hindustan tribes of Meos, Ahirs Jats Gujars Rajputs Brahmans etc

* See pamphlet of the same name available from the author —*Ed*

Mrs Brayne and I went to Gurgaon at the end of 1920 She was new to India and I had been away for six years We arrived, after a failed monsoon in a district labelled ever since the British first took it over, as very insecure Influenza had recently got a record bag in the district, the Indian Army was being demobilized as fast as the soldiers papers could be signed and the winter rains then failed altogether Every village we visited presented a more gloomy picture than the last There were thousands of ex soldiers with nothing to do and not a great deal to eat Many people were undoubtedly on short commons The canal only gave about 40 000 acres of crops and the only other green fields in sight were on the wells There was a little political non co operation in the towns but it soon yielded to treatment and we were able to devote the rest of our spare time to the study of the problems of village life

The people were poor desperately poor desperately dirty and unhealthy, with no conscious desire for anything better because they had no idea that anything better was possible The problem was not only to find remedies for the evils we saw around us put them into practice test them and prove their value but to win the confidence of the villagers convince them that we were both out to help and could really help them and finally make them want to help themselves

The whole problem did not present itself to us in a day and the cure did not come to us in a year or in several years It took seven years of study and experiment on the part of ourselves and all our fellow workers official and non official to work out what is called the Gurgaon Scheme It is briefly sketched in the report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture and is fully described in my book *The Awakening of Village India* * Our method of dealing with the villager is dealt with in a book called *Socrates in an Indian Village* * In October 1928 the Punjab Government described the work in a long pamphlet called *Rural Uplift in Gurgaon*

Briefly stated our object in Gurgaon was to jerk the villager out of his old groove convince him that improvement was possible and kill his fatalism by demonstrating that both climate disease and pests could be successfully fought He must be laughed out of his uneconomic and unhealthy customs and taught better ways of living and of farming

Our method was intensive propaganda aided by laughter and often by song Once you have gained the confidence of the villager you can poke fun at him and once you can use the great weapon of ridicule the battle is won If you will take a glance at Socrates you will see that the most successful form of lecture is a stream of good humoured chaff and banter As a friend among friends once you are admitted to friendship you can go anywhere and say anything no offence is meant or looked for and you can achieve your great object of making the villager think and argue and laugh at himself Once he does that he is lost rather saved as very few of the old customs that impede his progress will stand the light of reason or ridicule

The secrets of our success were to deal with the whole of village life to take the whole district as the field of operations and to deluge the area with every form of propaganda and publicity that we could devise or adopt

* Published by the Oxford University Press

or afford Uplift is a mass movement a combined assault and no area no part of life, and no method of attack can be neglected

There are several essentials in the campaign No custom must be attacked until we have found a satisfactory substitute or we shall merely replace one devil with seven Every position must be assaulted from as many directions as possible—for instance the filth of the village can be dealt with both from an agricultural and a health point of view—but religion must be left severely alone Barring religion however everything in village life is fair game

As everyone knows propaganda will move mountains there is no habit or custom that cannot be undermined with propaganda and no new method that cannot be popularized with propaganda as long as the campaign is sufficiently intensive and continuous and sufficiently lively

Wireless broadcasting we never had and loud speakers only once Once or twice we had the cinema but that was too expensive for us In any case our great ally the magic lantern was really a far better weapon for village to village lecturing and infinitely cheaper and easier to work

Next to the lantern came the strolling minstrels and glee singers an indigenous institution roped in and bribed to sing our dope They cost very little and hundreds of villagers would sit entrancled for hours while they told them in song how to wash the baby or what sort of wheat to sow! We plastered the walls with cartoons and posters distributed leaflets handbills and poems issued a weekly gazette organized shows and demonstrations and competitions—the Palwal ploughing championships were the best thing of their kind in India—and prizes were even given for poems and essays

Uplift is a live issue and no one must be allowed to forget it We preached it in season and out of season Not a village or villager but knew all about our campaign and was compelled to have an opinion about it to take sides and argue one way or the other We got the District talking and thinking and that was all we wanted as the evils we fought were so obvious and the remedies so simple that they were bound to be accepted on their merits before long if only we could get the people to discuss them No detail of village life was omitted no form of publicity neglected and no village spared

We made a great bid for the help of Youth and the Boy Scout when well trained and well led was our greatest ally He delighted to shock his parents by driving a coach and four through their pet prejudices and his elders could do nothing but look on and smile approval

The programme of Rural Uplift is simple The village must be cleaned by the villagers not by the menial castes and the pit is the solution of the problem Pits six foot deep are dug by every cultivator and there is collected —for future use in the fields—everything that now poisons the village, and one end is fitted up as a rustic latrine The dung cakes so commonly used for fuel must be abolished Substitutes can be and are being found and all cow dung must go back to the fields The houses must have windows and so on, simple remedies for simple ailments

The centre of the problem however is the uplift of the women Without properly trained and properly respected mothers you cannot have properly

brought up children The women must be taught to make their homes comfortable and bring up their children properly They must be made worthy of respect and the people must be taught to give them the honour they are due Unnecessary drudgery such as the flour mill and the dung cake must be eliminated to give them time to look after the children to make and mend their clothes and to tidy and brighten the home Thus and thus only shall we have the children brought up as good citizens and worthy of the future we hope to give to India Train the woman and the village will uplift itself Neglect her and we are ploughing the sands The best teacher of the child is its mother Let it learn uplift at its mother s knee

The training of the girls presented difficulties until the villagers recognized that the village school was just as much open to the girls as to the boys With the well known high standards of the Indian village the girls could safely be sent with their brothers and the next problem speedily arose how to teach them the domestic sciences For that we had to found a special School of Domestic Economy where village women teachers wives and other relatives were taught the rudiments of hygiene and sanitation as well as sewing knitting cooking and bringing up of children and then sent back to teach in their village schools The other special school known as the School of Rural Economy trained the male teachers and also the Village Guides

The women s work generally regarded as so difficult has been perhaps our greatest success possibly because the women are so keenly alive to the interests of their children that once they trust us they are ready to grasp at anything which may relieve their present condition of suffering and ignorance The foundations were laid by the devoted work of Mrs Brayne and the way in which she stood for hours in village after village inspecting the babies and advising their mothers soon won the confidence of the village women

Such are the very briefest outlines of the objects and methods of the Gurgaon Scheme of Rural Uplift It is a mass movement, and loses much of its force if applied on a small experimental scale or to only a part of village life It is a general attack a large scale offensive and not a series of trench raids that is going to roll back the forces of dirt squalor and ignorance in village India

F L BRAYNE

12th March 1936

Commissioner of
Rural Reconstruction Punjab

PREFACE

This Report deals with the village of Bhadas in the Gurgaon District in the south eastern corner of the Punjab In many ways the District presents a contrast to the conditions existing in the Punjab proper i e the land confined within the limits of the five rivers from which the Province takes its name Sandy soils replace the rich loams of the Central Districts the broken nature of the ground reduces the potentialities for extension of perennial irrigation and the whole business of cultivation hinges on a most capricious rainfall The people excepting for one industrious tribe are feckless and thriftless In Bhadas however we deal with Meos one of the minor but in some ways most interesting tribes of the Punjab They take ill to agricultural work and are superlatively reckless in alienating their land they have an abhorrence of account keeping but at the same time they have a strong tribal instinct and power of corporate action The report thus forms a valuable contribution to the knowledge of a particular people in the Punjab

The investigation was conducted in 1926 27 by Mr Kanwar Bahadur Varma B A LL B under the supervision of Mr F L Brayne M A I C S the then Deputy Commissioner of the District Later one of the regular investigators of the Board S Farzand Ali Shah B A conducted a re survey for six months in 1930 31 under the supervision of L Shiv Dyal M A a member of the Board Opportunity is here taken to thank Mr Brayne and L Shiv Dyal for their assistance in the inquiry at a sacrifice of much of their leisure also to the former for adding a Foreword to this Report In this Mr Brayne has given a short description of his Gurgaon Uplift campaign

For a number of reasons the Report could not be published earlier and the opportunity has been taken to bring the village records up to date as shown in Appendix D Perhaps the delay has not been all loss inasmuch as it has been possible to compare some of the conditions existing before the world wide agricultural depression set in with those of the difficult year of 1930 31 and subsequent years As usual an Introduction has been added to the Report giving a general summary of the main points brought out in the Inquiry but for discussion of particular problems the reader will need to turn to the text

J W THOMAS

CONTENTS

CHAPTER		PAGE
	FOREWORD	iii
	PREFACE	vii
	INTRODUCTION	xi
I	GENERAL	1
	APPENDIX—DUES AND DUTIES OF VILLAGE ARTISANS AND MENIALS	20
II	CROPPING AND CULTIVATION	24
III	IRRIGATION	39
IV	HOLDINGS	42
	APPENDIX—HISTORY OF FRAGMENTATION ON FOUR HOLDINGS	55
V	EFFECTS OF TENANCY	58
VI	LAND REVENUE AND TACCAVI	63
	APPENDIX—SOURCES OF PAYMENT OF REVENUE DEMANDS	70
VII	INDEBTEDNESS	72
VIII	MORTGAGES	83
IX	SALES OF LAND	97
X	SALES OF VILLAGE PRODUCE	101
XI	PURCHASES AND INDUSTRY	109
XII	PRICE OF LAND	115
XIII	YIELDS	118
XIV	RENTS	123
	APPENDIX—RETURN ON LANDS LEASED OUT	131
XV	EXPENSES OF CULTIVATION	139
XVI	CONSUMPTION	158
	APPENDIX—RATES OF MONTHLY FOOD CONSUMPTION	169
	APPENDIX A—BIRTH AND DEATH STATISTICS	171
	APPENDIX B—ROTATION OF CROPS	179
	APPENDIX C—CULTIVATORS INDEBTEDNESS	181
	APPENDIX D—DETAILS OF EXISTING MORTGAGES	185
	APPENDIX E—RECENT STATISTICS 1930 31 TO 1934 35	189
	APPENDIX F—QUESTIONNAIRE USED BY INVESTIGATOR	202
	GLOSSARY	221
	INDEX	232

LIST OF MAPS

I MAP OF THE PUNJAB *Frontispiece*

II MAP OF BHADAS VILLAGE FACING PAGE 1

III MAPS SHOWING FRAGMENTATION OF HOLDINGS—
(A) FIVE PROPRIETARY HOLDINGS (B) FIVE CULTIVATING HOLDINGS FACING PAGE 50

V MAPS SHOWING INCREASE IN FRAGMENTATION BY PARTITIONING OF AN HOLDING—
(A) BEFORE PARTITION (B) AFTER PARTITION FACING PAGE 51

quence of which this area presents serious drainage problems The slope in the north is towards Delhi the outflows converging at the Najafgarh Jhil in that province The centre and southern portions drain into the Nuh depression from all directions but there is an escape through the hills some ten miles south east of Nuh where the water doubles back to the south into Bharatpur State

The latest revenue records give the area of the District as 1 441 655 acres * of which only 159 069 acres (11 per cent) are irrigated 89 134 from wells 66 568 from canals and 3 367 from other sources There is only one perennial canal this is the Agra Canal which takes off from the Jumna River south of Delhi and passes from north to south through the centre of the Ballabgarh and Palwal Tahsils There is little flood cultivation from the Jumna River which here runs in a deep channel

As regards communications the District is fairly well served by railways except in the centre and south A metre gauge line of the B B & C I Railway from Delhi runs through the Gurgaon and Rewari Tahsils and goes on to Ajmer At Rewari a branch line runs north to Bhatinda *via* Hissar and another south to Alwar The G I P line (broad gauge) from Delhi runs parallel to the Agra Canal and goes on to Agra in the United Provinces Two metalled roads from Delhi run through the District The first follows the railway line to Agra *via* Ballabgarh and Palwal and the other to Alwar passes through the heart of the District connecting Gurgaon Sohna Nuh Bhadas and Firozpur Jhirka These roads are also connected with each other by two other roads Palwal Sohna and Palwal Nuh The total mileage of metalled roads is 198 and unmetalled roads 610 The railways and roads are particularly useful in bringing relief in times of scarcity but obstacles to more extensive road building are the sandy nature of the soil and in the hilly tracts the numerous ravines and streams

The rainfall averages twenty five inches but is very variable from year to year and what is more extremely partial often being heavy at one place and very little or none at all at another only a few miles away All these vagaries are due presumably to the situation of the District at the tail end of both the Bay (of Bengal) and the Arabian Sea currents (of the monsoon) but whatever the cause the resulting precariousness of the cropping is deplorable ‡ Most of the rain falls in summer between June and

---

* According to the latest (1933 34) statistics the area of the District is distributed as follows —

	Acres	Percentage
Forests		
Not available for cultivation	214 977†	14 9
Culturable waste	138 976	9 6
Current fallows	51 3 [illegible]	3 6
Net area sown	1 036 377	1 9
Total	*1 441 655*	*100 0*

(† 93 860 acres river bed)

‡ Gurgaon District Gazetteer p 18

September and the winter rains are scanty and uncertain Consequently the *kharif* (summer crop) is almost everywhere the important harvest and the *rabi* (winter crop) is extremely precarious

On an average of five years (1929 30 to 1933 34) the annual sown area was 1,210 418 acres of which *Kharif* formed 57 per cent and *rabi* 43 per cent Gurgaon is not a wheat growing district as this occupies only 8 per cent of the annual cropping and is usually grown for sale The principal crops are *bajra* (33 per cent of annual sown) gram (16 per cent) and barley (11 per cent) On account of the large number of cattle kept in the area—(Gurgaon forms the eastern limit of the well known Haryana cattle breeding tract)—fodder crops like *jowar* and *goi ar* are grown extensively amounting to 8 per cent of the annual cropping Sugarcane cultivation is not common because of the lack of moisture and the great amount of labour required Cotton however covers nearly 36 000 acres (3 per cent) The staple pulses are mung mash and moth (3 per cent) and the oil seed sarson (rape) covers about 78 000 acres (6 5 per cent)

There are eight towns (i e those having a population of over five thousand) in the District and 1 358 villages The latter are often built on tops of mounds and Bhadas is no exception The uneven nature of the ground makes the countryside liable to flooding so that the houses have to be on a higher level than the surrounding land The many recurring famines in the past often depopulated whole tracts and later new villages sprang up on the ruins of the older ones In Bhadas people come across remnants of these older villages when digging

The population of the District is predominantly Hindu and even the Muslim is half Hindu in mind and rite According to religions the figures are Hindus 493 174 (66 6 per cent) Muslims 242 357 (32 8 per cent) and others 4 632 (0 6 per cent) The most important cultivating tribes are Meos and Ahirs of whom somethin will be said later other cultivating classes are Jats Brahmans Rajputs and Gujars A characteristic of the Gurgaon District is the large number of people of the menial and artisan classes—they form 30 per cent of the population—and this might to a certain extent account for the indolent habits of the people and the low standard of living As Mr Brayne says Just as slavery ruined Rome so the menial castes have ruined the Gurgaon peasant The dignity of labour has gone and all drudgery is relegated to the menial castes as well as all technical work requiring manual skill The result is that the peasant refuses to do his own chores and his village is filthy and he loses all the training of hand and eye he would have if he had to make and mend his own implements and do his own skilled labour * Chamars (leather workers) and Chuhras (scavengers) are the most numerous and form 14 per cent of the total population in Bhadas they form 7 per cent It should however be noted that many of these menial classes have taken to cultivation and in Bhadas we find potters carpenters, water carriers and leather workers working as cultivating tenants

* Mr F L Brayne s note to the Royal Commission on Agriculture in 1926 Evidence Vol VIII p 601

Mr Darling describes the people thus "Song, poetry, and *bhang* are their delights, and they turn more readily to the pleasures than to the business of life Of finance they know nothing and care less, and if the men of Karnal are more thriftless than those of the Central Punjab the men of Gurgaon with the exception of the Ahirs, are even more thriftless than those of Karnal They are also amongst the most dirty and unhealthy in the province, and desperately poor"* The causes of this go back into the past, and may be explained in one word, 'Insecurity' both political and agricultural Lying in the shadow of the Imperial City of Delhi, around which have turned the destinies of India, the tract bore the brunt of the devastating upheavals of foreign invasions and internecine warfare until the *Pax Brittanica* brought relative peace The spirit of the troubled days still prevails however particularly among the Meos to whom "the restless life of the camp and the jungle" has always appealed rather than "the settled life of the farm and the village' † There is also the insecurity of harvests the effects of which have now been allayed to a considerable extent by improvements in the means of communication and the systematic organisation of relief The record of famine and drought is a sad chapter in the annals of the south western Punjab, and the District Gazetteers and the Famine Reports provide vivid but depressing reading of the "fruitless seasons and long patience of the people"‡ As the Rohtak Gazetteer says "With a very limited amount of moisture, the soil of this country is exceedingly prolific, all, however, depends on the rainfall When rains fail everything is lost and the soil becomes hard as iron The feature of absolute drought and failure of rain is a remarkable one in these parts Every considerable town and village can point to its former site or sites prior to such and such a famine or drought, which depopulated the country, and these occurrences appear to serve as eras in the popular record of the past '§

The following table shows the famine and scarcity years in Gurgaon The worst famine was the *Chalisa* (1783 84) which lasted for three years and is still remembered in the folklore of the people

Year—		
A D	*Sambat*	*Remarks*
1783 84	1840	Severe famine
1803 04	1860	Scarcity
1812 13	1869	Do
1817 18	1874	Do
1824 25	1881	Do
1833 34	1890	Severe famine
1837 38	1894	Do

* 'Rusticus Loquitur p 120
† M L Darling Punjab Peasant in Prosperity and Debt (1932) p 95
‡ A short description of these famines is given in Board's publication No 41 Cattle Survey of the Rohtak District pp 2 10
§ Rohtak District Gazetteer for 1883 84 p 34

(*Continued*)

YEAR— A D	Sambat	Remarks
1843 44	1900	Scarcity
1850 51	1907	Do
1860 61	1917	Famine
1868 69	1925	Scarcity
1877 78	1931	Famine
1883 84	1940	Scarcity
1896 97	1953	Do
1899 1900	1956	Famine
1905 06	1962	Scarcity
1907 08	1964	Do
1920 21	1977	Do
1928 34	1985	Do

From the above it will be seen that since 1900 there has been no famine in the District but scarcity still occurs The most recent one started in 1928 following a number of bad harvests and then coalesced with the general agricultural depression in 1930 Both remissions and suspensions of land revenue became necessary and certain relief works had also to be started *

One unfortunate feature of these famines and scarcity has been that they have often been followed by exceptionally heavy rainfall with the result that malaria (which exists in an endemic form in the District) carried off thousands of people already enervated by hunger and want An inquiry conducted by the Board showed that 46 per cent of the landowners of this region die without leaving male heirs the causes of this are yet to be investigated but it is probable that the low vitality of the people is largely responsible for this state of affairs

Another characteristic of the people is their uncleanliness This is reflected in the local proverb *Ya nahlawe dai ya nahlawen char bhai* meaning that a man gets only two baths in his lifetime one at birth by the midwife and the second at death by his relatives This is of course partly due to the scarcity of water but the results of dirty habits are evident in the high mortality tables Fever claims the largest number of victims and this term (in an uneducated community not able to differentiate between the maladies) covers a multitude of ills Plague also occurs in an epidemic form and was particularly severe in 1905 but in recent years the mortality from this disease has been low thanks to the organised efforts of the District authorities to inoculate the people in threatened areas The influenza epidemic of 1918 also hit the District hard According to the 1921 Census Report The mortality was heaviest in the south east of the province but there is some doubt as to the figures of Gurgaon as in that district there was an epidemic of relapsing fever going on concurrently with the influenza and it was impossible to separate the figures for the two †

* Rohtak Cattle Survey op c t pp 7 11 In the six years 1928 29 to 1933 34 Rs 4 89 887 of the land revenue of the Gurgaon D strict had to be rem tted

† Vol I p 61

As has been mentioned the Meos and the Ahirs are the chief agricultural tribes of the District The former Muslim by religion are numerically important forming 17 per cent of the total and 50 per cent of the Muslim population They claim to be Rajput by descent but their origin has not been definitely established and it has been suggested that they are the descendants of the primitive tribes of Rajputana In them however we find a combination of the Hindu and the Mohammadan and as this report shows they follow many of the Hindu customs and many have Hindu names Like Hindus they use the *dhoti* (loin cloth) and *kurta* (shirt) as well as earthenware utensils particularly plates which are broken after being once used The area they inhabit is called *Mewat*—(the place of the Meos)—and they practically own the Firozpur and a large part of the Nuh Tahsils It is unfortunate that they have copied the comparatively lazy Rajput in agriculture instead of the Jat The Ahirs Hindu by religion who mostly inhabit Rewari Tahsil offer an interesting contrast Living on the confines of the Rajputana desert where everything is dry as a bone, the industrious and frugal Ahirs have by unremitting toil compelled the soil to yield them a wonderful amount of produce and have by prudent thrift kept themselves and their lands free from debt although much of the land occupied by them is of an inferior quality * The Meos on the other hand are comparatively lazy and superlatively unthrifty Without the excuse of a barren soil or an excessive revenue they live so closely up to their income are so negligent in developing the resources of their land and indulge so in unwarranted expenditure that the failure of one harvest plunges them irretrievably into debt * They are bad cultivators and worse financiers but bold together with the closeness of a secret society † The Gurgaon District has one of the heaviest mortgage debts in the province and Chapter VIII of this report shows how fond is the Meo of mortgaging his land on very trivial pretexts The result is that practically the whole clan is held in fee by the money lender

The Meos however have their redeeming features Though Muslims their women do not observe purdah and it is said that they owe more than any other tribe in the District to the energy of their women who do most of the field work except the ploughing and clod crushing and they would do these also if there was no social stigma signifying widowhood attached to such work During the investigation a special inquiry was made to see how the women of Bhadas spent their time throughout the year and it will be seen from the report they were usually busy from cock crow until late at night ‡ Another characteristic feature of the Meo is his tribal instinct the tribe is divided into 12 *pals* and 52 *gots* and these sub tribes still possess a strong feeling of unity and the power of corporate action This results in a good deal of co operation in cultivation such as mutual assistance at the busy times of sowing and reaping Unfortunately this community feeling has also led to much waste on ceremonies the whole sub tribe may have to be invited to a wedding or a funeral feast The latter known as *kaj* is an expensive affair as its size denotes the prosperity of the host but fortunately

* Gazetteer p 100
† M L Darling Rust cus Loquitur p 141
‡ See page 6

the custom is on the decline During 1922 26 three big *kajs* in addition to minor ooes were celebrated in Bhadas to each of which from one to two thousaod people were invited and feted for three days

No accouot of the Gurgaon District wonld be complete without a meotion of the famous ' Gurgaon Experiment Mr F L Brayne M C I C S became the Deputy Commissioner of the District at the eod of 1920 aod was so struck by the miserable condition of the people by their poverty and lack of health the primitiveness of their farmiog the wastefulness of many of their customs, the squalor of their villages and houses and the depressed state of their women that he decided that something must be done on a large scale to remedy these evils * Bhadas came io for its share io the various uplift schemes aod one permanent result is in the veotilation in the upper storeys of the houses There are also manure pits though not so assiduously filled now aod a Hissar bull Improved varieties of seeds are also becoming popular and there has been some improvement in educatioo

For a fuller description of the District the reader is referred to the Gurgaon Gazetteer of 1910 and for recent conditions refereoce may be made to the various aouual pubhcations of government departments also to Mr Brayne s evidence before the Royal Commission on Agriculture † and to Mr M L Darling s trilogy on Punjab rural life ‡

The village of Bhadas shares in many ways the characteristics of the District and is more or less a typical Meo village It is situated on the metalled road which ruos from Gurgaon to Firozpur Jhirka the former town which is the headquarters of the District is a little over forty miles to the north and the latter the Tahsil headquarters about twelve miles to the south Bhadas covers 1 774 acres and is roughly in the shape of a quad rangle but narrower in the north than in the south The inhabited site is on a mound and from the north has the appearance of a small town the double storeyed houses staoding together in a haphazard sort of way from the south the aspect is of a ruined settlement At the time of the resurvey (betweeo October 1930 aod March 1931) the population was 811 in 184 families This gives an average of 4 4 persons per family which is the smallest figure io the villages snrveved so far by the Board A little over three fourths of the people were Muslims The chief cultivating tribes were Meos (Muslims) who formed 57 per cent of the entire population aod Mahs (Hindus) 6 per cent of the population The remaining 37 per cent were mostly composed of the artisan and menial classes such as potters grain parchers water carriers blacksmiths leather workers and scavengers This is also characteristic of the District where as mentioned earlier the lower classes form oearly a third of the population. Of the 184 families 117 (64 per cent) were wholly or partly dependent on agriculture and the remaining 67 families (36 per cent) independent of agriculture

Except for eleven acres which were under well irrigation the rest of the cultivated land (1 651 acres) was *barani i e* dependent on rainfall for the

---

* Rusticus p 191
† Evidence Volume VIII pp 57 102
‡ 1 Punjab Peasant in Prosperity and Debt
2 Rusticus Loquitur
3 Wisdom and Waste in the Punjab Village

maturing of crops In some years a little irrigation is received in Bhadas from the Kotla Bund—actually in 11 out of 26 years ending in 1934 35—but water is only available during the rainy season and when it is least required The Kotla Bund is an embankment which cuts through the north western portion of the village estate and has been constructed to stop the floods coming from the Firozpur hills during the rainy season from going to the Kotla Jhil about five miles to the north west the water is drained to the east by a channel along the bund Thus Bhadas shares with many other villages of the District, the problem of inundation from floods, and though the water quickly flows away, it fills the many hollows and these become excellent breeding places for mosquitoes

Detailed figures of births and deaths in Bhadas were collected for the twenty years 1915 34 and are shown in Tables 76 and 77 in Appendix A where deaths have been classified according to causes and by age groups In these twenty years 788 children were born 411 boys and 377 girls, the total deaths numbered 843 441 males and 402 females Thus there was a natural decline in the population, and both births and deaths were greater among the males than among females Table 77 also shows the high rate of infant mortality ten per cent of the children born in this period died within one month 22 per cent within one year and 46 per cent before they reached the fifth year of their life Mortality up to five years of age formed 44 per cent of the total deaths in the village Deaths among boys were more than among girls, and this reflects on the general ignorance of the village mothers since male children are usually better looked after than female in Indian villages The chief causes of death were ' fever " and influenza, followed by measles and chicken pox The record year for deaths was 1918 when the influenza epidemic was raging and most of the victims were women

The soil of Bhadas is mostly alluvial and though water is only nine feet below the surface, wells cannot be sunk freely owing to an underlying sand bed which will not bear the weight of the masonry cylinder Further a marked peculiarity of the Gurgaon District is the saltness or brackishness of the water supply in many parts and in Bhadas there was (and still is) only one well with water sweet enough to be used for drinking purposes, three other wells could be used for irrigation in times of necessity, while another six were lying disused These wells usually ran dry after two hours and had to be left for twelve hours to fill sufficiently to give water for another hour Temporary wells (called *dhenklis*) were also in use There is no Persian wheel in the village—popularising them in the District formed part of Mr Brayne s uplift campaign The water is drawn up in large leathern buckets (*charsa*) which require two yokes of oxen and at least four men to work the well and attend to the water channels

With over 99 per cent of the land *barani* the prosperity and failure of each harvest depends on the rains and these are most capricious The average annual precipitation at Firozpur Jhirka for nineteen years was 28 inches and ranged between ten and sixty inches—(Table 15) About 25 inches was the average of the monsoon fall, and, on the timeliness and volume of the rains in these months, depended the maturity of the *kharif*

harvest and the sowings for the *rabi*, the winter rains were important for the prosperity of the latter harvest Table 83 shows the failed and cropped areas annually in Bhadas in the ten years, 1925 26 to 1934 35 In this period, on an average, 37 per cent of the sown area failed every year, by harvests, 49 per cent of the *kharif* sown area failed, and 31 per cent of the *rabi* The causes of failure were deficiency of the rains, flooding, hail storms, frost and depredations by rats

The *rabi* (spring) harvest was the more important, accounting on an average for 67 per cent of the annual sown area This is contrary to the District figures which show 43 per cent area under *rabi* and 57 under *kharif* The most important crop was wheat, which occupied more than a third of the annual cultivated acreage, and here again Bhadas was different from the District, which has less than ten per cent under this crop Owing to the general indebtedness of the people, only a few people—"so few that they could be counted on fingertips'—had a surplus of this crop to take and sell in the markets the others had usually to part with it on the threshing floor to their creditors Other major *rabi* crops were gram barley and oil seeds, in *kharif*, bajra, cotton, jowar and fodder crops (such as chari and gowara) predominated

The methods of cultivation were the time honoured ones handed down from ancestors There were two modern ploughs but they were not much in use, weeding was only done to bajra and cotton and generally by the women Improved varieties of seeds were not used, though subsequent to the inquiry they had begun to be introduced It was found here as in certain other inquiries of the Board that manuring of land was not popular in unirrigated tracts, and the reasons adduced were that the manure was washed away in the rainy season, that gram, one of the principal crops in *barani* areas (since it could stand drought better) did not grow too well on manured land, and that, in seasons of deficient rainfall manure dried up the standing crops Some manure pits had, however, been dug, as a part of the uplift scheme, and some manure applied to crops, not because of any conviction on the part of the cultivators, but because the cleanliness campaign required filth heaps to be removed from the proximity of the houses and the refuse could as well be deposited in the fields as anywhere else.

Except for ten acres, all the culturable land was under the plough but the holdings worked were small, 34 per cent of the cultivators tilling 2½ acres or less, and 70 per cent ten acres or less only seven people cultivated between twenty and fifty acres Sixty seven per cent of the holdings were worked by single cultivators 33 per cent by two to five cultivators jointly, and only one by more than five persons jointly The proprietary holdings were also small In 1930 31 there were 255 owners of whom 75 belonged to other villages The cultivated area was 1,651 acres, which gave an average of 6 47 acres per owner, the average for 1900 was 6 74 acres, so that the area per owner had declined only slightly Sixty two per cent of the owners had less than five acres of cultivated land, and 82 per cent less than ten acres

Of the 1,651 cultivated acres, landowners worked 990 acres (60 per cent), occupancy tenants 17 (one per cent) and tenants at will 643 (39 per cent.),

the last mentioned included the first two classes as very often the area owned was not large enough to yield a sufficient income and extra land had to be taken on rent About half of the area under lease was on rental in kind (the usual share of the produce being half to the owner and half to the tenant) one quarter on cash rentals and one quarter on other rates One obstacle to taking land on lease was that in many cases the owners stipulated that no *kharif* crops were to be grown so that the tenancy in effect was for six months only The length of tenure in Bhadas (as in the other villages so far surveyed by the Board) was for one year only A special inquiry was made to find the value of the landlords share in the produce of ten unirrigated holdings let out on share rentals in 1925 26 and the results are summarised in Table 62 The income ranged from nil to Rs 49/14/3 per acre and averaged Rs 10/7/6 * Unirrigated holdings usually have a lower income than well and canal holdings and this accounts for the low return from land in Bhadas where except for eleven acres all the land is *barani*

Occupancy tenants numbered 15 and among landless tenants there were fifty people of the menial classes such as potters leather workers carpenters mendicants etc One reason for these people coming into the fields as tenants was the high mortality among owners and labourers in the 1918 influenza epidemic which reduced the working forces of cultivators families and created a dearth of labourers Some tenants in the village were the *bhaundedars* people of the lower classes who had been given some land from the village *shamilat* (common land) in lieu of certain services which they were rendering to the village proprietary body

Fragmentation both in proprietary and cultivating holdings was bad The following table summarised from Table 24 shows that very few of the holdings were in a single plot and that the majority had between two and ten plots —

	PROPRIETARY HOLDINGS		CULTIVATING HOLDINGS	
No of plots in each holding	*No of holdings*	*Per cent*	*No of holdings*	*Per cent*
1	24	16	106	36
2 to 5	42	28	97	33
6 to 10	44	30	50	17
11 to 25	33	23	42	14
26 to 39	4	3		
Total	*147*	*100*	*295*	*100*

With small and badly fragmented holdings the gamble in rains is further accentuated and this is reflected in the frequent suspensions and

* Reference may be made here to the *Farm Accounts* series of the Board s publications where detailed figures of income and expenditure of certain farms in ten districts of the Punjab have been kept over a number of years The latest in the series dealing with the year 1933 34 shows the average net income per acre as follows canal irrigated areas Rs 25/9/1 well irrigated areas Rs. 7/8/0 and unirrigated areas Rs 4/9/3 —(pages xvi xviii)

remissions of revenue demands shown in Table 84. Suspensions became necessary in ten out of twenty six years (1909 10 to 1934 35) in two of these 1918 19 the year of the influenza epidemic and 1928 29 which followed a number of bad harvests the year s full demand had to be deferred Remissions have had to be made annually from 1930 31 the amount written off in the five years ending 1934 35 being Rs 8 049 Cesses were deferred only in 1918 19 and 1928 29

Government demands do not appear to be a major cause of debt Of the thirty large medium and small owners examined as to the sources from which they met their revenue demands 11 paid out of sale proceeds while five did not find this sufficient and had to draw on their savings or wages or to borrow from relatives in one case a man had to mortgage his land and two small owners sold dung cakes and made the payment from the proceeds In all seven had to borrow in one way or another—(see Table 32)

A census of debt in 1926 27 showed that 41 per cent of the borrowings were against mortgage of land and 59 per cent were unsecured Of the latter 35 per cent of the debts were for professional use and 65 per cent for personal daily needs ceremonies etc About 40 per cent of the money was borrowed from agriculturist lenders 51 per cent from non agriculturist lenders and 9 per cent from the local Co operative Society In 1930 another census was taken of one year s debt of cultivators only and it gave an incidence of a little over Rs 280/ per indebted family only six families were not in debt The loans ranged from interest free debts to those carrying up to 37½ per cent non agriculturist creditors accounted for 63 per cent of the debts agriculturist 12 per cent the local Co operative Society 10 per cent and government (through *taccavi* loans) 15 per cent Bhadas appeared to be an exception to the general rule in the province in that *taccavi* was popular * Between 1921 34 nineteen such loans amounting to Rs 9 475/ were taken Rs 3 980/ for purchase of cattle Rs 985/ for fodder Rs 4 110/ for seed and Rs 400/ for sinking new wells

The causes of the debts outstanding in 1930 were 36 per cent for purchase of seed cattle fodder etc 34 per cent social observance, 8 per cent payment of land leases and revenue and 13 per cent for miscellaneous reasons—(Table 36) Full details of the Co operative Society s accounts are also given in the report and it will be seen that the chief causes of borrowing were repayment of old debts redemption of land and purchase of cattle and seed The rate of interest was 12 per cent but now (1935) it is 9 per cent From January 1931 to February 1935 only Rs 175/ of the capital borrowed had been paid back and Rs 1 693/ had been paid as interest on loans

There was no one in Bhadas whose main profession was money lending Including casual lenders there were however 103 people both in Bhadas and outside who had money owing to them 73 of them belonged to agricultural tribes and 30 to non agricultural tribes The investigator came to the conclusion that the former were in no way replacing the latter but rather complementing them and appeared to be as exacting and avaricious as the

* This was due to Mr Brayne s effort The Gurgaon District shows the largest amount borrowed from government in the province the balance outstanding in 1930 31 was about 22 lakhs of rupees and in 1933 34 144 lakhs

non-agriculturist money-lender The usual interest charges of both the classes were two per cent per mensem, if ornaments were mortgaged, only half the value of the article was advanced and interest at Rs 1/9/0 per mensem charged.

As regards secured indebtedness, it has already been mentioned earlier that the Meo is very prone to mortgaging his land In February 1931 there were 598 mortgages outstanding, the area involved being 970 acres, *i e*, a little more than half the area of the village The mortgage consideration was Rs 87,566/- or an incidence of Rs 91/ per cultivated acre mortgaged There were 418 mortgagors and 526 mortgagees Of the former 89 per cent were Meos and 9 per cent Mahs, of the latter 72 per cent were Meos, 13 per cent Mahajans (non agriculturists) and 5 per cent Mahs Thus the bulk of the mortgages was among agriculturists, but this did not preclude the influence of the non agriculturist lenders, since *benami* transactions (in which a puppet's name appears in the deed as the mortgagee and not that of the person advancing the money), were very prevalent in the tract The most common form of mortgage, however, was the usufructuary one, *i e.*, with possession until repayment of debts To discourage mortgaging, a rebate of 25 per cent was granted on the revenue demands on an unencumbered holding, but this did not appear to be any great incentive to stop the practice and the amount thus allowed stood at Rs 28/ only in 1930 31 there were only 14 holdings free of mortgage The recklessness in mortgaging land, often in very small pieces and for small amounts to meet some sudden emergency (such as arranging a feast for an unexpected guest) necessitated the posting of an extra revenue official to deal with the high mutation arrears which the tract showed every year, and quotations from this officer's note found on pages 94 6 are illuminating as regards the conditions in the tract

The causes of indebtedness were said to be the general ignorance of the people, their improvidence, the habit of bartering particularly by women who often gave an equal weight of grain for worthless trinkets, and social and religious ceremonies The result was that "indebtedness had so weighed down the people that they had little or no imagination, their minds had become dull and blank"—(page 82)

Thus, with an uncertain rainfall, small and scattered holdings and a high incidence of indebtedness, the cultivators were badly off At the same time they had very strong ideas regarding their prestige (*izzat*) and looked with contempt upon professions other than cultivation of land, and even in this they shirked a good deal of the drudgery There were no subsidiary industries in the village and leisure time was spent in smoking the hookah in gossip, or in visiting friends and relatives outside Further, there was a general unwillingness to emigrate In times of scarcity when the money-lender had closed his purse strings and credit had been exhausted, the men would take to manual labour, such as working on the roads, until better times came, leaving the village, however, was only a last resort There were only a few people in regular service outside, one was a sepoy, one a domestic servant, five were watchmen, two *patwaris*, two in the road gangs and one in charge of the local cattle pound, there were also two military pensioners residing in the village

CHAPTER I
GENERAL

1 The village of Bhadas is included in the Firozpur Jhirka *Tahsil* of the Gurgaon District It is situated on a metalled road which runs from Gurgaon to Firozpur Jhirka and then to Alwar Gurgaon is about 40 miles north of the village and Firozpur Jhirka and Alwar about 12 and 45 miles respectively in the opposite direction The *abadi*, or village proper, stands on a mound which is probably the remains of an old village site Even to day when excavating for the foundations of a new house the villagers often come across bricks animal bones broken utensils and the remains of implements of husbandry, which lead one to think that the mound consists of the ruins of former habitations The *zemindar* are unable to give any account of the extinction of the old village or of the origin of the present one, and Government records are also silent on the matter

The village area is roughly in the shape of a quadrangle, narrow in the north and broader in the south The surface is quite level and the soil is mostly alluvial, with a sub stratum of sand Water is easily obtainable being only about nine feet below the surface it is, however very saline and not very useful for irrigation There is only one well which supplies water for drinking A formidable obstacle against sinking wells is the under lying sand bed which becomes loose and gives way as soon as the water level is reached Thus well making is fraught with great difficulties and many dangers and this has tended to discourage it For a larger part of the year there is a dearth of water and cultivation is mainly dependent upon rainfall

The climate is for the most part dry and the rainfall in the monsoon is fairly heavy The annual average rainfall is about 28 inches The village area consists of low lying lands which are often submerged for short periods during the rainy season, although water does not stand for long except in hollows Most of it quickly flows away along the Kotla *Bund* to the north of the village, but the hollows are excellent breeding places for mosquitoes, which work havoc among the villagers during the malarial season

The villagers make *pacca* houses as they can easily procure bricks from the above mentioned mound, not infrequently the houses are double storied, with the upper storey at least, well ventilated and lighted The lower storey is generally dark and damp and a good breeding place for disease

*The figures in the margin refer to corresponding numbers in the Questionnaire used by the investigator and reproduced at the end of the book as Appendix A

The Meos, who are the chief tribe in the village, seem to have a dislike for cleanliness and have constructed their houses in a most haphazard manner. Most of the roofs are thatched with straw, only a few *pacca* roofs being found Here and there a well to do *zemindar* has built a stone house and roofed it with slates, both stone and slate being easily obtainable from the neighbouring hills. There are numerous short, filth strewn lanes and by ways in the village

The following is a translation of a vernacular record made by a British Government Official in 1877, which throws some light on the origins of the village —

"We proprietors know absolutely nothing about the first landowners and the time and place when and from which they migrated About half a century ago our ancestors Mangarta and Mangore, two real brothers, sons of Gao, caste Meo, sub caste *Gorual* migrated from village Saretah situated in Tajara Tahsil of Alwar State, and got possession of the village as proprietors But nothing is known about the ruling prince and the source from which we acquired proprietary rights *Pattis* and *thulas* (divisions and sub divisions of an estate) came into existence according to the desire of another of our ancestors For a long time the village has been divided into three *pattis* (Teeha, Mehraman and Nichla) and ten *thulas* Ownership is determined by possession

"We (*Malis*, *Mahajans*, Blacksmiths and Potters—*i e*, those belonging to non agricultural tribes) do not know in detail when or how our ancestors got proprietary rights It is said that we have held land as proprietors from the beginning and also have a share in the *shamilat* (common land) From time immemorial, the village has stood where it is at present and is known as Bhadas Our ancestors peopled the same site and the village retained its old name It has never been waste land since it was first inhabited"

The following kinds of soils are mentioned in the village *Bhasra* i *ex dauari* —

(*i*) *Chiknote*, or hard, black earth, which is usually the best soil from an agricultural point of view It however, requires much water, and as water is scarce, *zemindars* do not always covet it It occupies about 12 4 per cent of the cultivated area of the village

(*ii*) *Narmote*, or soft earth, which covers 68 5 per cent of the cultivated area, is softer than *Chiknote*, requires less water and is, therefore, more popular with *zemindars* It does not fail to produce a crop of some kind, even in seasons of excessive drought

(*iii*) *Magda* This is even softer than *narmote*. It cannot stand much water but, since the rainfall is seldom heavy, it ranks in quality next to *narmote*. It covers 12 7 per cent of the cultivated area. I. 1.

(*iv*) *Bhur*, or sand, is the least valuable type and covers 6 4 per cent. of the cultivated area.

The total area of the village in 1930 (according to the *Jamabandi* of 1927 28, then in force) was 1,774 acres made up as follows :—

		Acres
(*a*)	Cultivated area	1,651
(*b*)	Culturable waste	9
(*c*)	Unculturable waste	114
	Total	*1,774*

The *Milan Raqba* statement given in Chapter II. shows the rise and fall in the cultivated area during the years 1899 1900 to 1929 30 The unculturable waste was made up as follows .—

	Acres.
Village site	35
Pairs (threshing floors)	1
Ponds	11
Wells	1
Cremation ground	1
Rest-house	1
Paths	12
Roads (District Board 6, P W D metalled 15)	21
Kallar	4
Graveyards	13
Village waste	1
Kotla Canal	10
Total	*114*

2. The following table shows the population of the village at different censuses — I. 2

Table 1

Population of Bhadas at Different Censuses

Year.	Total population	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) on the previous figures
1881	1,245	..
1891	913	—27
1901	1,506	+65
1911	912	—39
1921	691	—24
1926*	846	+18
1930†	811	—4
1931‡	855	+5

*Census taken by the investigator in 1926 (first inquiry).

†Census taken by the investigator in November, 1930 (second inquiry)

‡Muslims 657 (359 males, 298 females), Hindus 188 (98 males, 90 females), 10 Jains 3 males, 7 females)

The big fall in population between 1901 and 1921 is most striking During the decade, 1901 11, the high mortality was probably due to plague which took a heavy toll of human life in the Gurgaon District. the decrease in the population in the next decade, 1911 21, might be accounted for by the prevalence of the influenza epidemic and other fevers in 1917 18 The period 1921 26 shows an increase of 18 per cent , these were healthy years when mortality records reached the lowest ebb, viz , 10 in 1923 Again there was a fall in population in the period 1926 30 which was chiefly due to the prevalence of influenza and fevers in the year 1929, when 47 out of 104 deaths were attributed to these causes

A detailed enquiry was made in 1930 showing the distribution according to age sex, religion and caste, and the results are shown in Table 2, such figures are not available for the ordinary censuses The people are predominently Muslim, this community accounting for 67 3 per cent of the population and Hindus for 23 7 per cent Meos (Muslims) constitute about three fifths of the entire population (57 per cent) Malis, potters and Chamars—all Hindus—come next accounting for 6 3, 5 9 and 4 7 per cent respectively, followed by Muslim *Faqirs* (4 8 per cent) Males outnumber females, the figures being 418 and 393, respectively

Vital statistics for the years, 1915 to 1934 have been collected from the registers kept in the office of the Civil Surgeon, Gurgaon and the birth and death statistics together with a note on the mortality among different classes of the village community are given in Appendix A The high mortality amongst infants is largely attributable to the ignorance of the people in matters relating to health Deaths at birth are chiefly due to the ignorance of the so called midwife, the insanitary mode of living, and the unwholesome surroundings at the time of confinement The low roofed, dark, ill ventilated, close, stuffy and often stinking, room where the bed for the expectant mother is placed, coupled may be with the ministrations of a low born cobbler woman, perhaps partially blind, with a dirty pair of hands and dirtier clothes, work havoc with both mother and child.

There is a Zenana Mission Hospital at Pinangwan, a village about 4 miles away and also a District Board Dispensary at Nagina, another village about a mile and a half from Bhadas, but no advantage is taken of these institutions by the villagers here When anyone is ill resort is had by the patient, or by those looking after him to the crudest methods of medical relief They may get such herbs or drugs as may be prescribed by the village 'quack' at Nagina or resort to their own traditional medicines.

Table 2

Distribution of Population in November, 1930, according to Sex, Age, Caste and Religion

Caste	Males							Females							Grand Total	Percentage of total population
	Under 5 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 54 years	55 years and over	Total	Under 5 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 54 years	55 years and over	Total		
MUSLIMS—																
Meos	46	35	26	45	88	6	246	42	27	24	55	66	2	216	462	76 96
Butchers	3	1	1	4	4		13	3				7		10	23	2 83
Sheikhs		1			1		2								2	0 25
Blacksmiths		1	2		3		6	1	2			2		5	11	1 36
Barbers	2		1		3		6			2	2	2		6	11	1 36
Water carriers	2	1	2	3	2		11	2	2	2	2	4	1	13	24	2 96
Washermen				1			1		4	1		1		6	7	0 86
Mirasis	2	2			3	1	8	2			1	3		6	14	1 73
Oil pressers		3		1			4	1		1	1	2		5	9	1 11
Faqirs	1	1	3	6	4	2	17	6	1	2	5	7		22	39	4 80
Jogis	2	2	1	2	4		11		2	1	2	2		6	17	2 10
Total	*58*	*47*	*36*	*69*	*112*	*9*	*324*	*57*	*38*	*33*	*68*	*96*	*3*	*295*	*619*	*76 32*
HINDUS—																
Malis	5	3	4	7	6	2	27	5	5	1	8	4	1	24	51	6 28
Mahajans				2	2		4		1	2	3	1		7	11	1 36
Goldsmiths				1	1		2								2	0 25
Woodworkers		1			2		3	1	2		1	1		5	8	0 99
Potters	6	2	2	5	6		21	10	1	3	9	4		27	48	5 92
Maniars	1	1			1		3		1			1		2	5	0 62
Sadhus			1		1		2				1			1	3	0 37
Bharboonjas	1			2	1		4			2	2		1	5	9	1 11
Chamars	4	3		5	5	2	19	3	2	2	4	7	1	19	38	4 68
Scavengers		1	3	2	3		9	2		2	3	1		8	17	2 10
Total	*17*	*11*	*10*	*24*	*28*	*4*	*94*	*21*	*12*	*12*	*31*	*19*	*3*	*98*	*192*	*23 68*
Grand Total	*75*	*58*	*46*	*86*	*140*	*13*	*418*	*78*	*50*	*45*	*99*	*115*	*6*	*393*	*811*	*100 0*

There were several cases of pneumonia in the village in 1926 27 when the investigator was living there and most of the sufferers succumbed to the disease owing to lack of proper treatment The villagers are quite uninterested in methods of sanitation Something has already been said regarding the condition of their houses and of the village generally and it may be added that the ordinary habits of cleanliness (*e g*, bathing) are almost unknown amongst them Callous disregard of disease and the mode of living are also responsible for the numbers of blind or partially blind persons, there being 7 (3 men and 4 women) totally blind and 10 (7 men and 3 women) blind in one eye This loss of one or both eyes is almost always due either to small pox or eye sores

The investigator made a special inquiry into the question as to how the womenfolk spent their time during the year, with particular reference to the time they gave daily to the washing and care of their children The results of this inquiry are given below —

April to October may be called the busy season and November to March the slack season for the womenfolk In the former the housewife generally leaves her bed at about 4 a m and grinds corn until 5 a m From then to 6 o clock she collects manure and makes dung cakes For the next two hours she cooks breakfast for the family churns milk, washes herself and, if time permits, which is very seldom, she washes the children as well Between 8 a m and 9 a m she takes food to her husband and other labourers working in the fields Even while there she does not waste her time but cuts some fodder and brings it home for the cattle, giving about another hour to chopping it Then two hours are spent in cooking the midday meal and taking it to the fields at noon Until 2 p m she cuts more fodder to bring home and again in the afternoon she may spend three hours or so in chopping the fodder since it is required for the bullocks during the night From 5 to 8 p m she is cooking and serving the last meal of the day May be another two hours are taken up in boiling the milk setting milk for curd and looking after the general household work with the result that during this season the children are almost entirely neglected

In the slack season the housewife rises about 5 a m and grinds corn until sunrise Then she sweeps the house washes herself churns milk and cooks breakfast until about 9 o clock Afterwards she makes dung cakes and then goes out to the fields to get fodder, which she cuts at home from about midday until 5 o'clock, or is engaged in cleaning corn for grinding, looking after the house and, lastly, washing the children if time remains

This is often overlooked, however, in favour of some other more pressing duty or in order to go to the bazar at Nagina, which is a frequent way of spending time with some of the *zemindars* and their wives during the slack season From 5 to 7 p m she cooks, serves the supper and then up to 10 p m boils and sets milk for curd, "and so to bed" I 2.

The birth of a first male child in a family and all deaths, are accompanied by certain customs and ceremonies which entail considerable expenditure The amount varies with the event and status of the family concerned Efforts have been made to avoid giving exaggerated figures and the following record is believed to reflect the true state of affairs

(*a*) A Meo landowner with a medium sized holding incurred the following expenses in connection with the birth of his first son on the 29th July 1929 Two maunds of *gur* valued at Rs 13/5/3, were distributed among his brothers, *kamins*, and those who came to offer congratulations Two of his sisters were given some *gur* and a she buffalo worth Rs 19/ One of these two sisters had three children and she was given clothes for herself and the children, worth Rs 7/, the other sister was also given clothes worth Rs 4/ The daughter of his maternal uncle also came and received clothes worth Rs 3/ Re 1/ was given to the midwife for her services while the *mirasi* and the barber received 10 seers and 5 seers of wheat, respectively, the wheat was home produced and was worth about Rs. 1/4/0. Thus the total expenditure incurred amounted to Rs 48/9/3

(*b*) A small Meo landowner of the village, whose father aged 65 years, died on the 28th September 1930, incurred the following expenditure on the funeral ceremonies The body was bathed and wrapped in a shroud of *latha* (long cloth) 22 yards long, purchased for Rs 5/ from Nagina A flat stone was bought for Rs 4/ to cover the grave On the third day two seers of parched grain and half a seer of *ilaichidana* (sweetmeat) worth 12 annas were distributed among those who attended The *Mianji* recited the *Al Quran* for three successive days in the name of the departed soul and for this he received Re 1/ in cash, as well as a turban and a sheet of cloth worth Rs 2/ The same day the *khatam* ceremony was observed when the brothers and the menials were given rice and *shakkar* costing Rs 14/2/0 The total expenditure amounted to Rs 26/14/0

3 A census of the married population was taken in 1927 (during the first inquiry), when each married person was asked to state his or her age and also when married for the first time The results are given in the I. 3

following table where the married people have been classified according to caste and age

Table 3

Age of Marriage among Different Communities

Community	Below 5 Years		Between 5 10 Years		Between 11 25 Years		Between 6 40 Years		Total	Percentage of the community total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Meos		1	8	20	134	192	3		258	56 9
Mahis	1				13	11			25	52 1
Khatris			1	1	1	2			5	71 4
Mahajans	1			4	3	1			9	69 2
Mirasis				2	5	4			11	73 3
Kumhars				2	11	8			21	52 5
Jogis	2		1		6	3			12	66 7
Faqirs		1	2	4	8	4			19	51 4
Sheikhs					2	3			5	71 4
Chamars		1	2	1	10	12			26	63 4
Mallahs					2	3			5	60 5
Scavangers				2	4	2			8	66 7
Washermen					3	3			6	75 0
Water carriers				3	6	7	1		17	60 7
Blacksmiths					3	2			5	50 0
Butchers			1	2	9	8			20	60 0
Oil pressers					2	4			6	50 0
Barbers			1	1	1	1			4	57 1
Total	4	3	16	42	223	200	4		492	58 2
Grand Total	7		58		423		4		492	
Percentage of married to total population	1 4		11 8		85 9		0 9		100 0	

A study of the table shows that— I 3,

(*a*) Marriages of children under 5 years of age are by no means unknown

(*b*) By far the largest number of the people of every community marry between the ages of 11 and 25 and there is no great difference in the numbers of each sex marrying within this age period

(*c*) There were no marriages of people over the age of 40

(*d*) In 1927 there were 492 married persons in the village forming 58 2 per cent of the total population of 846

The general tendency is to marry as early as possible and, if enough money is forthcoming for its celebration, all considerations as to the respective ages of the parties are brushed aside Marriages are always expensive, as in nearly 95 per cent of cases a lump sum as a price, has to be paid to the parents of the bride

The following two cases show the customs and ceremonies which are observed in connection with (*a*) a son s marriage, (*b*) a daughter's marriage, by Meos especially, and by other castes to a large extent

(*a*) A , a Meo landowner of the village who supplemented his income from agriculture by his earnings as the village watchman, married his son in April, 1930 Since betrothal is necessary before marriage, the barbers and *mirasis* usually make all the preliminary arrangements between the parties concerned Therefore early in 1927 the barber and the *mirasi* from Bhadas went to a neighbouring village in connection with the match making and there they met another Meo, B , who agreed to give his daughter in marriage provided a certain sum was paid to him by A The barber having already taken A s consent decided to pay Rs 372/ , Rs 22/ at the betrothal ceremony (which may be considered as earnest money), and the balance at the time of *Nikah* In March 1927, B paid a visit to A 's house when the betrothal ceremony took place A paid the agreed Rs 22/ and on the same day entertained his kinsmen as well as B and his barber and *mirasi* with sweet rice The quantities used were —

		Value		
		Rs	a	p
Rice 1½ maunds	..	15	0	0
Sugar, 25 seers		9	0	0
Ghi		10	0	0
Total	..	*34*	*0*	*0*

He gave to each of B 's two menials a sheet of cloth and a turban, all valued at Rs 5/-

Marriage—B sent a formal letter through his barber fixing the 17th April 1930, as wedding day The barber on reaching A was given Re 1/ in cash and entertained for two meals with sweet rice which cost Rs 1/8/0 The same day the *bakhari* ceremony was observed when 20 seers of wheat, worth Rs 1/8/0, were boiled and distributed amongst A's kinsmen in Bhadas

Four days before the marriage B's barber brought *tel* (oil) and was given Re 1/ in cash and entertained with sweet rice costing Rs 1/8/0 Early in the morning of the marriage day, preparations were made to celebrate the *Sihra bandan* ceremony and to collect *neota* The members of the community and the invited guests were entertained with rice and *shakkar* The expenditure thus incurred was —

		Rs	a	p
Rice	8 maunds valued at .	53	5	3
Shakkar	5 ,, , ,	40	0	0
	Total .	*93*	*5*	*3*

The *lamins* received gifts on this occasion as follows —

	Rs	a	p
Water carrier	4	0	0
Potter	4	0	0
Mirasi	4	0	0
Barber	4	0	0
Chamar	2	0	0
Sweeper	2	0	0
Total	*20*	*0*	*0*

In addition Rs 5/ were also distributed amongst the sisters of the bridegroom and beggars

A had clothes made for his son and the bride which cost him Rs 22/ The marriage party consisting of about 40 people, started in the evening on the journey to the house of the bride's father and the *Nikah* ceremony took place the same night A lump sum of Rs 350/ was paid to B as previously arranged and next day the marriage party returned to their homes in the village The total expenditure incurred came to Rs 557/13/3 which is a heavy burden for an average *zemindar*

(*b*) C, one of the well to do Meo landowners of the village cultivating about 22 acres of his own land had his daughter married in March 1930 but he did not ask for any money for the girl The betrothal ceremony had taken place in 1917 and had entailed no expenditure In the years 1918 and 1922 C got two loans of Rs 100/ each

from D, the father of the prospective bridegroom but these were repaid, without interest, in 1923 In 1922 D bought a silver *hansli* (an ornament worn round the neck) worth Rs 15/ for the prospective bride and C gave Rs 21/ to D in connection with this ceremony I 3

C sent a formal letter by the barber fixing the 15th March 1930 as the date of the marriage and the *bakhari* ceremony took place then One and a half maunds of *gur* and 35 seers of wheat (value estimated at Rs 13/8/0) were boiled and distributed among their kinsmen Again 30 seers of *gur*, worth Rs 5/ were distributed for *neota* among those who assisted at the ceremony Three days before the marriage the *tel* ceremony took place when 15 seers of wheat worth Rs 1/8/0 were distributed The marriage party arrived on the fixed date and was entertained for three days according to the usual custom The expenditure incurred in connection with the entertainment of the marriage party and the kinsmen was —

		Value Rs	a	p
Rice	10 maunds	91	0	0
Shakkar	9 ,	65	13	0
Ghi	2	115	5	0
	Total	*272*	*2*	*0*

C gave Rs 25/ to D on his arrival for the *nikah* ceremony and after it Re 1/ was given to the bridegroom The dowry of the bride was made up as follows —

Silver Ornaments—	*Weight in tolas*	*Value* Rs	a	p
One *hansli*	25	17	3	0
Two *karas*	16	11	0	0
chhan	20	17	8	0
, *pachheli*	20	13	12	0
One *mala*	35	30	10	0
Two *jhumkas*	8	7	0	0
Six *bali*s	5	3	12	0
One *bala*	20	13	12	0
	Total	*114*	*9*	*0*

Copper Utensils—	*Value* Rs	a	p
One kettle, cover, jug, drinking vessel, Two plates, One cup	15	0	0
Two cows worth	25	0	0
Grand Total	*154*	*9*	*0*

C gave the bridegroom a gold ring weighing one *tola* as well as a silver *bankra* both valued at Rs 37/ He also gave 5 *ters* (each comprising one *angi* one *chaddar* and one *ghagra*) worth Rs 8/ to the female relatives of the bridegroom

On the day of departure the *milap* (introduction) ceremony took place when Rs 25/ were given to the bridegroom s father for distribution among the nearest relatives accompanying him The bridegroom went to *salam* his mother in law and received Rs 10/ and when leaving the father of the

I. 3 bridegroom was given Rs. 52/- by C Thus the marriage ended and the total expenditure had been Rs. 626/1/0 for both the betrothal and marriage ceremonies

I 4 4. The following table shows the number of persons and the number of families in each caste, all persons in one household, who have a common kitchen, are reckoned as one family Thus a household consisting of two brothers, their wives, four children and uncle would be reckoned as

TABLE 4.

Number of Persons and Families in each Caste in 1930.

Castes	Number of families	Percentage of total number of families	Total number of persons	Percentage of total number of persons	Average number of members per family
Meos	105	57 07	462	56 96	4 40
Butchers	4	2 17	23	2 83	5 75
Sheikhs	1	0 54	2	0 25	2 00
Blacksmiths	2	1 09	11	1 36	5 50
Barbers	3	1 63	11	1 36	3 66
Water carriers	5	2 72	24	2 96	4 80
Washermen	1	2 54	7	0 86	7 00
Mirasis	3	1 63	14	1 73	4 66
Oil pressers	2	1 09	9	1 11	4 50
Faqirs	9	4 89	39	4 80	4 33
Jogis	4	2 17	17	2 10	4 25
Malis	12	6 52	51	6 28	4 25
Mahajans	2	1 09	11	1 36	5 50
Goldsmiths	1	0 54	2	0 25	2 00
Wood workers	2	1 09	8	0 99	4·00
Potters	12	6 52	48	5 92	4 00
Maniars	1	0 54	5	0 62	5 00
Sadhus	1	0 54	3	0 37	3 00
Mallahs	2	1 09	9	1 11	4 50
Chamars	7	3 81	38	4 68	5 43
Scavengers	5	2 72	17	2 10	3 40
Total	*184*	*100 0*	*811*	*100 0*	*4 40*

one family if they had a common kitchen. The average size of a family is about four and a half persons and there is little difference in this respect among Meos and Malis 1 4

5 (1) The following table shows the number of (a) persons and (b) families who depend on agriculture for their livelihood 1 5 (1)

TABLE 5

Extent to which each Caste is dependent upon Agriculture

Castes	Number of (a) Persons (b) Families—							
	Wholly dependent on agriculture		Partly dependent on agriculture		Independent of agriculture		Total	
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
Meos	[illegible]	60	135	[illegible]	49	1	462	105
Malis	43	10	[illegible]	1	3	1	51	12
Barbers					11	3	11	3
Butchers	10	1	8	1	5	2	23	4
Water carriers			6	1	18	4	24	5
Manjars					5	1	5	1
Blacksmiths					11	2	11	[illegible]
Faqirs	14	[illegible]	5	1	[illegible]0	6	39	9
Chamars			19	3	19	4	38	7
Sadhus					3	1	3	1
Miras					14	3	14	3
Oil pressers					9	2	9	2
Goldsmiths					[illegible]	1	[illegible]	1
Sheikhs					2	1	2	1
Potters			21	5	27	[illegible]	48	1[illegible]
Washermen					7	1	7	1
Woodworkers			4	1	4	1	8	[illegible]
Mahajans			8	1	3	1	11	[illegible]
Mallahs			9	2			9	2
Jogis					1	4	1	4
Scavengers					17	5	17	5
Total	*345*	*3*	*2[illegible]0*	*44*	*[illegible]46*	*6*	*811*	*184*

I 5 (1). The following table shows the status with respect to land in the case of both persons and families, for each caste in the village, *i e*, the numbers of rent receivers, cultivating owners, tenants and labourers

Table 6.

Status with respect to Land

Castes	Number of (a) Persons, (b) Families —											
	Rent receivers only (i e non cultivating owners.		Cultivating owners		Rent payers only (Tenants)		Labourers		Others		Total	
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
Meos	3	1	403	85			44	16	12	3	462	105
Malis			48	11					3	1	51	12
Barbers									11	3	11	3
Butchers					18	2			5	2	23	4
Water carriers					6	1			18	4	24	5
Maniars									5	1	5	1
Blacksmiths									11	2	11	2
Faqirs					10	3	10	3	10	3	20	9
Chamars					19	3	6	1	13	3	38	7
Sadhus									3	1	3	1
Mirasis							4	1	10	2	14	3
Oil pressers									9	2	9	2
Goldsmiths									2	1	2	1
Sheikhs							2	1			2	1
Potters					21	5			27	7	48	12
Washermen									7	1	7	1
Wood workers					4	1			4	1	8	2
Mahajans			8	1					3	1	11	2
Mallahs									9	2	9	2
Jogis									17	4	17	4
Scavengers							8	2	9	3	17	5
Total	3	1	459	97	97	15	74	24	188	47	811	184

(2) The cottage industrialists are the weavers potters, tailors and goldsmiths, together comprising 67 persons in sixteen families Weaving is done on handlooms by three families of 13 per ons They are cobblers (*chamar*) by caste who have taken to this occupation as a means of earning their livelihood, but they only weave very rough (*khaddi*) cloth They do not sell the cloth woven by them as yarn is always supplied to them by the people who want the cloth prepared The potters (*kumhars*) have eleven families totalling 45 persons There is one family of tailors, with 7 members The head of this family can do rough tailoring work and prepares old fashioned coats or *angrakhas* worn by the Meos and others; he possesses a small sewing machine There is also one household of goldsmiths (*sunars*) comprising two men, the tools used by them are crude and consequently they only turn out rough work I 5 (2)

(3) There are seven families with 23 persons who do not follow any productive calling but live on charity, begging religion, etc Two families of eight persons are *Jogis* by caste, of these the head of one family (five persons) is the village *chaukidar* There is one family of two persons, *Sheikhs*, who do some manual labour One family (three persons) are *Sadhus* by caste and three families (10 persons) *faqirs* of the latter one family is that of the village *mullah* (2 persons) another family (4 persons) lives partly by casual labour and partly by begging I 5 (3)

(4). There are five artisan families in the village with 20 persons, as follows — I 5 (4)

		Persons	*Families*
Carpenters —			
Khati		8	2
Faqir		1	1
Blacksmiths	..	11	2
Total	..	*20*	*5*

(5) The number of field labourers and their families are 32 and 13, respectively Field labourers do not form a class by themselves, and the number given above included only those who were engaged in field labour at the time of the inquiry It is quite likely that as soon as they were free from that occupation, they took to some other kind of labour, or started cultivation as tenants at will if they were able to rent a piece of land For this reason their number has been included in the general sub heading above. I 5 (5)

I 5 (6) (6) As many as 159 persons in 31 families, whose principal means of livelihood is agriculture, have also a subsidiary calling, such as selling fuel or plying *gaddas* for hire Twenty six of these families (129 persons) are Meos, and one member from each is engaged in some subsidiary calling and thus assists in the maintenance of his family Nineteen of the families (84 people) are casual labourers The head of one family (seven members) is the *chaukidar* of the Rest House, while the head of another family of four persons is the village *chaukidar* and that of another family of five people is a *patwari* Another family of six people is that of the assistant *patwari*, while two are families of *sahukars* (19 persons) who advance grain on *sawai* (56¼ per cent interest per annum) and *deohri* (125 per cent per annum) The head of another family (five people) has the reputation of being a notorious gambler

One family (five people) is Mali by caste, the head being a *chaukidar* at Kotla Bund There is one family (eight people) butchers by caste, occasionally they slaughter animals and sell meat, one member of this family is a labourer in Calcutta The head of one family (six people) *saqqa* by caste, is a tenant cultivator and in addition works as a water carrier One family (five people) is *faqir* by caste but the man is also a casual labourer One family (six people), *chamar* by caste, also depend on *kasangottoo* (doing definite cultivation work for the customary payment) Two families (nine people), Mallah by caste, roast grain in addition to cultivation work

I 5 (7) (7) Thirty people in seven families depend mainly on a profession other than agriculture, but follow agriculture as a subsidiary calling Of these one family (three people) is Meo by caste, their main occupation is casual labour Four families (fifteen people) of *kumhars* mainly depend upon pot making and plying donkeys for hire A woodworker with three other people in his family, is also a cultivating mortgagee The head of a *Mahajan* family (eight people) is a shopkeeper who supplements his income by cultivation

I 5 (8 9) (8 9) There are only two people who live outside the village for a large part of the year and earn their livelihood elsewhere leaving their families in Bhadas One is in the army and the other is a domestic servant in some city There is no one from this village following any of the learned professions Two men (one Meo and the other Jogi) are *chaukidars* receiving Rs 6/ per mensem each, another (a Meo) is the *chaukidar* of the Rest House for which he draws Rs 14/ per mensem One Jogi and two Mahs are *chaukidars* at Kotla Bund, each getting Rs 14/- per mensem Two men (a *faqir* and a *mirasi*) are *hiramasi* (road menders) for which they

receive Rs 13/ per mensem each A scavenger in the employment of the District Board at the village cattle pound gets an allowance of Rs 3/ per mensem Two Meos are *patwaris* one drawing Rs 30/ and the other Rs 15/ per mensem There are two (a Jogi and a Lohar) military pensioners in the village each drawing Rs 6/ per mensem I 5 (8 9)

(10) Six people in four families live on money lending and trade There is no proper money lender in the village but there are three families of small shopkeepers two of whom are *Malajans* and one a butcher by trade Three of the village butchers are traders in cattle and their families live in the village the traders themselves return periodically to see their families and to take away cattle to sell in distant places I 5 (10)

No income tax has so far been paid by anyone in the village

6 As the average *zemindar* has very strong ideas regarding his prestige (*izzat*) and looks with contempt upon any profession other than the cultivation of land (even in cultivation he shirks much of the necessary drudgery) he dislikes the idea of following any subsidiary profession and will not do it unless hard pressed by hunger His leisure hours are spent either with his hookah or in gossip or going with his wife to the bazar at Nagina for shopping or he may repair his house if necessary or thresh some *mung* Cultivators who are not well off and who do not command credit have perforce to do something to make both ends meet but these men are looked down upon by their fellows I 6

7 In addition to their unwillingness to follow any subsidiary calling whether agricultural conditions are normal or abnormal the agriculturists are very reluctant to leave their homes to get a job elsewhere In abnormal times the average *zemindar* has recourse to his creditor s purse and will do nothing so long as he can borrow When credit is refused he takes to manual labour preferably near the village often on the public roads until agricultural conditions again become normal he will leave the village only as a last resort and in evidence of this is the fact that very few people remain away from the village long I 7

8 The rights privileges and emoluments of the village artisans and menials are shown in the Appendix to this Chapter Most of the information was obtained from the *Wajib ul arz* (record of village customs) I 8

9 As stated above there are no proper field labourers but when necessary the poorer *zemindars* or more generally the *kamins* help in cultivation At harvest time labourers come from adjacent villages and are generally paid at the rate of four annas a day and food they have no particular rights or privileges but are paid according to the contracts I 9

I 9 they have entered into with their employers Very few people employ labourers all the year round There is no tendency among the younger men to migrate to towns

Note on Religion and Education

Religion—The Meo caste is the predominant agricultural tribe in the village and they trace their origin from the Hindu Rajput clans. They say that some 700 years ago, Sayad Salar Ghazi, an invader from the North, came to this part of the country and converted this tribe to Islam. The Meos still celebrate that event annually and erect a standard of Salar Ghazi It is considered most sacred and the Meos pay homage to it, but they are Muslims by name only and follow about 50 per cent of their old Hindu customs, several Meos have Hindu names such as Dhan Singh, Chand Singh, Sammu Singh There are two mosques in the village but only one man (the *mullah*) can read the religious books, and he can neither understand nor write the Arabic language The women do not even know their daily prayers and the village is absolutely devoid of any religious education Generally these Meos seem to be a simple, improvident, illiterate and ignorant people, with a very conservative outlook on life, they are strictly bound by the dictates of their *Panchayat*

Education *—Bhadas is very backward in education, only four adult literate persons live there and of these, two are *patwaris*, one a *lambardar* and the fourth a *Mahajan* who is the village shopkeeper There is a local Lower Middle School which taught to the fifth class in 1930, when there were 65 students on the rolls, and of these, 40 (61 5 per cent.) belonged to Bhadas The assistant master (who belonged to Firozpur Jhirka) lived in the village and the headmaster went back to his home (a mile away) each evening Primary education is supposed to be compulsory, but as the land owning tribes attach much value to the work done on the farm by children only half of the boys of school going age are on the school rolls

Table 7 on the next page shows the proportion of literates among the various castes in the village Meos and Malis, the predominating agricultural tribes are little interested in education and there was no literate person man or woman, over 55 years of age in the village Altogether there are about 5 per cent literates, with not a single literate person among the following castes *Sheikhs*, Water carriers, Washermen, *Mirasis*, Goldsmiths, Wood workers Potters, *Maniars*, *Sadhus* and Scavengers

* For conditions in 1930 see Appendix E, para 3

Table 7.

Number of Literates among the various Castes in the Village in 1930

Castes	Persons literate between ages of—				Total population	Per cent literate
	5—9	10—14	15—25	Total		
Mohammedans—						
Meos	18	6	2	28	462	6 06
Butchers	1			1	23	4 34
Sheikhs					2	
Blacksmiths	1			1	11	9 09
Barbers		1		1	11	9 09
Water carriers					94	
Washermen					7	
Mirasis					14	
Oil pressers	1			1	9	11 11
Faqirs	1			1	39	2 56
Jogis	1			1	17	5 88
Malis	1			1	51	1 96
Hindus—						
Mahajans			1	1	11	9 09
Goldsmiths					2	
Wood workers					8	
Potters					48	
Maniars					5	
Sadhus					3	
Mallahs				1	9	11 11
Chamars	3		1	4	38	10 52
Scavengers					17	
Total	*27*	*7*	*4*	*41*	*811*	*5 05*

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER I

DUES AND DUTIES OF THE VILLAGE ARTISANS AND MENIALS

TABLE 8

Duties	Remuneration and Privileges
1 KHATI (WOOD WORKER)	
Making and repairing wooden implements of husbandry and household things He is not bound to make any article that has to be taken to a *kharadi* before it is ready for use *e g* doorsills doors carts etc. He has also to cut up wood for fuel At a marriage he supplies a wooden board to sit on during the bridal bath and also a *karchha*	(*a*) After *rabi* harvest one maund of threshed grain per plough (*b*) Five seers of grain per plough at the time of sowing as *dangai* (*c*) *Palis* (sheaves) according to state of harvest 4 or 5, about 5 seers grain (*d*) (*i*) At a daughter s marriage one rupee and food also gets 1¼ seers of rice and ½ seer of *shal har* (*ii*) At a son s marriage only food
2 LOHAR (BLACKSMITH)	
Makes the *phala* (shear of the plough) and repairs iron implements and household things (Iron is supplied by the cultivator in every case) At a daughter s marriage he has to supply made out of his own iron a *kalai* a *kangna* and a *khurchna* on a son s marriage an iron stick and *kangna*	Paid the same as the *khati* above
3 NAI (BARBER)	
Shaving and hair cutting arranging weddings acting as messenger to relatives and similar duties in connection with marriages and deaths	(*a*) Some grain after each harvest according to the crop (*b*) Seven bundles of unthreshed corn per house (*c*) At a marriage or betrothal food and cash according to the social status of the parties (*d*) *Saropas* (a turban) four yards of *latha* and some cash at the time of betrothal (*e*) Food for himself at the time of *fatiha* (*f*) One *chapati* per visit for shaving (*g*) On a daughter s marriage food to the whole of his family on the first day and later to the actual workers of his family
4 MIRASI (BARD)	
Arranging marriages acting as messenger to relatives beating the drum for social or religious functions Washing up earthen vessels at the time of a marriage or feast or on the occasion of general alms-giving	As in the case of the barber except (*a*) and (*b*) In addition Re 1/ for drum beating and *weda* and another Re 1/ for praying

I App

Duties	*Remuneration and Privileges*
Similar duties in connection with marriage or death ceremonies His wife prepares the bridal clothes and also accompanies the bride on her first visit to the husband	

5 CHAMAR (COBBLER)

Repairs shoes and covers pitchfork handles with leather Takes cattle to and from *zemindars* relatives At a son s birth supplies *tagri* and *paunkchi* Discharges duties connected with birth and death ceremonies Lends a helping hand in cultivation Removes dead cattle Thatches roofs of houses In return for each skin of a dead bullock or heifer supplies two pairs of shoes to the owner and for that of a dead cow one pair Supplies forced labour or *begar*	(*a*) *Faslana* according to the state of harvest and his work (*b*) When actually working he is given cash according to the position of the *zemindar* for whom he is working in addition to tobacco and food for his family (*c*) The skins and the flesh (except the forefeet and one side which go to the scavenger) of dead animals except camels horses and donkeys The skin of an animal belonging to a relative of the *zemindar* of the village which dies in the village is taken by a *chamar* of the relative s village on payment of four annas to the *chamar* of Bhadas No charge however is made for the skin of a young animal (*d*) Cash and corn according to the status of the *zemindar* at the time of the birth of a child for *tagri* and *paunkchi*

6 CHUHRA (SCAVANGER)

Removes dirt from houses and makes cattle dung cakes At a marriage supplies wicker baskets and acts as a guide to strangers Takes written messages to adjacent villages Removes dead horses, camels and donkeys	(*a*) One *chapati* each morning and one cup of *dalia* each evening Re 1 per house at *Diwali* festival From houses where he sweeps but renders no other service he gets the same remuneration except the cash on *Diwali* day (*b*) Cash according to status from each *zemindar* and food with Re 1/ at the time of marriage for *ghori ki grai* (*c*) Remains of every meal (*d*) If he visits the fields he may get bundles of corn according to the state of the crop (*e*) One rupee when a mare is sold (*f*) A dead horse camel or donkey with one forefoot and the sides of all dead cattle

7 BALHAI (VILLAGE MESSENGER)

Takes messages concerning the whole village	Receives Rs 12/ annually from the village common fund (*malba*)

Duties	Remuneration and Privileges
8 Kumhar (potter)	
I App Supplies earthen vessels for daily use and also for marriages, supplies *chilams, kundis* and *kulhras*	(*a*) Corn according to the state of each harvest (*b*) Bundles of unthreshed corn when he goes into the field. (*c*) Cash according to the status of the *zemindar*, and food for one person (*d*) At a first marriage he gets 10 seers of corn, ¼ seer of *gur*, 1¼ seers of rice, 2 pice and ½ seer of *sarson* oil for *chak pujai* At later marriages, however, he gets 5 instead of 10 seers of corn and the rest as above
9 Saqqa (muslim water-bearer)	
Supplies water for drinking, sprinkling on floors and also for guests horses	(*a*) One *chapati* each morning and a cup of *dalia* each evening (*b*) Corn from each harvest (*c*) One bundle of unthreshed corn each time he takes drinking water to the fields (*d*) At the time of sowing from half a seer to a seer of corn per plough (*e*) Cash according to the status of each *zemindar* and food for himself and family
10 Dhobi (washerman)	
Washes clothes supplies *dastarkhan* at the time of a daughter's marriage This cloth is returned to him after use	(*a*) One anna for washing every 25 yards of new cloth pieces, grain for washing ordinary clothes (*b*) At a daughter's marriage, Re 1/ with uncooked food 1 seer rice and ½ seer *shakkar* (*c*) Bundles of unthreshed corn (if he goes to the fields) according to the state of the harvest
11 Faqir (beggar)	
Looks after the village common rooms (*chaupals*) Performs duties connected with marriages and deaths, including guarding a fresh tomb for the first ten days	(*a*) The shoes clothes and bed of dead people (*b*) Two *chapatis* daily when guarding a tomb (*c*) Re 1/ per *chaupal* annually from the common fund (*d*) Skin of *kinduri* goat (*e*) Cash according to the status of *zemindar* and food at a marriage (*f*) Four annas at the time of *nikahkhani* (*g*) To some *faqirs* rent free lands have also been given

Duties	*Remuneration and Privileges*

12 Bhatiara (inn keeper)

A—Of Firozpur Jhirka

Lives at Firozpur Jhirka Prepares and serves food to a *zemindar* when the latter stays at his inn at the *tahsil* headquarters Supplies a plate of *kababs* at the time of harvesting and another for the bridegroom at the time of a daughter s marriage	(*a*) Rs 3/ annually from the common fund (*b*) Cash and food according to the status of *zemindar* at the time of marriages (*c*) Bundles of unthreshed corn if he goes to the fields at harvest time

I App

B—Of Nagina

Same as above	(*a*) 8 annas half yearly from the common fund (*b*) Cash and food according to the status of *zemindar* on a daughter's marriage (*c*) Bundles if he goes into the fields

13 Mullah (Muslim priest)

He is the *Imam ma jid* of the village and conducts the *nikah* ceremony at a daughter s marriage At a death he leads the funeral prayers and reads *Al Quran* at the house of the decea ed	(*a*) Five seers of corn per plough at each harvest and occasionally cloth ing from the village common fund (*b*) At the festivals leads the prayers The people give him in cash about Rs 35/ at *Id ul Fitr* and about Rs 5/ at *Id ul Zuha* (*c*) A rupee in cash and food on a daughter s marriage (*d*) For offering funeral prayers 1¼ yards of *latha* cloth on which he stands For reading *Al Quran* Re 1/ in cash a turban a *chadlar* and food (*e*) Skins of the sacrificial animals at *Id ul Zuha*

14—Jogi

Catches snakes and drives away locusts when they visit the village Takes messages to the people in the neighbouring villages	(*a*) Re 1/ every six months from the common fund (*b*) Cash and food according to the status of the *zemindar* on a daugh ter s marriage (*c*) Food at the time of a son s marriage

15 Maniar of Nagina

Supplies glass bangles for unmarried girl in the family when a daughter is married	Cash and food according to the status of the *zemin lar* at a daughter s mar riage

CHAPTER II

CROPPING AND CULTIVATION

II 1 1 Table 9 on the next page has been abstracted from the *Milan Raqba* Statement of the Village Note Book, and shows the classification of soils in the village area from 1899 1900 to 1934 35 The change in the total area in 1906 07, the Settlement year, seems to be the result of a change in the village boundaries, and allowing for this, the area has remained comparatively constant over the period The cultivated area of the village up to 1911 12 comprised *chahi abi, ala barani* and *bhur* classes of soils, *dehri* was introduced in the classification in 1912 13, when 1,309 acres came under it 92 1 per cent from *ala barani* and the remaining from *bhur*

II 2 2 Table 10 on page 26 shows the average area under each crop on each class of land during the five years 1925 26 to 1929 30 *Rabi* crops predominate in the village and account for more than three fourths of the total annual cropped area *i e*, *kharif* cropping 22 per cent and *rabi* cropping 78 per cent

In the *kharif* harvest, fodder occupies the principal place the two items that come under this heading (*chari* and *gawara*) make up over 16 per cent of the annual cropped area After fodder comes *bajra* (2 7 per cent) then cotton (1 3 per cent) , *jowar* occupies the next place with 1 0 per cent Other crops in this harvest are, from the standpoint of area of minor importance

Among *rabi* crops, wheat not only comes first, but is the most important crop of the year with 37 1 per cent of the annual cropped area Other cereals are gram (24 4 per cent) and barley (11 0 per cent) The only other crops of importance in this harvest as regards area are *sarson* and *taramira* (4 1 per cent)

Over the five years the average *kharaba* on sown area has been 51 8 percentage in the *kharif*, 24 2 in the *rabi* and 32 6 for both harvests The average area cropped (1,279 4 acres) and the average area sown (1,919 2 acres) represent 77 5 and 116 2 per cent respectively, of the total cultivated area of the village in 1929 30 (1,651 acres)

Table 11 (on page 27) shows at a glance the extent of the year to year fluctuations in the areas cropped, failed and sown annually and for the *kharif* and *rabi* harvests The figures in brackets in this table

Table 9

Milan Raqba Statement from 1899 1900 to 1934 35

H 2

Year	Total acreage	Uncultivated acreage				Cultivated acreage					Total
		Ghair mumkin	Banjar		Total	Ghair	Abi	Dehi	Ala barani	Bhur	
			Jadid	Kadim							
1899 1900	1 818	109	2		111	6	506		1,345		1 707
1900 01	1,815	111			111	10	101		1 593		1 704
1901 02	1 818	111			111	10	104		1 593		1 707
1902 03	1 818	111			111	10	104		1 593		1 707
1903 04	1 818	111	1		112	10	104		1 592		1 706
1904 05	1 818	112			112	10	104		1 592		1,706
1905 06	1 818	112	1		113	10	104		1 591		1 705
1906 07	1,774	108	1		109	24	121		1 520		1 665
1907 08	1 773	110	1		111	24	120		1 412	106	1 662
1908 09	1 773	114	1		115	24	120		1 408	106	1 658
1909 10	1 773	114		1	115	24	120		1 408	106	1 658
1910 11	1 773	114		1	115	24	120		1 408	106	1 658
1911 12	1 773	112	1	1	114	12	131	1 309	202	5	1 659
1912 13	1 773	112	1	1	114	12	131	1 309	202	5	1 659
1913 14	1 773	112	1	1	114	12	131	1 309	202	5	1 659
1914 15	1 773	112	1	1	114	12	131	1 309	202	5	1 659
1915 16	1 774	114	10	4	128	12	131	1 301	197	5	1 646
1916 17	1 774	114	10	4	128	12	131	1 301	197	5	1 646
1917 18	1 774	114	10	4	128	12	131	1 301	197	5	1 646
1918 19	1 774	114		4	118	12	131	1 311	197	5	1,656
1919 20	1 774	114	102	5	221	11	122	1 232	183	5	1 553
1920 21	1 774	114	102	5	221	11	122	1 232	183	5	1 553
1921 22	1 774	114	102	5	221	11	122	1 232	183	5	1 553
1922 23	1,774	114	23	5	142	11	128	1 295	193	5	1 632
1923 24	1 774	114	23		137	11	124	1 303	194	5	1 637
1924 25	1,774	114	8		122	11	124	1 314	198	5	1,652
1925 26	1 774	114	8		122	11	124	1 314	195	8	1 652
1926 27	1 774	114	6		120	11	124	1 314	197	8	1,654
1927 28	1 774	114	10		124	11	123	1 392	124		1 650
1928 29	1 774	114	10		124	11	123	1 392	124		1 650
1929 30	1 774	114	9		123	11	123	1 392	125		1,651
1930 31	1 774	116	8		124	11	123	1 993	123		1,650
1931 32	1 774	117	9		126	11			1 533	104	1 648
1932 33	1 774	117	8		125	11			1,534	104	1 649
1933 34	1 774	117	8		125	11			1 534	104	1 649
1934 35	1 774	117	8		125	11			1,534	104	1 649

Table 10

Average Cropping from 1925-26 to 1929-30

Crops	Chahi	Abi	Dehri	Ala Barani	Bhur	Total	Percent on annual cropped area
KHARIF —							
Rice				(0 6)		(0 6)	
Jowar			2 2	10 4		12 6	0 98
		(5 6)	(44 2)	(24 2)		(74 0)	
Bajra		0 2	4 8	29 8	34 8	34 8	2 72
		(5 0)	(46 2)	(29 6)		(80 8)	
Maize				(0 2)		(0 2)	
Til		0 2		4 0		4 2	0 32
			(0 2)	(0 8)		(1 0)	
Barti			0 2			0 2	0 01
			(0 6)			(0 6)	
Pulses			0 4	1 4		1 8	0 14
				(0 2)		(0 2)	
Red pepper	0 2					0 2	0 01
Cotton		0 2	0 4	16 4		17 0	1 33
		(1 6)	(15 0)	(12 0)		(28 6)	
San hemp			0 2	1 2		1 4	0 10
				(0 4)		(0 4)	
Chari		0 6	14 2	102 8		117 8	9 20
				(17 6)		(17 6)	
Gowar		1 0	2 8	86 2	0 2	90 2	7·03
		(1 4)	(39 4)	(69 2)		(110 0)	
Vegetables				0 2		0 2	0 01
Others			0 2	0 8		1 0	0 07
			(0 2)	(0 6)		(0 8)	
Total cropped	0 2	2 2	25 4	253 2	0 2	281 2	..
Total failed		13 6	145 8	155 4		314 8	
Total Sown	0 2	15 8	171 2	408 6	0 2	596 0	21 98
Per cent failed to sown	0 0	83 08	83 22	38 03	0 0	52 91	
RABI —							
Wheat	0 6	17 4	236 2	220 4	0 4	475 0	37 07
	(0 2)		(2 4)	(154 6)		(157 2)	
Barley	10 4	6 8	36 2	85 8	0 6	139 8	10 94
	(5 6)		(0 8)	(66 6)		(73 0)	
Gram		16 4	231 6	64 0		312 0	24 41
		(0 2)	(4 6)	(21 0)		(25 8)	
Pulses		0 6	11 4	4 4		16 4	1 28
		(0 6)	(0 6)	(5 0)		(6 2)	
Vegetables and fodder	1 2					1 2	0 09
Oilseeds	0 2	1 2	20 4	30 8	0 2	52 8	4 13
				(62 6)	(0 2)	(62 8)	
Onions	0 8					0 8	0 06
Tobacco	0 2					0 2	0 01
Total cropped	13 4	42 4	535 8	405 4	1 2	998 2	
Total failed	5 8	0 8	8 4	309 8	0 2	325 0	.
Total Sown	19 2	43 2	544 2	715 2	1 4	1,323 2	78·02
Per cent failed to sown	3 21	1 85	1 54	43 16	14 29	24 56	
BOTH HARVESTS —							
Total cropped	13 6	44 6	561 2	658 6	1 4	1,279 4	
Total failed	5 8	14 4	154 2	465 2	0 2	639 8	
GRAND TOTAL	19 4	59 0	715 4	1 101 4	1 6	1 919 2	100 0
Per cent failed to sown	29 9	24 4	21 6	41 4	12 5	33 7	.
Per cent sown to total	1 0	3 1	37 3	58 5	0 1	100 0	

NOTE —Italicised figures in brackets show the additional area which failed to come to maturity (*kharaba*)

represent annual percentages of the average figures for the five years, 1925 26 to 1929 30, under the respective heads, cropped area, failed area and total area sown II 2.

TABLE 11.

Fluctuations in Cropping from 1925-26 to 1929-30.

Harvest	Average cultivated area, 1925 26 to 1929 30	ACREAGE IN THE DIFFERENT YEARS				
		1925 26	1926 27	1927 28	1928 29	1929-30
KHARIF —	Acres					
Cropped area	281 2	581 (*206 6*)	162 (*57 6*)	63 (*22 4*)	135 (*48 0*)	465 (*165 3*)
Kharaba „	314 8	16 (*5 1*)	364 (*115 6*)	528 (*167 7*)	435 (*139 1*)	228 (*72 4*)
Sown „	596 0	597 (*100 1*)	526 (*88 2*)	591 (*99 2*)	573 (*96 1*)	693 (*116 3*)
RABI —						
Cropped area	998 2	1 038 (*103 9*)	1,570 (*157 2*)	1,612 (*161 5*)	71 (*7 1*)	700 (*70 1*)
Kharaba „	325 0	53 (*16 3*)	39 (*12 0*)	6 (*1 8*)	1,275 (*392 3*)	252 (*77 5*)
Sown „	1,323 2	1 091 (*82 4*)	1,609 (*121 6*)	1,618 (*122 2*)	1,346 (*101 5*)	952 (*71 9*)
BOTH HARVESTS —						
Cropped area	1,279 4	1,619 (*126 5*)	1,732 (*135 4*)	1,675 (*130 9*)	206 (*16 1*)	1,165 (*92 6*)
Kharaba „	639 8	69 (*10 8*)	403 (*62 9*)	534 (*83 5*)	1,713 (*267 7*)	480 (*75 0*)
Sown „	1,919 2	1 688 (*87 9*)	2,135 (*111 2*)	2,209 (*115 1*)	1,919 (*99 9*)	1,645 (*85 1*)

It will be noticed that *kharaba* fluctuates considerably from year to year In the *kharif* of 1925-26 it was 5 1 per cent of the average and in the next two years as a result of flooding rose to 115 6 and 167 7 per cent, respectively *Rabi* 1927 28, had the least *kharaba* with only 1 8 per cent. of the average, the worst year was 1928-29 when the failed area was 392 3 per cent of the average For both harvests fluctuations in *kharaba* run from 10·8 per cent in 1925 26 to 267·7 per cent in 1928-29 Taking the two harvests together, the cropped area varied from 16 1 per cent of the average in 1928 29 to 135·4 per cent. in 1926-27 It is doubtful whether a period of five years is long enough to bring out fully the extent of these variations *

3 With regard to changes in cropping during the last twenty years, the inquiries centered on questioning the *zemindars*. According to them II 3

* See Appendix E, para. 8 for fluctuations in cropping in the ten years, 1925 26 to 1934-35.—*Ed.*

II 3 no changes, important or otherwise, have occurred within their memory, the same crops have been raised as long as they can remember. It may be accepted that no radical changes have taken place, at the same time, an analysis of the cropping over the twenty years might have indicated certain tendencies in operation which have escaped the notice of the *zemindars* As will be seen from section 5 below, there has been a progressive decline in the cultivation of cotton and presumably the cultivation of some other crop or crops has expanded *pari passu*

II 4 4 Appendix B of the report comprises five tables, which have been prepared from the *khasra i girdawari* to disclose the rotation of crops on five different kinds of land Fifty field numbers were examined, 10 each for *chahi, abi, dehri, chiknote* and *narmote*, and the tables show the various crops raised in the eight harvests from *kharif* 1926 to *rabi* 1930

In the case of *chahi* lands (of which there are only 11 acres in Bhadas, owing to the wells being few and the water brackish), the rotation appears to be a relatively heavy crop followed by one or two fallows or some green fodder or minor crop Thus cotton in *kharif* might be followed by two fallows or by peas or *taramira* If wheat, gram, barley and *sarson*, in various combinations are sown in the *rabi*, then follows either a fallow or *chari* or *jowar* fodder Everything of course depends on rainfall as the wells themselves are not sufficient to mature the crops

Abi land is almost entirely single cropped, *i e*, yielding one crop in a year or two crops in two years The most common crops raised are wheat, gram and *sarson* singly or in combination which usually follow, and are succeeded by, a fallow

On *dehri* and *chiknote* lands, when wheat, barley, gram and *sarson* are sown singly or in combination no cropping is done in *kharif*, or a fodder crop such as *bajra* or *jowar* may be put in

In the case of *narmote* land, on weak soils, wheat, gram and *sarson* singly or in combination follow a fallow in the previous *kharif* and are succeeded by a fallow in the next *kharif* But on strong land *bajra, jowar* or *gowar* in *kharif* and wheat, gram and *sarson*, singly or in combination in *rabi*, is a common rotation

The crops sown in the four years on the fifty fields selected are, in the following table, shown according to the number of fields under each crop or major combinations of crops They are represented as a percentage of the total number of fields (*i e*, 200) in each of the two harvests, *kharif* and *rabi* This table affords a rough guide to the general

cropping of the village as a whole, though a *caveat* may be put in that the actual fields selected were not scattered over the entire village estate, but formed more or less compact blocks II. 4.

TABLE 12

Average Cropping showing the Percentage Number of Fields of Different Soils under Various Crops in each Harvest

Crop sown	Soils					
	Chahi	Abi	Dehri	Chiknote	Narmote	Total
KHARIF—						
Chari	3 0	2 5	0 5	3 0	1 0	*11 5*
Jowar	3 0	2 0	0 5	3 0	2 0	*11 0*
Bajra	1 5		2 5		0 5	*4 5*
Gowar					2 0	*2 5*
Bajra gowar			4 0		1 5	*5 5*
Cotton	1 0		0 5			*2 0*
Chari with one or more crops—san, cotton, bajra, gowar	3 0		0 5	1 0	1 0	*5 5*
Total	14 0	4 5	8 5	0 5	9 0	45 5
Percentage	(30 7)	(9 9)	(18 7)	(20·9)	(19 8)	(100 0)
Fallow	6 0	15 5	11 5	10 5	11 0	54 5
Percentage	(11 0)	(28 4)	(21 1)	(19 3)	(20 2)	(100 0)
RABI—						
Gram	1 0	3 5	2 0	0·5	2 0	0 0
Barley	3 0	0 5	1 0	1 0	1 5	7 5
Taramira	2 0					2 0
Peas	0 5			0·5		1 0
Sarson or sarshaf	0 5	1 0				1 0
Wheat gram		2 5	3 0	4 0	2 0	11 5
Wheat sarson	0 5	2 0	3 5	1 5	4 5	12 0
Wheat gram sarson	3 5	3 0	4 5	2 5	4 0	17 5
Wheat with one or more crops—barley gram, sarson	1 0	1 5	1 0		0 5	3 5
Barley with sarson or gram	0 5	1 5	1 0	2 0		5 0
Barley with one or more crop—gram, sarson pea	2 0		0 5	0 5	0 5	3 5
Total	14 5	15 5	16 0	13 0	15 0	74 0
Percentage	(19 5)	(21 9)	(21 6)	(17 6)	(20 3)	(100 0)
Fallow	5 5	4 5	4 0	7 0	5 0	26 0
Percentage	(21 2)	(17 3)	(15 4)	(26 9)	(19 2)	(100 0)

NOTE —The percentages have been worked out in each harvest in relation to the total number of fields in that harvest for 4 years, *i e*, ten fields each × five kinds of soil × four years=200 fields

II 4 Thus in the above table it will be seen that there is greater concentration in the *rabi* harvest (which is the more important harvest of the year) when only 26 per cent of the fields lie fallow against 54 5 per cent in the *kharif* The chief *rabi* crops are wheat gram *sarson* and barley sown mostly in various combinations in the fields examined wheat was never sown singly and this is probably due to the fact that if rainfall which is a deciding factor in the tract is deficient wheat may wither but the other crops which do not require very much water would prosper In *kharif* fodder crops predominate *chari* (16 5 per cent) *jowar* (11 per cent) *bajra-gowar* (7 per cent)

Taking the soils separately we find that in the case of *chahi* lands the fields lying fallow are about the sam in the two harvests 6 per cent in *kharif* and 5 5 per cent in the *rabi* This is to be expected as well irrigation however meagre is available throughout the year There are, however only 11 acres under wells in the village

In *abi* lands which comprise 123 acres only 4 5 per cent of the fields are under *chari* and *jowar* in *kharif* while in *rabi* 15 5 per cent are cultivated As will be explained in the next chapter the *abi* lands are irrigated from the Kotla Bund channel which flows in the rainy season and enables *rabi* crops to be sown

The next class of soil recorded as *dehri* is land where water collects during the rains and the moisture enables *rabi* crops to be sown In *kharif* *bajra* predominates accounting for 4 5 per cent (2 5 singly and 4 0 in combination with *gowar*) in *rabi* wheat gram and *sarson* in different combinations account for 11 per cent of the fields

The next two classes *chiknote* and *narmote* are *barani* lands but as stated elsewhere the latter is more popular as it requires less water In both these soils 21 5 per cent of fields lie fallow in *kharif* and 28 per cent in *rabi* During *kharif* in the former soil *chari* (5 5 per cent) and *jowar* (2 5 per cent) predominate in the latter *jowar* and *gowar* (2 5 per cent each) In the *rabi* whereas gram forms 0 5 per cent in *chiknote* it is 2 0 per cent in *narmote* Wheat gram and *sarson* sown together or in combinations of any two predominate in *rabi* in both these classes

II 5 5 As the water supply is not sufficient for the cultivation of sugar cane it has never been grown in the village not even when it was fetching high prices

Cotton is cultivated but as Table 13 shows the area has declined sharply in recent years The cultivators believe that the yield of cotton has steadily decreased of late as a result of the soil not being properly manured But it is not improbable that the lateness and variability of the rains is as much to blame Cotton is usually sown in May and the rainfall during this period affects the acreage put under it The rainfall table at the end of the chapter shows the variability in 1917 for example there was more than 17 inches of rain from May to July and the acreage under cotton was 265 but in the next year May was dry and June and July brought only 3 inches of rain with the result that the cotton area shrank to 62 acres In 1919 rainfall was about 14 inches and over 138 acres were sown But since then the acreage has shrunk considerably being only 5 acres in 1930 and an average of 29 acres in the quinquennium 1926 30 1913 appears to have been a record year for cotton growing when 327 acres were put under this crop * II 5

The cultivators also mention the increasing cost of labour as a probable cause for the decline in its cultivation About 1915 a labourer could be had at one anna a day plus food in 1926 at least four annas plus food had to be paid Cotton requires at least three weedings and gives better results with five or six The first weeding is particularly difficult as it is done in the middle of the rainy season when weeds and undergrowth flourish The labourers also demand higher rates for this work and the *zemindars* say that as a result cotton growing is becoming less and less remunerative The total cost on a *bigha* (0 625 acres) yielding about three maunds of *kapas* would cost about Rs 20/ on labour alone and the cultivators therefore do not find it a paying proposition

The selling price of cotton has not kept pace with the increasing costs of production and the ginning factories at Firozpur Jhirka and Nagina have closed down for lack of sufficient cotton to keep them working This has added to the increasing unpopularity of the crop coupled with the fact that in recent years rains have come after the seed has been sown and thus killed the infant plants

---

* In more recent years the acreage has increased slightly —*Ed*

TABLE 13

Acreage Under Cotton from 1909 to 1934

II 5

Year	Area	Year	Area	Year	Area
1909	53	1918	62	1927	50
1910	221	1919	138	1928	12
1911	74	1920	78	1929	21
1912	171	1921	55	1930	5
1913	327	1922	33	1931	
1914	283	1923	38	1932	1
1915	129	1924	78	1933	36
1916	172	1925	68	1934	30
1917	265	1926	50		

II. 6 6 Manuring of crops has been entirely neglected as the cultivators throw away this source of wealth under the mistaken idea that it will spoil their crops by producing *shora* or saltpetre * They also complain that manuring is a waste of time and energy as the water coming from the Firozpur Jhirka side during the rainy season washes the manure away—(see Chapter III) This however is not strictly true since if they care to take the trouble they have ample time to plough in the manure well before the rains set in The fact of the matter seems to be that the people are too indolent to make an effort to improve the condition of the land so long as they can get enough to live on There were however some signs of improvement as a result of the intensive campaign of rural betterment in the Mewat initiated by Mr F L Brayne who was for some time the Deputy Commissioner of the Gurgaon District Some of the cultivators were beginning to understand the value of manuring their fields and had begun to throw their manure and rubbish into manure pits, instead of collecting them in heaps this was not only a menace to the health of the village, but the manure also deteriorated through the action of the sun wind and rain

Wheat *sarson* and barley were manured in 1930 Ashes cow dung nightsoil and general rubbish which formerly lay in filthy heaps everywhere in the village are now being used for the purpose The bulk of the manure is usually applied in the middle of May

The cultivators are not yet very particular as to how much manure they use per acre they generally apply as much as they are allowed to take

*This idea seems fairly prevalent in *barani* areas In the Jamalpur Sheikhan Village Survey in the Hissar District the cultivators stated that the application of manure to *barani* land seemed to have a drying effect upon the soil which acted prejudicially upon the outturn of the crops —*Ed* -

from the common heaps of the village, which form almost the only source at present

7 An account is given below of one year s agricultural operations on two holdings one of 20 acres and the other of about 5 acres both belonging to Meos of Bhadas The year presumably relates to 1926 27, but unfortunately complete details are not available to work out an estimate of the number of hours worked per acre on the two holdings The table shows briefly only the different operations connected with the land on which the two families worked II 7

TABLE 14

One Year s Agricultural Operations on Two Holdings

Holding I		Holding II	
Area 20 acres		Area about 5 acres	
Workers in family 7		Workers in family 3	
	Age		Age
Cultivator	45	Cultivator	28
Son	25	Wife	27
	17	One labourer employed during the busy season only	
Wife	40		
Son s wife	25		
Daughter	17		
One whole time labourer			
Cattle kept 10		Cattle kept 4	
Plough bullocks	6	Plough bullocks	2
She buffaloes	2	She buffalo	1
Buffalo calves	2	Buffalo calf	1

ASARH (June July)

Two ploughings (one for sowing) with one yoke by two men on 14 8 *bighas* (9 17 acres) sown with *kharif* crops	Same as in Holding I on 4 *bighas* (2 48 acres) sown with *kharif* crops

SAWAN (July August)

Two ploughings with one yoke by two men to prepare the soil for the *asarhi* (*rabi*) crop Two weedings given to *kharif* crops by five women who were each paid 4 annas plus food each time	4 7 *bighas* (2 91 acres) ploughed twice with one yoke and two men for sowing *asarhi* crop two weedings to 15 *bisuas* (0 45 acres) sown with cotton by four women who were paid as in Holding I

BHADON (August September)

Two more ploughings by two men and a yoke to the *asarhi* area One man and one woman throughout the month cut green fodder from the standing crops of *chari-jowar* (4 8 *bighas* or 2 66 acres) and *gowar*	Ploughing and cutting fodder as in Holding I

	Holding I	Holding II
	Asuj (September October)	
II 7	Same as for Bhadon	Same as for Bhadon
	Katak (October November)	
	One more ploughing by two men and one yoke to the *asarhi* in the first fortnight During the second a final ploughing but with a third man the sower Also five men harvested in 1¾ days what remained of the *chari jowar* Four women or eight children were required once a week for picking cotton sown on 1 *bigha* (0 625 acres)	Same as for Holding I except that two men were employed for one day to harvest *chari jowar* and three men or six children did the cotton picking from one *bigha*
	Maghar (November December)	
	Harvesting of *jowar* took four men three days Three men two bullocks and one cart were used for bringing the crop into the *pair* (open space prepared near the village for threshing) where one man had to keep watch at night Two men and six bullocks threshed the crop and two children did the winnowing two men carried the crop to the house	One man harvested threshed and winnowed the fodder crop in two days
	Poh (December January)	
	One man of the family made a round of the fields each morning and evening to see that all was well	Same as for Holding I
	Magh (January February)	
	One man and one woman daily brought grass from the fields	Same as for Holding I
	Phagan (February March)	
	First fortnight as above during the second four men or six women harvested the *ad sarson** in 16 *bighas* (10 32 acres) of wheat and gram sown in mixture	As in Holding I Harvesting the *ad sarson* took 4 days by four labourers engaged on 4 annas a day each plus food
	Chet (March April)	
	Six men harvested the other *asarhi* crops (wheat gram) in 16 days Two men with two bullocks and a cart daily brought the harvested crop into the *pair* and one man kept watch over it at night	Harvesting the rest of the *asarhi* crop took six men four days Each day two men two bullocks and a cart brought in the crop and one man kept watch over the *pair* at night

* The common practice in the village is to sow across the furrows of the principal crop (wheat and gram in this case) a minor crop with the idea that in this way at least one crop is assured if the other two fail At the time of harvesting however this *ad* crop as the minor crop is called requires labour far exceeding that which would be necessary had it been sown by itself in a separate plot

Holding I	Holding II	
Baisakh (April May)		
Three men and six bullocks threshed the crop in twelve days and it took the same time for three men to winnow the grain and take it to the house	Three men and six bullocks threshed the crop for 3 days winnowing etc, took them another three days	II 7
Jeth (May June)		
One ploughing with two men and a yoke given to 17 *bighas* (10 64 acres) for the next *kharif* crop	Same as on Holding I, on 4 2 *bighas* (2 60 acres)	

8 There is little artificial irrigation in Bhadas Canal water is not available and there are only four masonry built wells in good order in the village These are unable to irrigate large areas because they run dry very soon and the water is brackish and not good for cultivation, and is only used for vegetables and minor produce The acreage under wells has been constant at 11 acres during recent years and in a drought, the people resort to them and also dig temporary *kachcha* ones locally called *dhenklies* The chief crop raised with their help is barley although wheat and gram are also occasionally irrigated by them II 8.

The only other means of irrigation is the Kotla Bund but for reasons given in the next chapter it is not satisfactory Whenever there is much rainfall the low lying village lands are flooded and the water then drains off into the Kotla Bund and subsequent irrigation from the Bund is not possible

The usual waterings from *dhenklies* and wells are as follows —

The first watering to barley is given just before sowing and is called *planer* the second (*corbe*) is given just after the germination of the seed the third comes when the ears begin to appear and is called *dusra pani*, the fourth and last is given when the ears are fully developed but are not quite ripe Wheat and gram are given the first four waterings as for barley but a fifth must be given when the ears are ripe in order to get the best results

It is not always possible to give all the waterings enumerated above with the scanty supply available but they are considered to give the best results Only the well to do cultivators or owners of wells are able to give so many waterings and the poorer cultivators have often to be content with less

II 9 9 The lands of the village are generally level and not a great deal has to be done to preserve the levelled surface No levelling is done for the first watering (*plaiver*) but after sowing the fields are levelled where necessary as the cultivators cannot be prodigal with their water

II 10 10 The number of ploughings varies with the kind of crop raised and with the rainfall but not with the classes of soil as will be apparent from the following —

Crops	*Ploughing when rainfall is —* *Deficient*	*Abundant*
Wheat	One monthly or more frequently during *Jeth Asarh Bhadon Asoj* and *Katak*	One during each month *Asuj* to *Katak*
Gram	No crop is possible	One in *Asuj* or none at all
Bajra Cotton Jowar	One ploughing only in *Jeth*	

Sometimes though not frequently as many as eight ploughings are given for *asarhi* (wheat and gram being the chief crops of this harvest) since this number is considered to give the best results People however, usually content themselves with the five ploughings mentioned above

II 11 11 Regular weeding is done only for *bajra* and cotton, and for no other crop It is generally entrusted to the women men lending a helping hand now and then If the work requires more hands labourers are engaged usually at the rate of four annas plus food per day

II 12 12 The cultivators recently bought from the District Board out of the village common fund two iron ploughs of the new improved type one ' Raja and one Gurgaon They do not often use these and there is no other implement of an improved type in the village

II 13 14 13 & 14 No selected variety of seed has so far been used in the village nor have any improved methods of cultivation been adopted

II 15 15 The nearest Demonstration Farm is at Gurgaon forty miles away In 1926 an improved wheat variety 8 A was sown in Karera about three miles from Bhadas by way of demonstration and some of the cultivators had the opportunity of witnessing the results but no one takes the trouble to visit any experimental or demonstration farm

The District Board is taking a keen interest in improved methods of agriculture and the cultivators are well acquainted with it since most of

its members come from the rural population A separate institution under the District Board called the Rural Community Council, had come into being before the first inquiry, under the inspiration of Mr Brayne It is meant exclusively to do propaganda work among the villages with a view to improve the general conditions of the people and includes in its programme publicity regarding improved methods of cultivation, it is doing useful work and the people are gradually realising its worth II 15

16 The nearest rain gauge is at Firozpur Jhirka 12 miles away A statement showing the monthly rainfall from 1917 to 1935 is given on the next page The annual average for the nineteen years comes to about 28 inches and it will be seen that the four months June to September account for 24½ inches but even in these months there are very large variations ranging from nothing to as many as 20 inches in one month II 16

Table 15

Monthly Rainfall from 1917 to 1935 at Firozpur Jhirka

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
1917	0 31	0 43	0 19	1 78	2 79	2 78	12 22	17 96	20 09	1 72			*60 07*
1918	0 52		0 87	0 54		0 60	2 42	4 98	0 13				*10 04*
1919	2 12				0 20	0 29	12 86	17 73	0 75		0 56	0 07	*34 58*
1920	0 72	0 11	1 25		1 32	3 13	9 27	3 05	0 08				*18 93*
1921	1 30			0 13		1 34	4 04	6 35	6 18			0 12	*19 82*
1922	0 15	0 11		0 06	0 30	2 17	7 23	5 67	8 15	1 46		0 88	*26 24*
1923		0 58			0 30	0 71	11 02	7 87	1 37	0 12		1 92	*24 39*
1924	0 51	0 61				0 47	4 21	8 47	19 54	1 76	0 05	1 15	*36 77*
1925					1 94	5 03	10 10	3 28		0 67	0 46		*21 46*
1926	0 20	0 26	1 60	1 57	1 16	0 64	14 06	14 47	2 91				*36 96*
1927		0 71			0 66	0 08	5 21	17 48	1 96	0 01		0 35	*26 46*
1928	0 46	1 28			0 13	0 59	5 43	3 65	0 37	1 26	0 20	0 78	*14 15*
1929	0 08	0 17		0 68	0 74	0 88	4 25	3 17	2 83	0 29		0 37	*13 46*
1930	0 54	0 12	0 27	0 06	0 02	1 42	19 48	6 83	2 01	0 51			*32 26*
1931		0 06	0 17		0 32		19 58	5 02	6 12	1 59			*32 86*
1932			1 52	0 47	0 22	0 30	3 76	7 60	3 61			0 15	*17 63*
1933		0 09	0 01	1 15	3 43	10 71	1 23	7 06	10 55	1 20	0 18		*35 61*
1934	0 37		1 56	0 11		7 55	5 79	21 77	2 06			0 69	*39 90*
1935	0 81	0 64	0 10	1 75		1 29	9 53	7 71	4 48	0 03	0 15	0 72	*25 21*
Average for nineteen years	*0 43*	*0 27*	*0 39*	*0 43*	*0 71*	*2 16*	*8 54*	*8 95*	*4 81*	*0 56*	*0 08*	*0 38*	*27 72*

CHAPTER III

IRRIGATION

1 to 5 No portion of the village estate is canal irrigated A certain amount of irrigation used to be done from a channel running to the village from the Kotla Bund on the north of Bhadas, but this channel was closed in 1929 A description of the Bund is given at the end of this chapter III 1 5

6 In 1930 only one masonry well was in use, there were three others which could have been used if required, and six were in such disrepair that they were useless for irrigation No *pacca* wells have been sunk during the past twenty years, and the one well in use irrigates only vegetables In times of drought, however, all four wells are put to use, and as already mentioned in the previous chapter, *kachcha* ones (*dhenklis*) are also dug Of the four wells in good condition the water of one is sweet, of another slightly brackish, and that of the remaining two quite brackish They are all jointly owned III 6

7 During seasons of scanty rainfall, these four wells are put to work but after about two hours they run dry and have to be left for about twelve hours to fill sufficiently to give water enough for one more hour of working III 7

Since the depth of water from the surface is almost the same in the four wells, i e, about nine feet they are worked in the same way Water is drawn up by a *charsa* (leathern bucket) worked by four men and four bullocks One end of a strong rope is attached to the bucket and the other to a yoke of oxen The bullocks draw the rope down a ramp until the bucket reaches the pulley at the top of the well, the oxen are then unhitched and the bucket, after being emptied, goes down again the rope having been fastened meantime to another pair of bullocks standing ready, which goes down the ramp as the first pair comes up One man stands at the well to empty the bucket two men drive the two pairs of bullocks, and a fourth directs the water to the fields

With a *charsa*, four bullocks and four men are able to irrigate only two *bighas* (1 25 acres) within 24 hours if the wells are worked continuously, though as already mentioned they run dry after being worked about two hours It is a wasteful process and the *charsa* ought to be replaced by the Persian wheel, which requires only two bullocks, a boy to

III 7 drive them and a man to control the water The cultivators however contend that their wells contain such little water that working them with a Persian wheel would be a luxury which they cannot afford at present

III 8 8 There are thus no canal irrigated or well holdings in the village, which is for all practical purposes entirely *barani* *Dehri* and *abi* lands are merely different names for lands that are in effect *barani* as *dehri* is land where rain water collects during the rainy season, and *abi* is the portion which received until 1929, irrigation from the Kotla Bund channel These two soils, therefore follow from the rainy season In all these lands two bullocks and three men are required to cultivate ten acres

The Kotla Bund

A range of hills called the Kala Pahar stretches north and south for several miles at a distance of four or five miles to the west of Bhadas The country to the south of the village rises towards Firozpur Jhirka (12 miles away) which is surrounded by hills especially on its southern border

Before the construction of the Kotla Bund water coming down from the Kala Pahar during the rainy season used to spread over the lands at the foot of the hills before passing on to a depression further north near the village of Kotla in Tahsil Nuh This depression is called Kotla Jhil and lies about five miles north west of Bhadas The flood water which passed over the lowlying lands used not only to be wasted but also rendered the cultivation of the land through which it passed more or less impossible besides transforming it into waste overstrewn with sand and stones brought down by the torrents from the hillside The land from Firozpur Jhirka also slopes towards Bhadas so that water coming from this side used to pass on towards Nuh to the north after traversing the lands of the intervening villages Bhadas however, was not harmed by this water since it had come about twelve miles and had already deposited its debris before reaching the village, and the villagers here were thankful for it

With the object of saving the villages east of Bhadas from the ravages of the Kala Pahar streams the Kotla Bund was constructed about 1836 by Government This *bund* (embankment) starts from Khori, a village three miles west of Bhadas on the hillside, and passing through the northern boundary of Bhadas stretches up to Ujina nine miles to the north-east It checks the hill water from passing on to Kotla as previously, and also prevents the water from the Firozpur Jhirka direction from passing further

north Both flows are now made to go along the Bund towards Ujina and in doing so the joint waters overrun practically the whole of Bhadas So, although the Bund has saved about twenty villages of the Firozpur Jhirka Tahsil and several in Nuh, the cultivators of Bhadas complain that the water coming from the hillside does harm to their lands In seasons of heavy rainfall the joint streams flood the village rendering cultivation impossible or at the least so belated that only scanty crops can be grown As a case in point they mention the *kharif* harvest of 1926 which was practically ruined because of the floods consequent upon the heavy rainfall They further complain that they now have to pay water rates for water which used to come to them as a free gift from God Had not the Bund been made all this water would still be free to them and in seasons of excessive rainfall they would be saved the double calamity of first having their lands laid waste and second, having to pay for the wastage

The following water rates for the Bund water were in force in Bhadas in 1930* —

		Per acre Rs	a	p
(a)	*Kharif harvest* —			
1	Crops including vegetables, dry fruits, sugarcane and fresh fruits	3	0	0
2	Crops including cotton, *til*, hemp, pepper, rice and indigo	1	8	0
3	Crops not included in (1) and (2) above	0	8	0
(b)	*Rabi harvest* —			
1	Dry fruits, vegetables and fresh fruits	3	0	0
2	Other *rabi* crops except fruits, vegetables, carrots, turnip, fodder, melons and *zaid rabi*	1	8	0
3	Crops not included in (1) and (2) above	0	8	0

*These rates are still in force (1935) —*Ed*

CHAPTER IV

HOLDINGS

IV. 1 1 The total number of people (each person being counted once only), owning land in the village, as given in Statement No 6 of the Village Note Book was 255 according to the Quadrennial Record (*Jamabandi*) of 1927-28 The total cultivated area in 1930 was 1,651 acres, giving an average of 6 47 acres per owner In 1900 the number of owners was 253 and the cultivated area 1,707 acres, giving an average of 6 74 acres per owner Thus the increase in the number of owners and the decline in the average area per owner over the last thirty years has been very small

IV 2 2 The owners of this village had 1,058 acres of cultivated land outside the village, though complete information for some of them was not available owing to their long absence from the neighbourhood Taking this area into consideration the total cultivated area becomes 2,709 acres, or 10 61 acres per owner The number of resident owners in the village was 183 Excluding 217 5 acres worked by outside cultivators the average available for cultivation per resident owner comes to 7 83 acres

Many of the non resident owners had migrated to places as far away as Bareilly and Farrukhabad in the United Provinces and some lived in the Bharatpur and Alwar States Some of them had not visited the village for a long time and their interests were looked after by some relative who cultivated the land and paid the land revenue and other dues himself These relatives could not furnish much information about the absentees owing to their long absences, and because it is uncommon for *zemindars* to carry on correspondence with one another The other non resident owners either visited the village after each harvest or gave instructions regarding the disposal of their produce, the government dues they sent by post or some such means

IV 3 3 The following table shows the way in which proprietary holdings (*khewats*) were owned according to the *jamabandi* of 1927 28, the last year for which details were available during the inquiry no account has been taken where a separate *khewat* number has been given to a piece of land mortgaged, if this were done the number would rise to 516

TABLE 16.

Number of Proprietary Holdings in 1927 28

Holding owned by—	Number of holdings	Per cent of total
(a) A single owner	52	46 9
(b) Two owners jointly	23	20 7
(c) Three ,, ,,	16	14 4
(d) Four ,, ,,	11	9 9
(e) Five ,, ,,	1	0 9
(f) More than 5 jointly	8	7 2
Total	*111*	*100 0*

IV 3

It will thus be seen that the largest number of holdings was owned by single owners, while 82 per cent were owned by three joint owners or less

4 In the next table the owners are classified according to the area of cultivated land owned by each Where two or more persons owned jointly, the position of each was determined by dividing the area by the number of owners and thus getting the share of each, where an owner had land in more than one holding his place was determined by the total area that came under his name IV 4

TABLE 17

Classifying Owners according to Cultivated Area Owned

Cultivated area held by each owner	Number of Owners			
	Resident	Outsiders	Total	Per cent of total
(a) Less than 1 acre	8	25	*33*	13 0
Between—				
(b) 1 and under 2½ acres	35	25	*60*	23 5
(c) 2½ ,, , 5 ,,	55	10	*65*	25 5
(d) 5 ,, ,, 7½ ,,	28	7	*35*	13 7
(e) 7½ ,, ,, 10 ,,	15	1	*16*	6 3
(f) 10 , , 15 ,,	22	4	*26*	10 2
(g) 15 ,, , 20 ,,	7		*7*	2 7
(h) 20 ,, ,, 50 ,,	12		*12*	4 7
(i) 50 acres and above	1		*1*	0 4
Total	*183**	*72**	*255*	*100 0*

* There is some confusion about three owners, as in section 7, 180 owners are shown as residents and 75 as belonging to other villages Unfortunately data are not available to correct this discrepancy —*Ed*

IV 4 This table shows that holdings in the village are essentially small · some 62 per cent of the owners had less than five acres of cultivated land, and 82 percent less than ten acres All the eight resident owners in class (*a*) above were Meos Of these, five were brothers who jointly owned 3 12 acres which were mortgaged and they earned their livelihood by working as labourers in the village and outside The remaining three owners, also brothers, were a herdsman and two labourers

IV 5 5 The following table has been worked out for classes (*a*) to (*e*) above, showing which of the owners in addition to cultivating the whole or part of their own land, also took other land on lease

TABLE 18

Owners of less than 10 acres who Cultivated Owned and Rented Lands

Owners who cultivate—	No of owners	Cultivated Area in Acres		
		Owned	Rented	Total
(*a*) Less than 1 acre	16	3 58	4 27	7 85
Between—				
(*b*) 1 and under 2½ acres	11	19 00	6 25	25 25
(*c*) 2½ " " 5 "	36	67 35	62 51	129 86
(*d*) 5 " " 7½ "	9	30 45	23 86	54 31
(*e*) 7½ " " 10 "	29	81 00	173 63	254 63
Total	*101*	*201 38*	*270 52*	*471 90*

Thus the owners in all the above classes had taken in addition to their own land, 270 52 acres on rent, owners in class (*e*) had in fact rented an area more than double their own

IV 6 6 The same classes, *i e*, those owning up to ten acres, are classified in Table 19 according to the extent of their dependence on cultivation and other sources of income Four owners in the category " owning below one acre " cultivated land in other villages also, as owners or tenants, and in the next category there were 26 such persons *Information for the other* classes is not available, but it is probable that most of them were also owners or tenants of other land outside the village

IV 7 7 Of the 255 owners of Bhadas, 75 belong to other villages Of the remaining 180 who consider themselves as belonging to this village, 158 are actually residents and 22 have gone elsewhere, mostly to Bareilly, Farrukhabad, Bharatpur and Alwar Of the 158 resident owners, 125 actually cultivate in Bhadas, 27 work as labourers, one is a shopkeeper, one a potter, one a gambler and three (two minors and one widow), neither cultivate nor have any other visible means of livelihood

TABLE 19

Sources of Income of Owners of 10 Acres or Less

IV 6

Sources of income	Class of Owners					Total
	Below one acre	1—2 acres	2½—4 acres	5—7 acres	7½—10 acres	
(i) Actually cultivate in the village	4	26	47	21	12	*110*
(ii) Cultivate elsewhere as owners or tenants	17	27	8	7	1	*60*
(iii) Cultivate and have other sources of income—						
(a) Labour	5					*6*
(b) Patwari			1			
(iv) Do not cultivate and have no other source of income—						
(a) Minors		1	1			*5*
(b) Widows		1	2			
(v) Do not cultivate but have other sources of income also—						
(a) Money lending	4					
(b) Shopkeeping			2	1	1	*28*
(c) Labour	3	5	2	6	1	
(d) As blacksmith			2			
(e) As potter					1	
Total	*33*	*60*	*65*	*35*	*16*	*209*

8 Of the 22 absentee owners (excluding the 75 owners who belong to other villages) twelve cultivate as owners or tenants six work as labourers and four are widows who depend upon their relatives though these people live elsewhere they consider themselves as really belonging to Bhadas IV 8

9 The following table prepared from the 1927 28 Quadrennial Record, shows the number of cultivating holdings according to the number of cultivators, duplication of owners in each category has been avoided, the total number of *khataunis* was 943 — IV 9

TABLE 20

No of Cultivating Holdings in 1927 28

Cultivated by—	Number of holdings	Per cent of total
(a) A single cultivator	115	66 9
(b) Two cultivators jointly	33	19 2
(c) Three ,, ,,	15	8 7
(d) Four ,, ,,	6	3 5
(e) Five ,, ,,	2	1 1
(f) More than 5 jointly	1	0 6
Total	*172*	*100 0*

Thus nearly 86 per cent of the holdings are cultivated either by a single cultivator or two jointly

IV 10 10 The position of cultivators (owners and tenants), including those of villages other than Bhadas, is shown in Table 21 according to the area cultivated by each Here again, as in section 4, such area is obtained by dividing each jointly cultivated area by the number of joint cultivators working on it

TABLE 21

Classifying Cultivators according to Area Worked

Cultivators who work—	Number of Cultivators			
	Resident	Outsider	Total	Per cent of total
(a) Less than 2½ acres	44	45	89	33 46
(b) 2½ to under 5 ,	40	26	66	24 81
(c) 5 ,, 7½ ,,	24	7	31	11 65
(d) 7½ ,, 10 ,,	34	2	36	13 54
(e) 10 ,, 15 ,	25		25	9 40
(f) 15 ,, 20 ,,	11	1	12	4 51
(g) 20 ,, 50 ,,	7		7	2 63
Total	*185*	*81*	*266*	*100 00*

IV 11 11 The numbers of occupancy tenants, tenants at will, sub tenants and *bhaundedars* are shown in Table 22 The *bhaundedars* are really tenants at will, who hold parts of *shamilat i deh* (village common) or *shamilat* of *patti* or *thula* (common lands of various sections of the village), free of rent In return they render service to any *shamilat* (common) institution, such as at the meeting places, during the pleasure of the *zemindars* who are the owners of the common property worked by them The *bhaundedars* are generally of the *faqir* or other menial castes

All the occupancy tenants have inherited their tenancies in lineal descent from the time the village was founded Of the 14 residents, 8 cultivate as tenants at will other lands as well, while 4 of these work in addition as sub tenants

In the case of the tenants at will and sub tenants, all contracts for tenancies run from year to year, and it very seldom happens that a tenant cultivates the same plot for two years in succession Of the 217 tenants at will, 51 cultivate in the village as sub tenants also Of these there are 16 in class (a), of whom 8 are also occupancy tenants, 4 being also sub tenants of other tenures, and two others are *bhaundedars* as well as

TABLE 22

Number of Tenants of all Kinds

Those who own	Number of—							
	Occupancy tenants		*Tenants at will*		*Sub tenants*		*Bhaundedars*	
	Residents	Outsiders	Residents	Outsiders	Residents	Outsiders	Residents	Outsiders
(a) No land	14	1	43	16	19	3	10	
(b) Land in Bhada			7	33		4		
(c) Land elsewhere			111	7	37	2		
Total	*14*	*1*	*161*	*56*	*56*	*9*	*10*	
Grand total	*15*		*217*		*65*		*10*	

sub tenants In classes (b) and (c) there are 2 and 33, respectively who are also sub tenants Of the 22 sub tenants in class (a) 2 as already mentioned, are *bhaundedars* (residents) and 4 are occupancy tenants (probably residents) thus there are 13 residents and 3 outsiders who do not cultivate land themselves in any other capacity except that of sub tenants In class (b) there are only 4 outsiders and 2 of these are also tenants at will the other two either work their own land in the village or lease it out on rent Of the 39 in class (c) 33 work as already mentioned, as tenants at will and the remaining 6 work sub tenancies only

12 Below are shown the supplementary means of livelihood of tenants of the menial castes There are 50 such people, but all of them do not follow the professional calling of their castes in addition to cultivation, some, however, have other sources of income as well These tenants are — IV 12

Caste	*Number*
Faqirs (Mendicants)	25
Chamars (Leather workers)	5
Kumhars (Potters)	10
Khatis (Carpenters)	4
Saqqas (Water bearers)	3
Doom (Drum beater)	1
Nai (Barber)	1
Teli (Oil presser)	1
Total	*50*

IV 12 Of the *faqirs*, only eight beg in addition to cultivation, though one does casual labour at times, one has taken up wood work and casual jobs while another is a labourer Four of the *chamars* work as *kamins*, two also weave, the fifth, who is a *bhaundedar*, also begs as he is a *sadh* (devotee) Four of the *kumhars* make earthenware vessels, three others keep donkeys for hire, and another does both Three carpenters work as such and the *saqqa*, the *doom* and the *nai* also follow their usual callings of waterman, drum beater and barber, the *teli* teases cotton during winter Besides these menials, three *Mallahs* jointly keep a camel for hire and along with a woman of their caste, work as *bharbhoonjas* (gram parchers), a *Mahajan* also works as a labourer Among the *zemindar* tenants, who also do menial work, two Malis are watchmen at the Kotla Bund and four Meos act in the same capacity in the village Four other Meos work as labourers and another is a teacher in the local school

IV 13 14 13 & 14 Tables 23 and 24 show the fragmentation of proprietary and cultivating holdings in Bhadas The first shows the proprietary holdings classified according to the number of plots in each Under each category the average area is shown, also, the largest and smallest holdings and plots in it (Plot here means a continuous piece of land and may include more than one field number, thus if two fields are connected at one point only, they will be taken as a continuous plot) From this table it will be seen that although there are 24 holdings of one plot, the others have from two to 39 plots, and thus the 147 holdings in the villages are divided into 1,176 plots or an average of about 8 plots per holding The largest holding is 69 4 acres, but it is in 39 plots varying from 9 03 acres to 0 37 acres Table 24 also shows the fragmentation in cultivation but an examination will show that the position is not so bad as in the case of the proprietary holdings, since it pays to cultivate in as few portions as possible Thus while there are only 24 proprietary holdings (16 3 per cent) with a single plot, there are 106 cultivating holdings in single plots (35 9 per cent) Of the holdings up to ten fragments, these form 74 8 per cent in the case of the proprietary and 87 8 per cent in that of cultivating, only six holdings are cultivated in more than 21 plots, (the largest being in 25 fragments), against eight such under proprietary holdings The 295 cultivating holdings are thus divided into 1,368 plots, or an average of 4 6 per holding

In both these tables joint ownership or cultivation has not been considered and land has been taken according to distinct titles of rights Thus a man might own or cultivate a piece of land in his own name and another in partnership with others Since these are distinct titles recognised as

TABLE 23

Fragmentation of Proprietary Holdings in Bhadas.

Holdings consisting of—	No of holdings with the specified No of plots	Average area of holding	Largest		Smallest	
			Holding	Plot	Holding	Plot
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1 plot	24	2 6	14 7	14 7	0 03	0 03
2 plots	11	3 02	6 3	6 3	0 75	0 12
3 ,,	14	6 75	31 9	16 9	0 78	0 18
4 ,,	7	8 4	26 8	11 3	4 25	0 4
5 ,,	10	6 31	10 5	7 0	3 62	0 06
6 ,,	10	7 9	11 6	7 12	4 12	0 18
7 ,,	8	13 0	14 7	3 5	7 5	0 06
8 ,,	6	8 9	10 8	3 4	7 3	0 12
9 ,,	12	11 4	19 6	4 9	3 5	0 03
10 ,,	8	13 2	18 6	5 9	11 2	0 06
11 ,,	2	13 0	14 3	2 5	11 8	0 18
12 ,,	3	16 8	25 5	7 3	10 3	0 03
13 ,,	4	17 1	23 0	5 8	13 3	0 06
14 ,,	7	20 4	37 5	10 2	12 1	0 06
15 ,,	3	11 1	14 0	3 6	5 5	0 03
17 ,,	2	31 3	37 4	3 6	25 1	0 3
18 ,,	4	18 2	23 6	3 0	12 2	0 03
19 ,,	3	27 9	30 8	5 2	25 8	0 03
20 ,,	1	41 1	41 1	7 8	41 1	0 12
21 ,,	1	21 7	21 7	2 8	21 7	0 06
22 ,,	2	33 0	42 3	4 6	23 7	0 18
25 ,,	1	79 2	79 2	14 1	79 2	0 06
27 ,,	2	58 1	76 7	12 9	39 6	0 09
35 ,,	1	50 9	50 9	5 5	50 9	0 03
39 ,,	1	69 4	69 4	9 03	69 4	0 37

173

Table 24

Fragmentation of Proprietary and Cultivating Holdings in Bhadas

IV 13 14

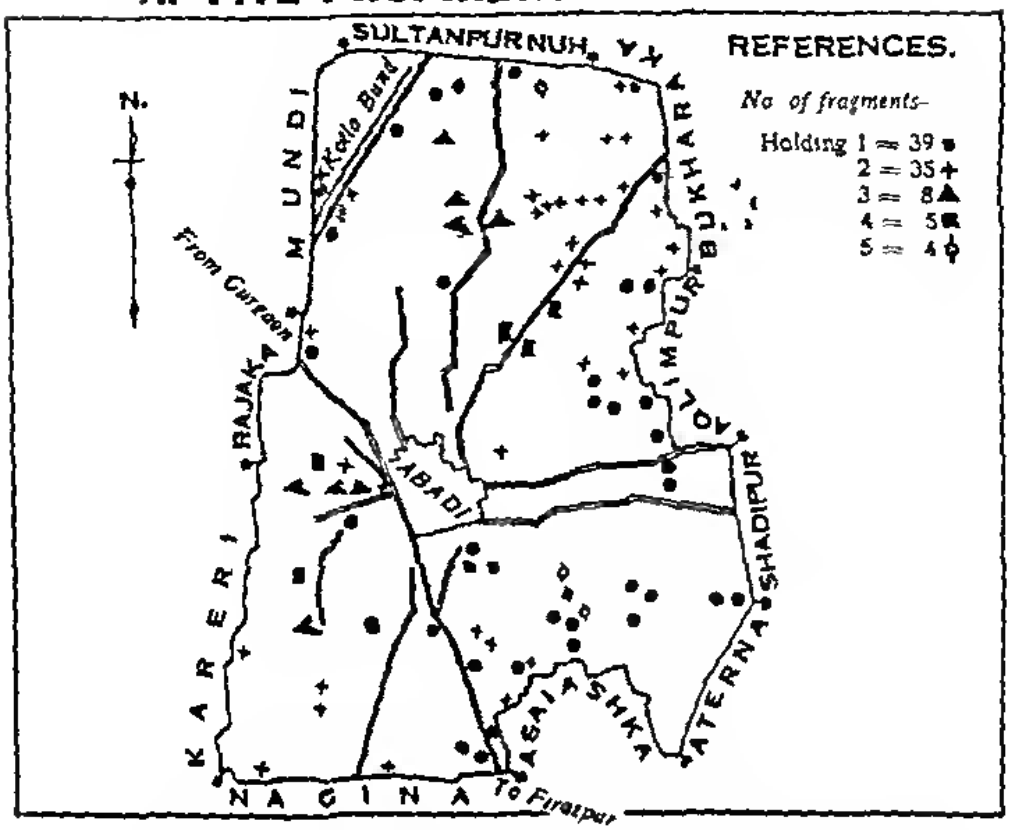
Number of plots	Proprietary Holdings		Cultivating Holdings	
	Holdings with specified No of fragments	Per cent of total	Holdings with specified No of fragments	Per cent of total
1	24	16 33	106	35 93
2	11	7 48	48	16 27
3	14	9 53	15	5 09
4	7	4 76	20	6 78
5	10	6 81	14	4 75
6	10	6 81	10	3 39
7	8	5 44	14	4 75
8	6	4 08	12	4 07
9	12	8 16	8	2 71
10	8	5 44	6	2 03
11	2	1 36	13	4 41
12	3	2 04	8	2 71
13	4	2 72	2	0 68
14	7	4 76	5	1 69
15	3	2 04	3	1 01
17	2	1 36	1	0 34
18	4	2 72	3	1 01
19	3	2 04	1	0 34
20	1	0 68		
21	1	0 68	2	0 68
22	2	1 36	2	0 68
24			1	0 34
25	1	0 68	1	0 34
27	2	1 36		
35	1	0 68		
39	1	0 68		
Total	*147*	*100 00*	*295*	*100 00*

such in the *jamabandi* they have been counted separately but this has not been done in the case of those holdings which have been given a separate number in the *jamabandi* because of a mortgage and not on account of ownership or cultivation Unfortunately owing to lack of data maps could not be drawn very accurately but the rough diagrams opposite show that generally fragments are scattered all over the village estate

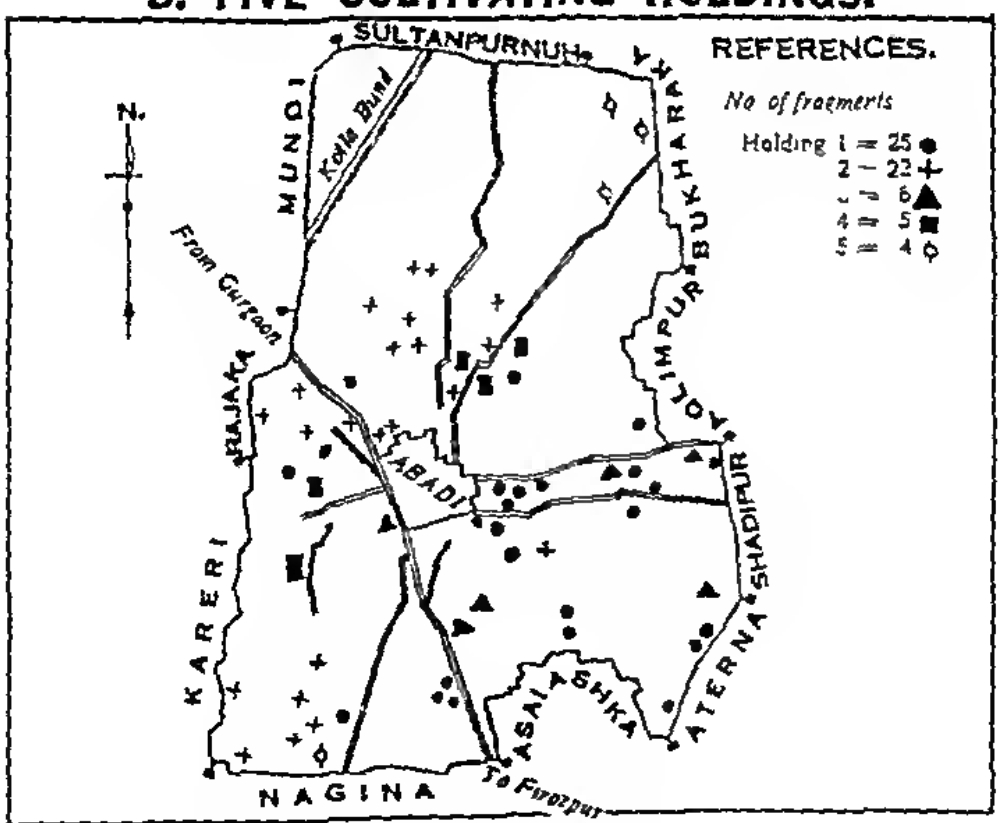
IV 15 15 For the purpose of tracing the history of fragmentation three fragmented holdings were selected The record of each was traced

EXAMPLES OF FRAGMENTATION OF HOLDINGS IN BHADAS.

A.—FIVE PROPRIETARY HOLDINGS.



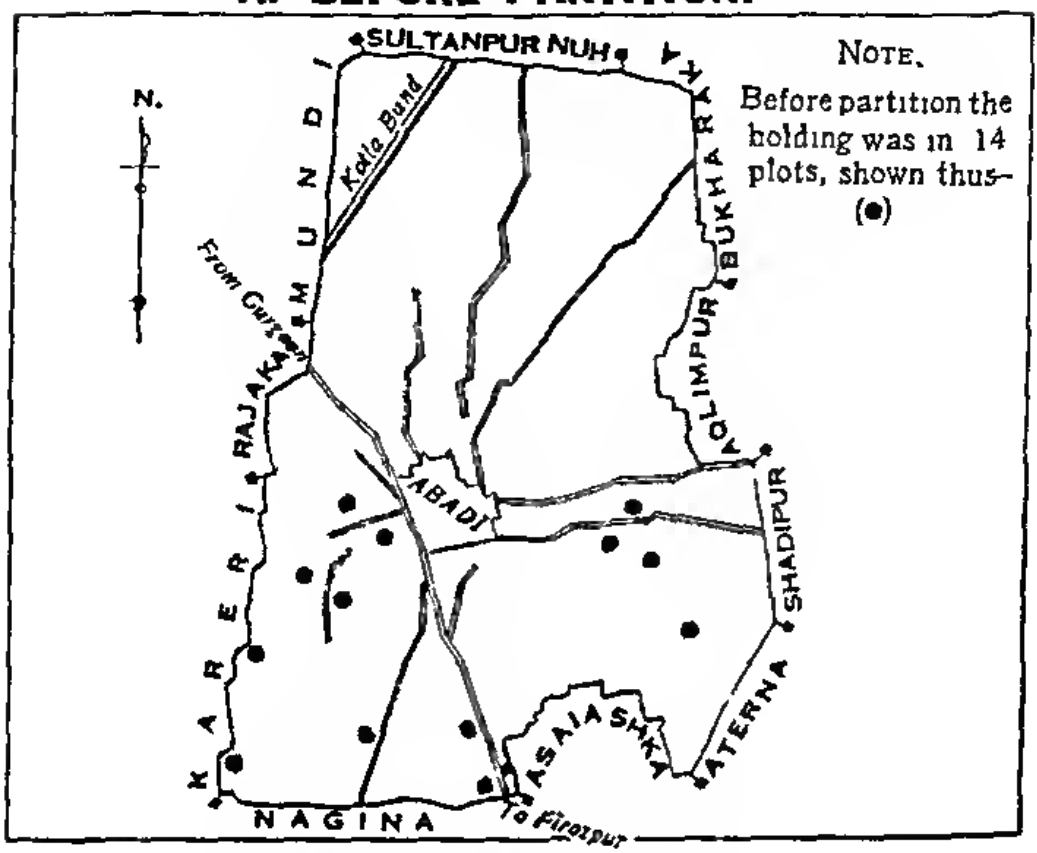
B.—FIVE CULTIVATING HOLDINGS.



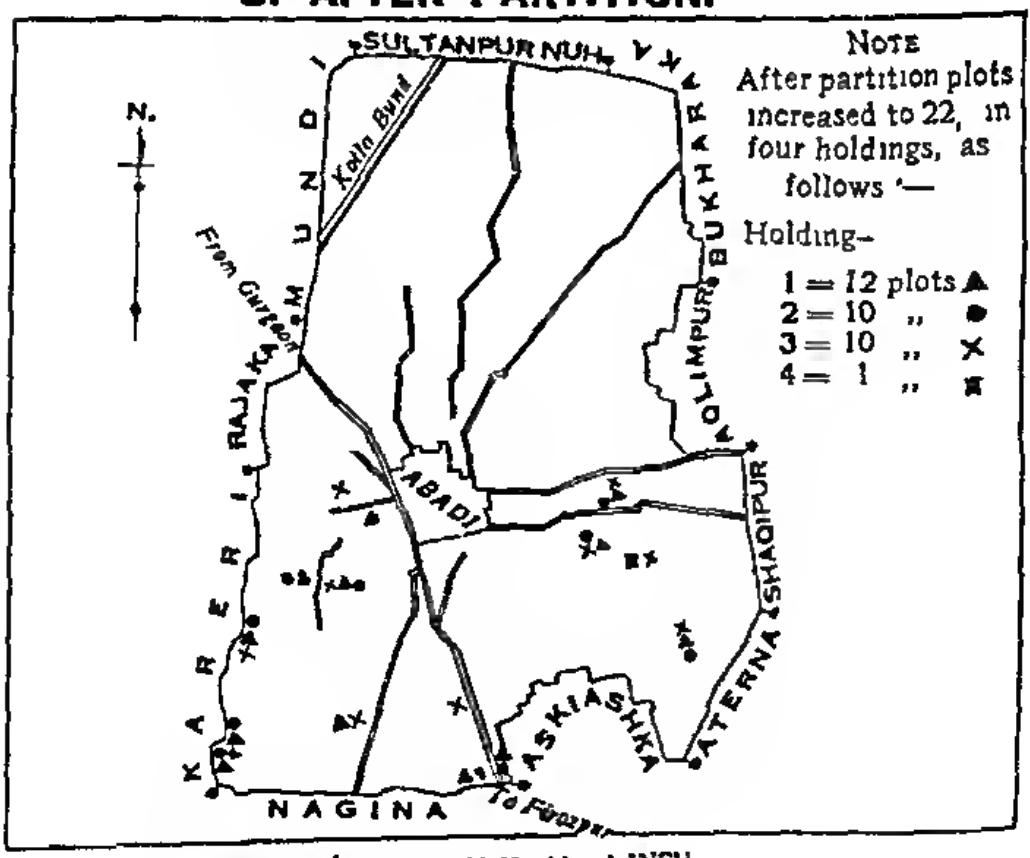
Scale 400 *Gatthas* (*i e* 1 100 *Yards*) = 1 INCH

AN EXAMPLE OF INCREASE IN FRAGMENTATION AFTER PARTITIONING OF AN HOLDING.

A.—BEFORE PARTITION.



B.—AFTER PARTITION.



Scale 400 *Gatthas* (*i e* 1 100 *Yards*) = 1 INCH

as far back as 1863, the year of the first Regular Settlement of the District, IV 15
and the results are shown in the Appendix to this Chapter From this it will be seen that in 1863 the first holding had an area of 12 59 acres split up in 16 fragments, in 1926-27 the area had reduced to 15 19 acres, and the fragments increased to 20 The second holding was of 49 78 acres in 30 fragments in 1863 but in 1926 27 the area had decreased to 31 5 acres and the fragments increased to 32 In the third holding 13 21 acres in 8 fragments in 1863 had increased to 21 59 acres and 24 fragments in 1926 27

16 Only one partition of an holding had taken place since the last IV 16
Settlement in 1903-04, and the two sketch maps opposite show roughly how fragmentation increased after partition, the 14 plots of the holding increasing to 34 plots in three holdings

17 The usual disadvantages of fragmentation are apparent in this IV 17
village as elsewhere Most of the holdings are in a number of fragments of all sizes and shapes, scattered all over the village estate Much time is therefore naturally lost in moving from one plot to another, particularly at the time of sowing, watering weeding and harvesting When operations are urgent, the cultivators have to employ labourers and often, when work on a plot finishes towards the close of the day, both the employer and employees feel reluctant to start on a new plot some distance away, though a full day's wages have to be paid Proper protection by fencing is rendered difficult, as is also personal supervision, because unless the plot is large enough it does not pay to erect *machans* (platforms) to keep an eye on the standing crop Further, if the family is small the owner has to content himself with a morning and evening visit to his various fields leaving the rest to chance Carriage of manure is easier and more economical if the land he in one block, and so it is usual to manure the plots which lie near the heaps According to the *Wajib ul-arz* (Statement of Rights) every villager is free to graze his cattle anywhere he chooses after the crops have been harvested, provided the owner of a particular field has first had the opportunity of grazing his own cattle on it at least once before the cattle of other people , but with scattered open fields it is difficult to prevent cattle from straying into prohibited plots, or from their damaging the crops as they are driven about from field to field There is also the matter of mortgage or cash rates If a cultivator has two plots divided by that of another man, and he wants to consolidate his cultivation by taking on mortgage or rent the intervening plot, the second owner is in an advantageous position and therefore may charge a higher rate for the use of his land

IV 17 To illustrate these points the investigator mentions the case of two brothers who owned 40 *bighas* of land (25 acres) divided into nine widely scattered plots The elder brother stated that it took about four hours to visit all the nine plots, whereas if the area had been consolidated, it could have been gone over in half an hour He also said that there would be a saving of two labourers a day on every *bigha* when such men were employed If their neighbours became unfriendly they would require at least four men to attend to their cattle while grazing, in order that they might not encroach upon others' property These two brothers, who form a joint family, had to employ ten men daily for six days for harvesting their *rabi* crop in 1927 they had nine fields five fairly close to each other and the other three at distances of over half a mile They could have saved at least ten men's wages if there had been only one block

The investigator stated that no villager could remember any boundary dispute in the village The boundaries are well defined and wide enough to ensure easy detection of encroachment, if any

Holdings are generally very small and only 14 are entirely free from mortgage, while some have several mortgages in them What little is left with each owner is made the most of, as he would not like to allow a small piece to lie uncultivated when endeavouring to scrape together a living, distant plots are, however, usually let out to persons owning land nearby

Fragmentation has gone so far as to reduce some plots to one *biswa* (0 03 acres) with the result that these have perforce to lie uncultivated In Table 25 is given a list of forty of the smallest plots and the uses to which they were being put in 1930 31 As already mentioned a field which remains uncultivated continuously for four harvests (two years) is entered in the records as *banjar jadid*, or if for eight harvests (four years) as *banjar kadim* Only plots of cultivable land have been taken into account in the list and small plots which are *johar* (pond), etc , have been excluded

Thus, of the forty plots one was a new fallow, two were old fallows two fallow in the *kharif* of 1930, seven fallow both in the *kharif* and the preceding *rabi*, while the remaining 28 had a crop sown on them

IV 18 18 The number of labourers required on almost every holding would be reduced if consolidation were effected The village is suffering from most of the evils of excessive fragmentation and the method of partition adopted by *zemindars*, according to which every plot is divided among the

Table 25

Forty of the Smallest Plots in Bhadas and the Uses made of them.

Serial No	Field No	Area in acres	Use
1	33	0 18	*Banjar kadim*
2	50	0 03	
3	56	0 09	„ *jadid*
4	101	0 15	*Gowar* in *kharif*, 1930
5	193	0 15	*Jowar* „ „ „
6	195	0 24	Fallow in *rabi* 1929 and *kharif* 1930
7	204	0 21	*Bajra* in *kharif*, 1930
8	205	0 21	*Chari* „ „ „
9	234	0 12	Fallow in *rabi* 1929 and *kharif* 1930
10	235	0 12	
11	270	0 09	
12	1819/283	0 24	
13	285	0 24	
14	1737/298	0 09	*Gowar* in *kharif*, 1930
15	1730/301	0 12	Fallow in *rabi* 1929 and *kharif* 1930
16	303	0 24	
17	304	0 21	*Bajra* in *kharif*, 1930
18	312	0 12	*Chari* in „ „
19	313	0 15	
20	314	0 15	
21	320	0 21	*Bajra* „ „ „
22	326	0 18	*Chari* „ „ „
23	327	0 21	
24	328	0 15	Maize „ „ „
25	329	0 12	
26	334	0 12	*Chari* „ „ „
27	335	0 12	
28	338	0 12	
29	341	0 18	*Barti* „ „ „
30	342	0 12	*Chari* „ „ „
31	344	0 15	*Bajra* „ „ „
32	345	0 12	*Bajra* and *barti* in *kharif*, 1930
33	346	0 18	Fallow in *kharif*, 1930
34	350	0 18	*Bajra* „ „ „
35	1734/391	0 06	
36	355	0 18	Maize „ „ „
37	356	0 18	*Chari* „ „ „
38	357	0 18	
39	358	0 24	
40	359	0 24	

IV 18 heirs has not left a single holding unaffected In practice, however, the *zemindars* would prefer to economise time rather than labour, especially at the harvesting season, as late harvesting is likely to be attended by the risk of storms, labourers are also difficult to find as most spare hands are engaged at the beginning of the harvesting seasons

IV 19 19 The cultivators are fully alive to the evils of fragmentation, but they are also averse to consolidation as this would necessitate exchanges of plots of land, people owning good soft land are unwilling to exchange it with any other variety on any condition Again, the south eastern portion of the village estate lies at a lower level than the south western with the result that, during the rainy season, the former is often flooded It is not possible then to grow a *kharif* crop on it, whereas the latter is not much affected by ordinary rains and can be easily cropped An interchange of plots lying in these two parts would be almost impossible because of the unwillingness of owners in the south western area to part with their lands in exchange for those on the other side Under the prevailing custom all co sharers get equal portions of the good and bad soil, and though this has the effect of aggravating fragmentation, people do not wish to give it up, or resort to consolidation, lest one of the sharers gets all the good pieces and the other all the bad ones Hence there has been no case of voluntary consolidation so far in the village

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER IV

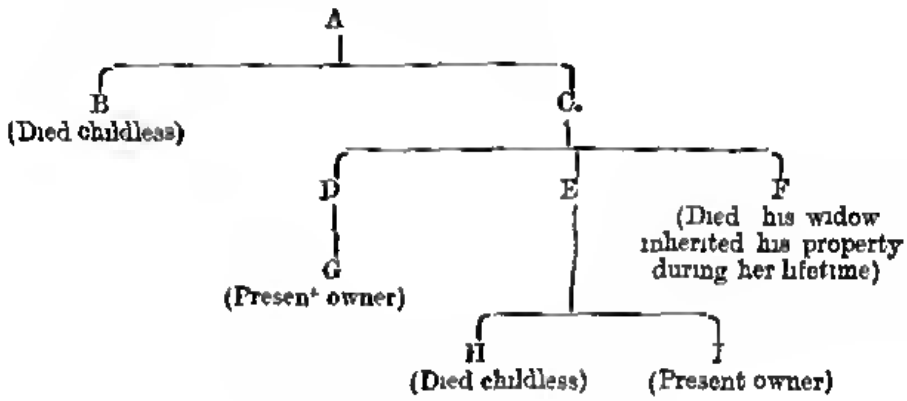
HISTORY OF FRAGMENTATION ON FOUR HOLDINGS

For the purpose of tracing the history of fragmentation, three badly fragmented holdings were selected The record of each was traced as far back as 1863, the year in which the first Regular Settlement of the District took place, and the results are shown below

Holding I

Area 15 19 acres, owned equally by G and I, cousins

GENEALOGICAL TABLE



HISTORY OF THE HOLDING

Year of jamabandi	*Owners*	*Area in acres*	*No of fragments*	*Remarks*
1863 (Settlement year)	D, E, F jointly	12 59	16	Grandsons of A sons of C
1877 (Settlement year)	G (present owner) and E jointly	8 69	12	F died and his widow got one third share of the cultivated area in four fragments only life interest as F was childless
1885 86	Do	8 68	13	Difference in area due to re measurement One fragment split into two for convenience of cultivation on account of a well being sunk
1888 89	.. Do	8 62	12	Difference in area due to *kham* measurement Two fragments consolidated into one
1892 93	G (present owner) ½ H & I ½	8 62	12	E died and his half share was inherited by his sons H & I
1896 97 1900 01 1902 03	Do	8 62	12	
1903 04	Do	15 34	20	F s widow died and her land reverted to the owners

(*Continued*)

Holding I —(Concluded)

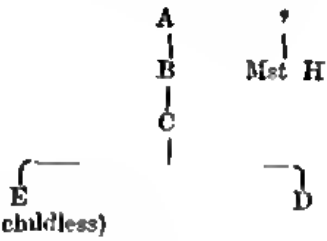
App IV

Year of jamabandi	*Owner*	*Area in acres*	*No of fragments*	*Remarks*
1907 08	G (present owner) ½ H & I, ½	15 34	20	Difference in area due to *pukhta* measurement Number of fragments due to partition of land
1911 12	G and I (present owners jointly)	15 34	20	H died childless and his brother I, got his land
1915 16	Do	15 19	20	0 15 acres of land acquired by District Board to build a road
1919 20 1923 24 1926 27	Do	15 19	20	..

Holding II

Area 31 5 acres owned by D

GENEALOGICAL TABLE



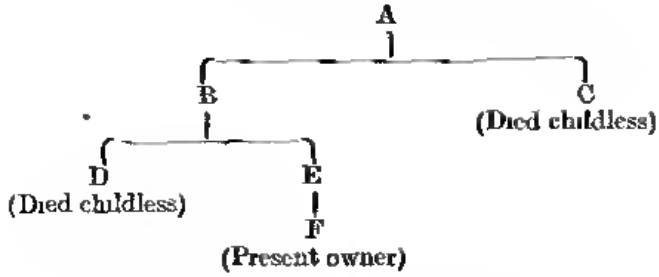
HISTORY OF THE HOLDING

Year of jamabandi	*Owner*	*Area in acres*	*No of fragments*	*Remarks*
1863 (Settlement year)	B & Mst H in equal shares	49 78	30	Mst H's relationship to A not known
1877 (Settlement year)	B	24 25	20	Property partitioned between B & Mst H
1885 86	C	24 15	20	B died and his son C got the holding difference in area due to *kham* measurement
1888 89 1892 93 1896 97 1900 01 1902-03	C	24 15	20	
1903 04 (Settlement year)	C	24 06	20	Difference in area due to *pukhta* measurement
1907 08 1911 12	C	24 06	20	
1915 16	C	23 94	20	0 12 acres acquired by District Board for road
1919 20	D & E	31 50	32	C died and was succeeded by his two sons, area and fragments increased owing to partition in another holding in which they had shares
1923 24	D	31 50	32	E died childless and D succeeded to his share
1926 27 ..	D	31 50	32	The present owner

Holding III

Area 21 62 acres owned by F

GENEALOGICAL TABLE



HISTORY OF THE HOLDING

Year of jamabandi	*Owner*	*Area in acres*	*No of fragments*	*Remarks*
1863 (Settlement year)	D & E in equal shares	13 21	8	
1877 (Settlement year)	D & E	13 39	9	Difference in area due to remeasurement
1885 86	D & E	14 03	9	Difference due to *kham* measurement
1888 89	D & F	14 03	9	E died and was succeeded by his son F
1892 93	F	14 03	9	D died and F became sole owner
1896 97 1900 01 1902 03	F	14 03	9	
1903 04 (Settlement year)	F	14 19	12	Difference in area due to *pukhta* measurement
1907 08 1911 12 1915 16	F	14 19	12	
1919 20	F	21 71	24	Increase in area due to partitioning of another holding in which F had a share
1923 24	F	21 62	24	Area reduced by 0 09 acres probably due to remeasurement
1926 27	F	21 59	24	Difference in area due to remeasurement, F is the present owner

CHAPTER V

EFFECTS OF TENANCY

V 1 1 Of the cultivated area, between 39 and 46 per cent has been worked by tenants at will since 1909 10 (see Table 59 in Chapter XIV) There is a steady demand for tenants in the village, this is explained by the cultivators as being due to deaths among owners and field labourers, particularly during the 1919 influenza epidemic, and on account of the high cost of living prevailing in the village at the time of the inquiry (1926 27) With the decrease in the working force of the family and a dearth of labourers, land has to be let out even though it may be on rentals only equivalent to Government dues This demand for tenants has brought into the field people of the menial classes, though often these are unable to secure land on favourable terms, neither are they very good cultivators

With a view to ascertaining what difference existed between the cultivation of owners and of tenants, a number of holdings of each were selected for special observation Nine holdings cultivated by owners and six by tenants were selected to represent large, medium and small scale cultivation, and examination showed that

(*a*) There was no marked difference in the methods of cultivation except that the more slender means of the tenants did not allow them to give as many ploughings as the owners did

(*b*) As will be seen from paragraph 5 below, the tenants kept fewer cattle than the owners and the fact that they had sometimes to borrow plough cattle made it difficult for them to get their ploughings done in time, as a result their crops often matured late

(*c*) The tenants cultivated the whole of their land with *rabi* crops, and seldom left any part fallow Tenancy contracts in the village run from year to year and every tenant apprehends ejection at the end of the year This induces him to sow all the available land in his tenancy and makes him reluctant to leave any portion uncultivated Owners, however, who are cultivating their own land, are under no such fear and can afford to leave portions fallow in the *rabi*

(*d*) As for manuring, there was no difference to record, both owners and tenants were utterly indifferent to the manuring of their crops In

fact it was only in 1926 27, during the first investigation, that manuring was done on any general scale, and that too, not because of any sudden conviction as to its value, but because the Deputy Commissioner in his campaign of Rural Uplift compelled the *zemindars* to clear their villages of the filth heaps which had previously disfigured them then the manure had to be moved in any case and the cultivators thought it just as well to spread it over their fields Previously very few people took the trouble to apply manure, such exceptional cases as there were belonged to the owner class During the resurvey in 1930 31 conditions however were rapidly going back to the pre Uplift time The reasons given by the cultivators for their neglect of manuring were as follows— V 1

(*i*) In seasons of excessive rainfall all the manure applied before the rains, is washed away by the flood passing over the village lands and the labour of application is wasted

(*ii*) The gram crop, which is the principal *rabi* crop in these parts, does not, according to the *zemindars*, grow well on manured land

(*iii*) The *zemindars* maintained that in seasons of deficient rainfall, manure in the soil dries up the standing crops *

The chief reason for the indifference to the manuring, according to the investigator, was rather the proverbial indolence of the Meos who constitute the bulk of the cultivators Manure when applied, is generally spread in the months of *Jeth* and *Asarh* (mid May to mid July), the fields to be manured are not selected according to the crop to be sown

2 There is little noticeable difference between the cropping on owners' and tenants' lands It may, however, be mentioned that, in the case of most tenants paying rent in kind, the owners stipulate that no *saunī* or *kharif* crops shall be grown by the tenant, the tenancy thus extends in practice over a period of about six months, the season of the *asarhi* or *rabi* cropping The reasons why the owners insist on this condition would appear to be, first, that gram which is the principal *asarhi* crop is easy to raise, requiring little ploughing before sowing Second the *rabi* crop is more valuable than the *kharif*, and it is a choice between one or the other, because if land is sown with *kharif* crops, these are not generally harvested in time for sowing the succeeding *rabi* Thus in practice the tenant grows a *rabi* crop and as soon V 2

* These points are identical with those raised by the cultivators in a similar *barani* tract in the Hissar District—(Economic Survey of Jamalpur Sheikhan under preparation) The subject would appear to be one which requires special study and research —ED

V 2 as it is harvested he is ejected The land is allowed to lie fallow so as to be in readiness for the next *rabi*, when it is cultivated either by the owner himself or by some tenant

V 3 3 The growth of trees of all kinds within the cultivated area is severely discountenanced by the cultivators, they impoverish the soil and the shade they cast renders the area around them less valuable from an agricultural point of view The few that stand here and there are the property of the landowners, and the tenant has nothing to do with them Their presence does not affect the rent of the holding in any way

V 4 4 Tenants make no endeavour to improve the condition of the land they cultivate, the uncertainty and the short length of their tenures act as a sufficient deterrent Their attitude is not surprising when we find that neither occupancy tenants nor the owners themselves make any efforts in this direction They are, according to the investigator, too ignorant and indolent to bother about improvements, but it may be that they have no idea of what to do in the way of improvement They neglect the existing wells because the water in these is unfit for irrigation, they are not inclined to sink new wells in case the water from them should also be useless for applying to the crops, and canal irrigation is not available Cultivation here is thus largely in the nature of a gamble and circumstances generally are such as tend to produce a fatalistic outlook Hence the attitude of the *zemindars* in thinking there is practically no way of improvement

V 5 5 As a rule owners keep more cattle than tenants working the same area The following table shows the number of plough oxen possessed by those owners and the tenants who were examined, and it will be seen that whereas the owners have one animal for every 2 6 acres, the tenants have one for every 5 acres Owners and tenants having only one bullock usually, and those who have two and at times require more (such as, for example, during the ploughing season), generally borrow from others similarly circumstanced one day and lend their own cattle the next Those cultivators who own no cattle—(*cf* No 7 among the tenants)—have to get their fields ploughed with the help of hired cattle Not only do the owners keep more cattle than tenants but they are more costly than the tenants' animals and better fed.

TABLE 26

Cattle kept by Nine Owners and Seven Tenants Examined

Serial No	Owners		Tenants	
	Area owned	No of bullocks	Area cultivated	No of bullocks
	Acres		Acres	
1	25 00*	6	13 70*	2
2	11 87**	6	10 62*	2
3	7 81*	2	8 19	2
4	6 25	2	7 50	2
5	5 62	2	7 50	2
6	5 00*	1	5 00	1
7	1 25	2	2 81	0
8	1 09	2		
9	1 09	2		
Total	*64 98*	*25*	*55 32*	*11*
Average area per bullock	2 60		5 03	

* Two brothers joint family ** Four brothers joint family

V 5

6 Owners have more spacious houses than tenants and a larger proportion of them are *pacca* They also possess separate cattle sheds and have usually a room which they call a *chaupal*, where they can sit and chat and smoke with their friends Most of the houses, both of owners and tenants, are *kachcha*, the latter are too poor to afford anything else, and in the case of the former their property is generally mortgaged and they are in debt Of the nine owners examined above, only one had a *pacca* house and a cattle shed, all the others had *kachcha* houses Not one of the seven tenants examined owned a *pacca* house, their houses and cattle sheds formed part of the same building V 6

7 The children of owners are not put to work so soon as those of the poorer tenants, who set their children to looking after cattle and helping in cultivation generally as soon as they are old enough to do so The tenants cannot afford to keep servants for performing these minor tasks and at the same time they are not always in a position to pay school fees for the education of their children Thus a larger number of children of the owner class than children of tenants attend the local school V 7

A school was established in Bhadas in April 1926, and later the schoolmaster was also given charge of the village Post Office In May 1926, the number of pupils from the village on the school roll was 22 Some parents, however, took away their children from the school, owing to some alleged dissatisfaction with the school teacher, and in November the number

V 7 had fallen to 16 Children from adjoining villages, however, were coming to the school in increasing numbers and the total on the rolls in 1927 and in 1930 31 was 38 In addition to the sixteen boys in the village school in November 1926, there were also four boys and a girl of the village who were attending a private school at Nagina Of these 21 pupils, 16 boys were sons of owners, three of *kamins* and one boy and the girl were children of tenants

V 8 8 As regards subsequent careers of the children there were eleven villagers who were or had been, in service of one sort or another, and none of these was of the tenant class six belonged to the owner class and the other five to the *kamin* class The occupations were as follows —

From the owner class one a Meo by caste, *patwari*, one Meo, *chaukidar* at the Bhadas Rest House, one, a Mali by caste, *chaukidar* at Kotla Bund, one, a Meo employed in the army as a sepoy, two Meos, servants outside the village

From the *kamin* class one a *faqir* by caste, *chaukidar* at Bund Dungeja one a *Jogi* a sepoy, and another a *Bhangi*, also in the army, one *Bhangi*, a menial in the village, and another in the employ of the District Board as *chaukidar* at the village cattle pound

V 9 9 There is practically no difference in the standard of living of the two classes Every one of the owners and tenants examined was in debt The owners, however, were more heavily in debt than the tenants, probably because they commanded greater credit from the security offered by their property

V 10 10 There is a Co-operative Society in the village, but not a single tenant was a member It was run by owners of one *patti* (sub-division of the village) The other owners had little or no sympathy with it because of party faction in the village, they seemed to regard it as the "property" of the *patti* in which it was situated

CHAPTER VI

LAND REVENUE AND TACCAVI

1 The fixed land revenue imposed upon the village at the last Settlement (1902-07) and at previous settlements is shown below — VI 1

Table 27

Fixed Land Revenue Imposed at Different Settlements

Year of Settlement		*Fixed Land Revenue imposed*
		Rs
1863	..	2,982
1877		2,846
1902 07		3 500

2 The next statement shows the incidence of the land revenue demand per cultivated acre from 1909 10, the year of its announcement after the last Settlement until 1934 35 The average incidence per cultivated acre over the period works out at Rs 2/2/0 VI 2

Table 28

Incidence per Cultivated Acre of Land Revenue Demand

Year	Cultivated area	Incidence per cultivated acre		
	Acres	Rs	a	p
1909 10 to 1910-11	1 658	2	1	9
1911 12 to 1914 15	1,659	2	1	9
1915 16 to 1917 18	1,646	2	2	0
1918 19	1,656	2	1	9
1919 20 to 1921 22	1 553*	2	4	0
1922 23	1,632†	2	2	3
1923 24	1,637	2	2	2
1924 25 to 1925 26	1 652	2	1	10
1926 27	1,654	2	1	10
1927 28 to 1928 29	1,650	2	1	11
1929-30	1,651	2	1	11
1930-31	1,650	2	1	11
1931-32	1 648	2	2	0
1932-33 to 1934-35	1,649	2	2	0

*Decrease in area due to 102 acres lying fallow entered as *banjar jadid*

† Increase due to 79 acres of *banjar jadid* brought under cultivation.

VI 3 3 No portion of the present fixed demand is deferred on account of protective well leases At the last Settlement, however the Veos and *Khanzadas* were considered to be poor agriculturists in the Firozpur Jhirka Tahsil and were sanctioned a *riati patta* (or rebate) at the rate of 25 per cent of the fixed demand on those fields which were unencumbered at that time This concession was however, to be withdrawn whenever any field number of a holding was mortgaged sold or exchanged and this was done chiefly in order to discourage mortgaging by these classes In 1907-08 the sum deferred on account of this concession was Rs 158/, but it has gradually decreased as the area under mortgage has extended, until in 1930 31 it stood at Rs 28/ only Until about 1917, Rs 33/ also used to be deferred on account of *ala lambardari*, but this was stopped with the death of the *ala lambardar* at that time

VI 4 4 There is no canal irrigation in the village The *abiana* or water rates charged for irrigation from the Kotla Bund have been given in Chapter III

VI 5 5 The following table shows the land revenue, cesses and water rates paid by the village from 1921 22 to 1930 31, also the incidence of the total demand per matured acre Table 84 gives details from 1909 10 to 1934 35

TABLE 29

Total Amount paid by the Village from 1921 22 to 1930-31

Year	Matured area	Land revenue paid— for the year	Land revenue paid— previous suspension	Cesses	Water rates	Total	Incidence per matured acre
	Acres	Rs	Rs	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
1921 22	1 406	3,414	638	350 10 0	*	4 407 10 0	3 2 2
1922 23	1 693	3 415	2 766	350 10 0	*	6 536 10 0	3 13 7
1923 24	1 801	3 416	2 343	400 5 0	*	6 159 5 0	3 6 9
1924 25	2 052	3 419		427 6 0	13 0 0	3 859 6 0	1 14 1
1925-26	1 619	3 420		427 8 0	7 1 9	3 854 9 9	2 5 9
1926 27	1 732	3 420		427 8 0	*	3 847 8 0	2 3 6
1927 28	1 675	3 424		428 0 0	66 10 0	3 918 10 0	2 5 5
1928-29	906	**		160 10 0	4 4 0	165 0 0	0 12 10
1929-30	1 165	3 427		696 0 0†	*	4,123 0 0	3 8 7
1930 31	1 114	1 463‡		428 10 0	*	1 891 10 0	1 11 2
Average	*1 446*	*3 457*		*410 11 8*	*9 1 7*	*3 8 6 5 3*	*2 10 11*

*Rainfall being sufficient no irrigation was taken from the Kotla Bund **Rs 3 425 suspended remitted in 1930-31 †Rs 267/10/ suspended the previous year ‡Rs 1 986/ suspended and Rs 680/ remitted

6 No coercive processes have had to be issued for the realization of land revenue in the five years previous to 1930 31, the village has on each occasion paid its instalment punctually The *lambardars* have had to make up temporarily any individual deficiencies from time to time VI 6

7 The most common method of procuring money for the payment of the land revenue demand is to sell part of the produce of the harvest for which the revenue is being paid Much greater difficulty is experienced in paying the *kharif* than the *rabi* instalment The former harvest generally brings in very little, and it is not uncommon for owners to have to borrow to meet this instalment and to pay back later at the *rabi* harvest The *rabi* crops are generally more plentiful and from the proceeds of this harvest the average owner can pay off any dues he may have incurred for the *kharif* instalment as well as pay the *rabi* instalment and still be able to set aside something for home consumption until the next harvest VI 7

When an owner has no produce to sell, the first thing he tries to do is to borrow Where all he requires is temporary accommodation to carry him from the *kharif* to the *rabi*, he may be able to raise it from some relative free of interest, and, failing this, he falls back on the family money lender and borrows at interest If he can raise nothing in this way either he may be obliged to sell his cattle or mortgage his land to secure the wherewithal to pay the Government demand but such cases are fortunately not common

Some few owners do not consider it below their dignity to resort to manual labour to pay the sums they owe by way of revenue These, however, are generally men of no standing with little credit, an owner who commands credit, be it ever so little, looks with disfavour upon labour as a means of raising money for the payment of land revenue There were not many instances where manual labour figured as the source from which land revenue was paid A man who owned 2 34 acres paid his dues for *rabi* 1926 from his earnings as a drawer of water for the village cattle Another with only half an acre of land free of mortgage paid his dues from the proceeds of his labour and kept what he got from the share tenants, (to whom this unmortgaged land was let) for home consumption A third also paid by the sale proceeds of his produce and by working as a labourer

Although there is a Co-operative Credit Society in the village, no money has been borrowed from it for the payment of land revenue The "bank as the Society is called in rural areas, is not popular and had only 16 members at the time of the first inquiry (1926 27) and 22 at the second inquiry (1930 31) The *zemindars* when questioned as to why they preferred to borrow from the money lender rather than from the Society stated that

VI 7 getting money from the latter was generally a lengthy process, whereas they could draw what they wanted from the money lender at a moment's notice Further, the money lender is more speculative, and less critical of the purpose for which the loan is required, and also of the means of repayment, than are the "bank" authorities

With a view to ascertaining the sources of the money used for the payment of the two instalments of land revenue in 1925 26, thirty owners representative of large, medium and small owners were examined The actual cases are given as an Appendix of this Chapter Here a summary will suffice and it bears out the general comments made above

TABLE 30

Sources of Payment of Land Revenue

Sources of payment of land revenue	Owners with—		
	Under 5 acres	5—15 acres	Over 15 acres
Sale of produce	4	7	
,, ,, ,, and savings or wages	1		1
,, ,, ,, ,, borrowing from relatives	2		
,, ,, ,, ,, *panchotra*			1
Panchotra		2	
,, and borrowing			1
,, , rent and sale of animals			1
Past savings		1	
Mortgaging		1	
,, and borrowing		1	
Borrowing	2	1	
Pay or wages	2		
Sale of cow dung cakes	2		
Total	*13*	*13*	*4*

VI 8 8 Out of the 30 cases examined seven borrowed in some way or another for the payment of land revenue The precise circumstances of each case are now detailed

M T (Serial No 17 in Appendix) had to pay Rs 10/6/9 on 5 43 acres He sold *sarson* worth Rs 75/ Out of this sum he paid back to an uncle Rs 50/ which he had borrowed some time before and he retained the rest of the money and his other produce for domestic needs, and had to borrow for the payment of land revenue

K W (Serial No 29) had to pay Rs 1/15/0 for 0 87 acres He had no *rabi* crops and the *gowar* he raised in *kharif* he kept for home consumption He commands no credit and pledged his gold ear rings with a money lender at Nagina for Rs 9/ , and from this sum he paid his dues

K N (Serial No 3) one of the *lambardars* had to pay Rs 43/8/0 for 20 06 acres He got a *panchotra* (*lambardar's* commission) of Rs 27/11/6

He had to give Rs 335/ worth of his produce to his creditor in payment of debts previously incurred and the remainder he retained for home consumption He used his *panchotra* for paying his land revenue dues and had to re borrow the balance of what was required from his creditor VI 8

C G, M S and N (Serial No 9) had to pay Rs 25/12/3 on 10 28 acres of land Their produce barely sufficed for home consumption, and to raise ready money to pay off the revenue demand they had to mortgage a portion of their land

M K (Serial No 24) had to pay Rs 5/1/3 for his 1 56 acres His *kharif* harvest was very meagre and he had to borrow from his brother in law to meet that instalment He sold *rabi* produce to meet the *rabi* instalment and also repaid the debt incurred in the *kharif*

C T and *Mst* Z B (Serial No 15) had to pay Rs 10/11/3 on 5 75 acres Their *kharif* crop was poor and they had to borrow to meet that instalment The *rabi* harvest was not sufficiently good to admit of their paying off this debt and putting aside enough for home consumption They therefore were obliged to mortgage part of their land to meet the *rabi* dues

M L and B D (Serial No 18) had to pay Rs 10/2/9 for 4 21 acres Their *kharif* harvest was poor and they had to borrow from an uncle to meet this instalment In the *rabi* they realised Rs 37/ from the sale of produce and paid the *rabi* instalment out of this besides paying back their uncle

9 The dates fixed for the payment of land revenue are 15th January for the *kharif* instalment and 15th June for the *rabi* instalment These dates, according to the *zemindars* are quite convenient, they allow sufficient time for crops to be harvested and sold and for some productive work, such as labour, to be undertaken, if necessary VI 9

10 The following table shows the suspensions of land revenue since 1909 10 — VI 10

Year	*Amount suspended* Rs	*Remarks*
Balance due	3 342	Realised in 1909 10
1909 10	328	„ next year
1913 14	1 582	
1917 18	637	Realised by 1923 24, the 1918 19 demand was suspended in full
1918 19	3 403	
1919 20	1 277	
1920 21	1 705	
1928 29	3 425	Full demand suspended, remitted in 1930 31
1930 31	1,286	Remitted in 1932 33

It will be seen that in the 22 years ending with 1930 31 suspensions become necessary in eight years In two of these years, 1918 19 and

VI 10 1928 29, the full year's demand had to be suspended There was a run of four bad years, 1917 20, in which Rs 7,022/ in all had to be suspended This was a period of bad harvests owing to both excess and deficiency of rains and also to the influenza epidemic of 1919 There were no remissions until 1930 31, when Rs 3,425/- deferred in 1928 29 had to be written off, the latter year had very poor harvests owing to failure of rains Table 84 will show that remissions became necessary annually from 1930 31 and the balance of suspensions at the end of 1934 35 stood at Rs 2,683/

The water rates were levied only in ten years and were realised regularly Cesses were suspended only twice, in 1918 19 and 1928 29, and were realised in the succeeding year

VI 11. 11 As stated earlier there is no canal irrigation in the village, but some of the owners have to pay water rates for water taken from the Kotla Bund, and the amounts paid since 1921 22 have been shown in Table 29 above This water rate is collected along with the land revenue and, being small, it has never been necessary to have recourse to coercive processes for its realization, no remissions or suspensions of water rate have been granted

VI 12 12 During the ten years, 1921 to 1930, *taccavi* was only once taken for sinking a well but it is frequently taken for the purchase of bullocks, fodder and seed In these ten years Rs 8,255/- were taken for these purposes and the details are shown below, no information is available for the years before 1921 —

Table 31.

Details of the Taccavi Taken

Date	For Purchase of—			For sinking well
	Bullocks	Fodder	Seed	
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
3 9 21	150			
18 9 24	150			
21 2-24	30			
17 9 24	50			
December, 1926	400	985		
3 8 27	2,225			
17 9 27			150	
20 10 28			465	
14 5 29				400
31 7 29			615	
4-7 30			235	
3 9 30	950			
5 9-30	25		..	
11 10 30 ..			1,450	
Total .	*3,980*	*985*	*2,915*	*400*

13 No coercive processes or attachment or sale of property seem to have been necessary for securing the regular repayments of *taccavi* loans VI 13.

14 It seems to be an exception to the general rule throughout the province, that *taccavi* in this village is quite popular It is stated that loans from money lenders are taken only when all they require cannot be had on *taccavi*, of which the *zemindars* take as much as they can get and only go to the money lender for the remainder. This is probably due to the efforts of Mr Brayne, who, when he was Deputy Commissioner of Gurgaon, did a good deal to encourage this practice VI.14.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER VI

TABLE 32

Sources of Payment of Revenue Demands by Thirty Owners of Large, Medium and Small Holdings in 1925 26

App VI

Serial No	Owner	Area owned	Revenue demand			Source of payment
		Acres	Rs	a	p	
1	A *lambardar*	31 00	75	7	9	Rs 17/11/6 from *panchotra* balance from sale of produce
2	Do (Meo)	24 75	62	7	6	Rs 38/13/3 rent from tenant on 10 84 acres at revenue rates *pan chotra* Rs 26/6/3 balance by sale of a cow and a goat
3	Do	20 06	43	8	0	Rs 27/11/6 from *panchotra* balance borrowed from a money lender
4		15 56	35	14	9	Sale of produce and past sav ngs
5	A mali	12 25	30	11	3	Sale of produce in both harvests land free from mortgage and culti vated by him
6	A Meo	11 87	30	10	6	Sale of prod i at both harvests
7	A joint family	10 84	23	12	9	Past savings
8		10 56	26	5	3	Sale of produce
9	Five brothers	10 28	25	12	3	By mortgaging part of land
10	Do	8 75	21	15	3	One brother a *lambardar* who receives Rs 43/13/ as *panchotra* out of which the demand was paid
11		8 65	16	9	6	By borrowing from family creditor at both harvests
12	Two brothers	8 81	16	15	9	Sale of produce
13	Meo *lambardar*	6 68	14	1	6	Out of Rs 57/2/3 received as *pan chotra* land free from mortgage and cultivated by him
14		5 96	22	9	6	Sale of produce
15	A joint family	5 75	10	11	3	In *kharif* by borrowing from family money lender in *rabi* by mort gaging land to money lender to pay revenue and past debt
16		5 59	12	7	3	Sale of produce
17		5 43	10	6	9	Do
18	Two brothers	4 21	10	2	9	By borrowing from uncle in *kharif* sale of produce in *rabi*

(Continued)

(*Concluded*)

Serial No	Owner	Area owned	Revenue demand	Source of payment
19	A Meo	4 15	10 6 9	By borrowing from money lender at Nagina
20	Do	3 68	8 10 6	Sale of produce at both harvests
21	Two brothers	3 25	3 1 3	Sale of produce
22		2 03	5 1 3	Sale of cow dung cakes
23		1 93	4 5 6	Do
24		1 56	5 1 3	In *kharif* by borrowing from brother in law in *rabi* sale of produce
25	Three brothers	1 53	3 12 6	One brother a *patwari* and paid out of his salary land free of mortgage and owner cultivated
26		1 53	3 4 6	Partly from wages and partly by sale of produce
27		1 34	3 0 9	Sale of produce
28		1 24	3 0 9	Do
29		0 87	1 15 0	Pledging ornaments to money lender at Nagina for Rs 9/
30		0 53	1 5 3	Earnings from manual labour

CHAPTER VII.

INDEBTEDNESS

VII 1 1 The cultivator seldom keeps any ready money with him and when he has spent what he receives from the sale of produce he has only one recourse left to him to meet his manifold requirements that of borrowing He has to borrow for daily wants children s toys wife's ornaments and trinkets solemnizing a marriage, performing a *kaj* (funeral ceremony) agricultural implements and sometimes for government dues Apart from sheer necessity, he borrows from habit and feels no hesitation in applying to his family creditor on the slightest pretext He feels proud of his credit and boasts of his ability to get as much as he wants

According to the original investigation the total debt in 1926 27 was Rs 1 22,539/ , including Rs 51 056/ (41 per cent) against mortgage of land The cultivated area in that year was 1 654 acres which gives an incidence of Rs 74 1 per acre, or for the unsecured debt (Rs 71 483/) Rs 43 2 The unsecured debt was divided as follows —

TABLE 33

Indebtedness of Bhadas in 1926 27

Class of borrowers	Debt due to—						Total
	Agriculturist money lenders		Non agricultural money lenders		Co operative Society		
	Rs	Per cent	Rs	Per cent	Rs	Per cent	Rs
Cultivators—							
For professional use	15 924	63 0	8 222	32 5	1 137	4 5	25 283
For personal use	26 741	60 6	15 422	34 9	1 962	4 5	44 125
Total	*42 665*	*61 5*	*23 644*	*34 1*	*3 099*	*4 4*	*69 408* (97 1)
Kamins	381	18 3	1 454	70 1	240	11 6	2 075 (2 9)
Grand Total	*43 046*	*60 2*	*25 098*	*35 1*	*3 339*	*4 7*	*71 483* (100 0)

Thus of the total unsecured debt, the *kamins* accounted for only about 3 per cent Figures of debt incurred for professional and personal use are not available separately in their case—presumably most of the debts were for personal needs —but in that of the cultivators, the personal debt was about 1¾ that of the professional Personal needs demand satisfaction every day of the year, but requirements for cultivation

come mostly at sowing and harvesting The harvest brings little relief VII 1
since the produce must be handed over to the money lender in payment of accumulated debts In fact he often borrows the grain he has just handed over, and so the vicious circle goes on No matter whether the harvest is good or bad, the cultivator remains as improvident as ever Except for two or three comparatively well to do cultivators, only those who command no credit remain free of debt

The largest amount borrowed was from the agriculturist money lenders (60 per cent) followed by the non agriculturist money lenders (35 per cent), the Co operative Society only accounted for about 5 per cent Below the investigator has separated one year s unsecured debt and this amounts to Rs 28,061/ or 36 per cent of the total

TABLE 34

One Year s Debt in Bhadas in 1926 27

Class of Lender	CULTIVATORS		KAMINS		TOTAL	
	Rs	Per cent	Rs	Per cent	Rs	Per cent
Agriculturist money lender	10 994	42 9	158	6 5	11,152	39 7
Non agriculturist money lender	12 323	48 2	2 042	84 4	14 365	51 2
Co operative Society	2 324	8 9	220	9 1	2 544	9 1
Total	*25 641*	*100 0*	*2 420*	*100 0*	*28 061*	*100 00*
Percentage	*91 0*		*9 0*		*100 0*	

Here, however the non agriculturist money lender leads as a large proportion of the borrowing of the *kamins* is from him As will be noted in the next Chapter of the Rs 51,056/ mortgage debt outstanding in 1926 27, Rs 41,556/ (81 4 per cent) was due to agriculturist lenders and the balance Rs 9,500/ (18 6 per cent) to non agriculturist lenders

During the resurvey of the village, a complete census of debts of cultivators only was taken in December 1930 It was then found that the 113 families of cultivators (owners and tenants) had borrowed during the previous year Rs 29,978/ an average of Rs 265/4/8 per family Six families were not in debt so that the average per indebted family was

VII 1 Rs 280/2/8 The debts were taken from the following sources, shown according to the rates of interest paid, details of each family's debt are shown in Appendix C to the book (Table 79)

TABLE 35

Debts Incurred by Owners and Tenants of Bhadas in 1930

Rate of interest per annum	Sources				
	Government	Co operative Society	Non Agriculturists	Agriculturists	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Free			50	2,285	2,335
6¼	4,667				4 667
12			745		745
12½		2 896			2 896
18¾			100		100
24			17 762	1,148	18,910
25				60	60
28⅛			175		175
37½			60	30	90
Total	*4,667*	*2 896*	*18 892*	*3,523*	*29,978*
Percentage	*15 5*	*9 7*	*63 0*	*11 8*	*100 0*

According to this census the non agriculturist money lender had lent out to cultivators about five times as much as his agriculturist confrére whereas in the previous census (1926 27) the debt to the latter was 1 79 times that to the former Possibly the increase of debt to the non agriculturists may be due to the hard times which had set in at the time of the

resurvey The purposes for which the loans were taken in the above table VII 1
are shown below —

TABLE 36

Causes of Debts Outstanding in December, 1930

Causes of debt	Amount	Per cent to total
	Rs	
Payment of land leases and land revenue	2,519	8 4
Taking land on mortgage	1,225	4 1
Purchase of land	500	1 7
Redemption of land	830	2 8
Purchase of seed, cattle, fodder and setting up Persian wheels (Rs 130/)	10,752	35 9
Building	1,000	3 3
Social observances	2,611	8 7
Litigation		
Living expenses	10,141	33 8
Miscellaneous (well repairs Rs 150/ inherited debt, Rs 250/)	400	1 3
Total	*29,978*	*100 0*

An examination of Appendix C will show that Rs 4,667/- borrowed from Government were for purchasing seed, cattle, fodder or for setting up of Persian Wheels This amount relates to *taccavi* loans which, as already mentioned, is given for improvement of land or cultivation

2 The village Co operative Credit Society was established in 1925 VII 2
In 1926 27, at the time of the original investigation, the sixteen members, all belonging to the owners class, had borrowed from the Society Rs 3,135/ Rs 1,230/ for repayment of old debt, Rs 1,355/ for redeeming mortgages, Rs 505/ for purchasing cattle and Rs 45/ for purchasing wood In 1930 membership had gone up to 22, all Meo or *kamin*

Table 37

Details of Payments made from Own Savings, or from Loans from the Society by the Members of Bhadas Co operative Credit Society

Serial No	From own Savings					By borrowing from Society				Miscellaneous purposes classified
	Old debt repaid	Land redeemed	Land purchased	Land taken in mortgage	Total	Old debt repaid	Land redeemed	Miscellaneous	Total	
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
1	320			150	*470*	180	380	46	*606*	Purchase of seed
2	500				*500*	150	300	25	*475*	
3	235				*235*	125		200	*325*	
4	40				*40*	50		90	*140*	Purchase of bullocks
5	1 000			52	*1 052*		140	40	*180*	Payment of land revenue
6	50	20			*70*	50	50	25	*125*	
7	40				*40*	60		19	*79*	
8	355	96	30		*481*	145	140	182	*467*	
9	120				*120*	80		185	*265*	
10	600			52	*652*		290	170	*460*	
11	100				*100*	560		170	*730*	Purchase of cattle and seed
12	800			250	*1 050*	80		160	*240*	
13	200				*200*	140		230	*370*	
14	300				*300*			115	*115*	
15	1 200	400	130	200	*1 930*		480	291	*771*	
16	950				*950*	50		165	*215*	
17				50	*50*	270		115	*385*	Purchase of cattle and payment of land revenue
18	750			310	*1 060*	50	100	80	*230*	Purchase of seed and payment of land revenue
19	400			201	*601*			365	*365*	Purchase of cattle seed and payment of land revenue
20	4 000				*4 000*			350	*350*	
21						185			*185*	No information available
22										
Total	*11 960*	*516*	*160*	*1 265*	*13 901*	*2 175*	*1 880*	*3 023*	*7 078*	

cultivators belonging to the same *patti* of the village Table 37 shows a list of borrowings made by 21 members during the previous five years, information about the other member was not available The following is a summary of the purposes for which they borrowed — VII 1

Table 38

Purposes of Borrowing from the Bhadas Co operative Society

Purposes of borrowing	Amount	Per cent to total
	Rs	
Repayment of old debt	2 175	29 6
Redemption of land	1,960	27 7
Purchase of seed	71	1 0
Purchase of animals	290	4 1
Payment of land revenue	84	1 2
Purchase of animals and seed	1,668	23 6
For more than one purpose purchase of animals seed and payment of land revenue	910	12 8
Total	*7,078*	*100 0*

Of the total amount Rs 2 896/ was outstanding to the Society, as shown in Table 35 above The chief purposes for which recourse is had to the Society are repayment of old debt redemption of mortgages and purchase of seed and cattle

3 The number of money lenders including mortgagees, who had dealings with the people of Bhadas in 1926 27 was 103 73 agriculturists (2 Hindus and 71 Muslims) and 30 non agriculturists (24 Hindus and 6 Muslims) Of the former the two Hindus and 48 Muslims, and of the latter, five Hindus and three Muslims, belonged to Bhadas, the remaining were outsiders The number of resident money lenders represents largely casual VII 3

VII 3 lenders, *i e*, those who happened to have some money at a time when their fellow cultivators wanted to borrow, all the non agriculturists who lend to the villagers belong to Nagina The investigator was led to believe that the *zemindars* were in no way replacing the *non zemindars* in the money lending business rather that a class of *zemindar* lenders has sprung up side by side with the *non zemindar* money lenders, who appear to be as exacting and avaricious as the *sahukar* The latter has not been displaced as yet he is still going on although perhaps not quite so successfully as before The borrower finds him more sympathetic, more pliant and more willing to make advances than the agriculturist money lender The latter seems to be growing bolder and less considerate, (perhaps under the protection of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act) But probably the old monopolist of the trade piles up loans which are harder to pay in the long run This change of tactics on the part of the *sahukar*, coupled with his inability to deprive his *zemindar* debtor of the property, has made the cultivator borrower prefer the *sahukar* to a lender of his own class, who comes forward with his hoarded money as a boon to the needy whenever he finds a chance of getting a mortgage on land without which security he hardly advances a single pie

Under Section 6 A of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act (XIII of 1900) which does not permit a mortgagee to keep possession of the land for more than twenty years, the *sahukars* have given up taking mortgages but get a pro note executed for the amount advanced, very often, one year s interest is added and the bond executed for the total amount There is however, a tacit understanding with the borrower that, if the latter repays the money without the creditor having recourse to the law court, he will be charged only the amount actually advanced plus the interest accrued to the date of payment, and not double interest as would be the case if the latter were taken to court Agriculturist money lenders, however, advance all money on the security of property and about 70 per cent of the mortgages shown in Section 6 of Chapter VIII are in their favour As a rule the agriculturist money lender is quite illiterate and unable to keep proper accounts, so he does not make frequent small advances, moreover, he is not prepared to advance cash and goods all the year round

The business terms of both classes are identical, except for differences in the form of security demanded by each Both charge interest at 2 per cent per mensem, *i e*, 24 per cent per annum When advancing money to a stranger the non agriculturist takes the additional precaution of obtain

ing a guarantee from some well known person who stands surety for the borrower The year's accumulated debt is generally lessened or discharged when the *rabi* harvest is gathered in Interest in kind is charged on the balance, if any, at 2 per cent per month from the date when the advance is made, at the end of the year if the sum still remains unpaid, compound interest is charged until the debt is settled For cash advances, the rate of interest is the same and is charged from the date of the loan until the next *rabi* crop, after which compound interest is charged Sometimes for loans in kind, no interest is charged if they are repaid at the first *rabi* harvest, the lender s profit being taken by over charging for the grain supplied and under paying for that returned In the case of an usufructuary mortgage no interest is charged but in a mortgage without possession, interest at 2 per cent per mensem is charged for the first year and compound interest at the same rate until repayment If an ornament is mortgaged only half the estimated value is advanced and interest at Rs 1/9/0 per mensem is charged All these rates apply to borrowers known to the lender, strangers are charged higher rates The rates of interest prevailing in the village have already been shown in paragraph 1 above VII 3

Recovery of loans is strictly enforced in the case of borrowers not very well known and in other cases after all reasonable expectation of voluntary repayment is gone Ordinarily a balance is struck annually and interest, simple or compound as the case may be, is charged until the loan is repaid Sometimes when the lender feels that he has taken enough from an unfortunate borrower, who appears to be incapable of giving any more, he cancels a part of his dues so as to reassure the borrower of his good intentions for the future

4 As stated in the previous paragraph there is no one in the village whose main profession is money lending, but some non agriculturist shop keepers in Nagina are the professional money lenders who lend to the people of Bhadas According to the verbal statements of the villagers taken during the debt census in 1930, Rs 18,892/ had been borrowed from them As shown in Table 3c this sum was at rates of interest varying from a free loan to 37½ per cent per annum, which would give a return of Rs 4,428/15/0 on the amounts lent Loans by agricultural lenders amounted to Rs 3,523/ and the return against the rates charged would come to Rs 301/14/0 In addition to these classes of lenders, the village Co-operative Credit Society also lends to its members, at the rate of 12½ per cent and according to the Inspection Note of the Inspector of the Co-operative Department, Punjab, it had earned Rs 1,087/1/6 as interest during the previous twelve months, VII 4

VII 4. 1929 30 According to this Note, the assets and liabilities of the Society on 18th December stood as follows —

TABLE 39

Balance Sheet of the Bhadas Co operative Credit Society on 18th December 1930

Liabilities	Rs	a	p	*Assets*	Rs	a	p
Shares of members	527	0	0	Loans to members	4,161	12	0
Loans taken from the Gurgaon Central Co operative Bank	3 758	1	9	Share in the Central Co operative Bank, Gurgaon	100	0	0
Interest accrued	93	10	6	Share in the Punjab Provincial Co operative Bank, Lahore	100	0	0
				Cash in hand	17	0	3
Total	*4,378*	*12*	*3*	*Total*	*4,378*	*12*	*3*

VII 5 5 As already stated, the main source of repayment is harvest produce, and it is only when a cultivator intends to break away altogether from a money lender that he tries to clear his accounts finally, in which case he resorts to the sale of fodder or cattle, and if a balance is still left he mortgages his land in favour of the lender Sale of land is seldom resorted to in order to pay off a creditor but agriculturist lenders have begun to try to persuade their mortgaged debtors to sell their property to them and thus clear off the debt This will be apparent from the increased number of sales that have been made during the last few years, as compared with those of earlier years

Selling or mortgaging houses towards repayment of debts is at present unknown for the simple reason that such buildings as are found in villages represent very little cash value and it is almost impossible to get any rent out of them in present circumstances Cash earnings are usually not utilised by *zemindars* for discharging debts though cases have been found of men taking to casual labour or other work to pay off their creditors

VII 6. 6 The investigators mention the ignorance and improvidence of the villagers as the primary cause of indebtedness The practice of the cultivator in repaying the debt in kind at the harvest is disadvantageous since he gives his produce at very low rates and then often has to reborrow the same grain at a high rate Thus the debt continues whereas, if the cultivator would take the trouble to sell his product direct in the market he would get a better price and might at the same time be able to keep some

produce for his own use Another bad habit of the cultivator is that of barter VII 6
ing particularly by the women who often give an equal weight of grain for worthless trinkets Such practices have however come down from olden days and the people are so wedded to tradition that probably only a social revolution can change their customs

The temptation arising from the increased funds available at the time the *rabi* crop is harvested is another cause of indebtedness and it is little exaggeration to say that during these days the average *zemindar* throws aside all idea of economy It is not a coincidence that expensive social functions such as marriages or *kajs* take place just after the *rabi* harvest, when the *zemindar* often finds himself free to squander as much money and victuals in a couple of days as would clothe and feed his family for six months or more Very heavy expenses are also incurred at marriages the disastrous consequences of which may better be imagined than described since the money is usually borrowed from the family creditor

Kaj is a ceremony which may be called a death feast and the celebration of a big *kaj* is regarded as being a sign of prosperity among the Meos and among the people inhabiting the Mewat generally This feast takes place at any time between the third and the fortieth day after the death of the person in whose memory it is held The most ordinary *kaj* involves inviting relatives and entertaining them for three days at least In prosperous *kajs* a whole circle of villages constituting a *pal** are invited and thousands of rupees are spent on entertainment An expensive *kaj* is by no means rare as it is a very common practice among the Meos to invite a whole village or two In addition to the minor *kajs* three big ones were celebrated in Bhadas during the four years 1922 26 when about 1 500 1 000 and 2 000 persons respectively were invited and entertained The villagers of Bhadas fortunately have no *pal* hence no really big *kaj* has taken place here

Besides these expensive social functions the almost proverbial poverty of the Indian *zemindar* to which the Bhadas people are no exception, is in itself conducive to debt Poverty is both a cause and an effect of indebtedness since a poor ryot often borrows from a money lender to meet a particular emergency and because of his poverty it may take many years before he can extricate himself from the debt Bad seasons have been few and far between and do not appear to be a primary cause of indebtedness in

* A sub division of a Meo population of a tahsil or a district usually consisting of ten twenty or more villages the inhabitants of which are descended either from the same common ancestor or are bound together by some other similar tie of kinship

VII 6 Bhadas, nor was payment of land revenue mentioned as one although the *zemindars* complained about the enhancement of land revenue at the last Settlement

VII 7 7 Any moral or material advancement of an indebted people seems to be well nigh impossible Illiteracy, improvidence and indebtedness, which form a series of interacting causes and effects, go hand in hand here, the results of which are apparent in the very low standard of living This is borne out by the information given in Chapter XVI on "Consumption Indebtedness has so weighed down the people that they have little or no imagination, their minds are dull and blank The introduction of new ideas or any innovation, is looked upon with disfavour and no improvement in the methods of cultivation or implements of husbandry has taken place for a long time When a worker in the Development Scheme inaugurated by Mr Brayne in his rural uplift work in the District, suggested to the *zemindars* to buy iron ploughs or iron Persian wheels, the usual answer was that they could not afford these costly things Similarly, expansion of trade has been retarded by the indebtedness of the *zemindars* who, after settling their accounts with the money lenders, find very little left to take to any market, and those who can spare some little portion of their produce go to the less profitable markets nearer the village

CHAPTER VIII

MORTGAGES

1 The following table shows the condition of mortgage indebtedness in each quadrennial period from 1900 01 to 1931 32, according to the village records (*jamabandis*), Table 41 on the next page shows annually the mortgages made since 1900 01, together with the areas involved consideration money, etc — VIII 1

TABLE 40

Details of Mortgage Indebtedness from 1900 01 to 1931 32

Jamabandi year	No of mortgages	AREA MORTGAGED		Land revenue assessed on the mortgaged area	Cols 3 & 4 expressed as a fraction of the respective areas of the village	
		Total	Cultivated		Total	Cultivated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres	Acres	Rs		
1900 01	492	1 111	1 109	1 889	0 61	0 65
	8	*8*	*8*	*14*		
1903 03*	465	1 118	1 118	1 908	0 61	0 65
	8	*8*	*8*	*14*		
1907 08*	487	1 080	1 078	1 885	0 61	0 65
	8	*9*	*8*	*16*		
1911 12	499	1 093	1 090	2 276	0 61	0 66
	8	*5*	*5*			
1915 16	478	1 080	1 070	2 306	0 61	0 65
	4	*5*	*5*			
1919 20	515	1 118	1 047	2 385	0 63	0 67
	4	*5*	*5*			
1923 24	495	1 085	1 075	2 314	0 61	0 65
	2	*2*	*2*			
1927 28	361	831	878	1 873	0 49	0 53
	2	*2*	*2*			
1931 32	434	995	992	2 118	0 56	0 56
	1	*4*	*4*			

* Settlement years

NOTE 1 —The figures in italics show the additional areas mortgaged by occupancy tenants

NOTE 2 —For the total and cultivated areas of the village see Table 9

2 It may be noted at the outset that the Meos are very reckless in the matter of mortgaging their land The Nuh and Firozpur Jhirka Tahsils which are largely inhabited by Meos are notorious for the large mutation arrears which they show at the end of each financial year, despite the fact that each of these tahsils is given an extra *Naib Tahsildar* for mutation work Mortgages of small plots of land, often a few *bighas* or *biswas* in area, are frequently made in order to secure a few rupees to meet some sudden emergency, such as arranging a feast for an VIII 2

Table 41

Mortgages made Annually in the Thirty five Years 1900 01 to 1934 35

VIII 2

Serial No	Year	Number of mortgages	Area mortgaged in acre		Mortgage debt	Average mortgage value per acre		Mortgage debt as multiple of land revenue
			Total	Cultivated		Total	Cultivated	
					Rs	Rs	Rs	
1	1900 01	6	113	113	6 717	59 4	60 0	39 9
2	1901 02	4	4	4	118	29 5	29 5	16 9
3	1902 03	14	2	25	1 751	70 0	70 0	41 7
4	1903 04	15	23	23	1 253	54	54	3 1
5	1904 05	46	61	61	3 5 7	58 3	58 3	34 5
6	1905 06	19	20	20	1 465	73 3	73 3	43 1
7	1906 07	29	59	59	4 347	83 6	83 6	49 4
8	1907 08	64	121	121	9 873	81 6	81 6	47 9
		2	3	3	112	37 3	3 3	28 0
9	1908 09	11	12	12	1 0 2	89 3	89 3	51 0
10	1909 10	31	66	66	6 044	91 7	91 7	42 9
11	1910 11	4	14	14	207	14 8	14 8	6 9
12	1911 12	20	33	33	2 429	73 6	3 6	35 2
13	1912 13	28	43	43	3 362	8 2	78 2	36 9
14	1913 14	27	54	54	4 136	76 6	76 6	36 3
15	1914 15*	24	36	36	3 835	106 5	106 5	49 8
		1	3	3	225	75 0	75 0	
16	1915 16	18	25	25	2 197	87 9	87 9	41 5
17	1916 17	28	51	51	4 239	83 1	83 1	36 5
18	1917 18	9	14	14	1 300	92 9	92 9	43 3
19	1918 19	4	6	6	445	74 2	74 2	40 5
20	1919 20	31	35	35	2 073	59 2	59 2	28 0
21	1920 21	8	8	8	545	68 1	68 1	32 1
22	1921 22	5	3	3	263	87 7	87 7	43 8
23	1922 23	13	16	16	1 244	7 8	77 8	37 7
24	1923 24	16	20	20	1 704	85 2	85 2	39 6
25	1924 25	20	39	39	3 903	100 1	100 1	47 6
26	1925 26	24	52	52	6 087	117 1	117 1	55 3
27	1926 27	45	81	81	10 607	131 0	131 0	61 7
28	1927 28*	62	88	87	10 755	122 2	123 6	57 5
		1	1	1	140	140 0	140 0	
29	19 8 29*	41	60	60	5 274	87 9	87 9	41 2
		2	2	2	110	55 0	55 0	
30	1929 30	23	30	30	3 667	122 2	122 2	58 2
31	1930 31*	73	90	90	8 071	89 7	89 7	42 0
		3	3	3	231	77 0	77 0	
32	1931 3 *	59	68	68	4 663	68 6	68 6	32 2
		2	1	1	35	35 0	35 0	
33	1932 33*	19	25	25	2 931	117 2	117 2	55 3
		1	1	1	46	46 0	46 0	
34	1933 34	10	11	11	1 075	97 7	97 7	46 7
35	1934 35*	13	16	16	933	58 3	58 3	26 7
		2	1	1	44	44 0	44 0	14 7
	Total	*924*	*1 415*	*1 413*	*129 149*	*86 3*	*86 3*	
		14	*15*	*15*	*943*	*62 9*	*62 9*	

* Figures in italics show the additional areas mortgaged by occupancy tenants

unexpected guest The first investigator acted as a *Naib Tahsildar*, prior to the inquiry, in the Firozpur Jhirka Tahsil, and sanctioned mortgages for small areas for sums as low as two to four rupees These are no doubt unusual cases and they are probably peculiar to these parts The sums more commonly advanced on mortgages range between Rs 25/- and Rs 200/ , mortgages for larger sums are not too common The number recorded in the *Jamabandi* of 1927 28, current at the time of the inquiries, exceeded three hundred

Usually three kinds of mortgage contracts are entered into, *viz*, (*a*) *rahan ba qabza*, *i e*, mortgage with possession until repayment of debt, (*b*) *ad rahan*, or simple mortgage without possession, and (*c*) *miadi rahan*, or mortgage for a fixed period

In Appendix D of the book is given a list of mortgages (arranged annually according to the year in which they were contracted) outstanding in February 1931 The total number was 598, of which 93 (15 6 per cent) were made prior to 1907, the year of the last Settlement—(four of these were contracted even before 1877)—68 (11 4 per cent) in 1927, 111 (18 6 per cent) in 1928, 43 (7 2 per cent) in 1929 and 102 (17 1 per cent) in 1930 , in other years they ranged between one and 34 The total area mortgaged was 970 26 acres, *i e*, 54 7 per cent of the total village area, and of this 966 52 acres were cultivated *i e*, 58 6 per cent of the village cultivated area The mortgage consideration amounted to Rs 87,566/ , which gives an incidence per cultivated acre of Rs 53/ and per cultivated acre mortgaged Rs 91/ The amounts of debt in two cases involving 14 34 acres, were not available in the records, excluding them the incidence figures are Rs 53/8/0 and Rs 92/ , respectively The total number of mortgagors was 418, and mortgagees 536 This, however, does not mean that so many different persons took part in the transactions although repetition has as far as possible, been avoided In order to get an idea of the respective share of each class in the land mortgage business the mortgagors and mortgagees have been classified according to their castes in Table 42 on the next page Most of the transactions were among the Meos who formed 88 5 per cent of the mortgagors and 72 4 per cent of the mortgagees They were followed by Malis as mortgagors (9 3 per cent), but among mortgagees the Mahajans came next (13 1 per cent.) followed by Malis (5 2 per cent).

TABLE 42

Castes and Numbers of Mortgagors and Mortgagees

VIII 2

Caste	Mortgagors		Mortgagees	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Meo	370	88 5	388	72 4
Mali	39	9 3	28	5 2
Kumhar	4	1 0	5	0 9
Lohar	2	0 5		
Mahajan	3	0 7	70	13 1
Kassab			10	1 9
Faqir			10	1 9
Carpenter			8	1 5
Water carrier			5	0 9
Brahman			4	0 7
Bharbhoonja			4	0 7
Teli			2	0 4
Chamar			1	0 2
Pathan			1	0 2
Total	*418*	*100 0*	*536*	*100 0*

The most common form of mortgage is the usufructuary mortgage i e with possession until repayment of debt Out of the 598 mortgages 531 belonged to this class Of the remainder, 10 were without possession until repayment of debt and 57 for fixed terms Of the last mentioned 46 took place in 1930 owing to the conversion of a large number of *benami* mortgages into fixed term mortgages for varying periods The *benami* transactions are dealt with in paragraph 9 below, and the periods for the fixed term mortgages are shown in Table 49

As regards the cultivation of the mortgaged land, the 598 mortgage cases were cultivated by the following people —

Mortgaged land cultivated by—	*Number*
Mortgagees	472
Tenants at will paying—	
Batai rent	54
Cash rent	52
Revenue rates	1
Mortgagor as *batai* tenant	11
Mortgagee and *batai* tenant	3
Mortgagee and tenant on cash rent	1
Mortgagee and mortgagor as *batai* tenant	1
Mortgagee as *batai* tenant of the mortgagor	1
Tenants both on *batai* and cash rents	2
Total ..	*598*

3 The following table shows the number of proprietary holdings in which, according to the Quadrennial Record of 1927 28, there were mortgages, also the unencumbered holdings, of which there were fourteen — VIII 3

TABLE 43

Proprietary Holdings in which there were Mortgages in 1927-28

Holdings of which the cultivated area was—	Holdings			
	Mortgaged	Percentage	Free of mortgage	Percentage
Less than one acre	2	2 1	2	14 3
One and less than 2½ acres	2	2 1	1	7 2
2½ ,, ,, ,, 5 ,,	11	11 3	2	14 3
5 ,, ,, ,, 7½ ,,	14	14 4	2	14 3
7½ ,, ,, ,, 10 ,,	8	8 2	2	14 3
10 ,, ,, ,, 15 ,,	25	25 8	2	14 3
15 ,, ,, ,, 20 ,,	10	10 3	2	14 3
20 ,, ,, ,, 50 ,,	22	22 7	1	7 1
50 acres or more	3	3 1		
Total	*97*	*100 0*	*14*	*100 0*

4 The number of mortgages made in each of the thirty-five years 1900 01 to 1934 35 has been given in Table 41 The following is a summary worked out quadrennially — VIII 4

TABLE 44

Mortgages contracted Quadrennially from 1900 01 to 1931 32

Quadrennium ending—	Number of mortgages	Area Mortgaged		Mortgage debt	Incidence per Mortgaged acre	
		Total	Cultivated		Total	Cultivated
		Acres	Acres	Rs	Rs	Rs
1903 04	100	165	164	9 839	59 6	60 0
1907 08*	158	254	254	19,242	75 8	75 8
	2	*3*	*3*	*112*	*37 3*	*37 3*
1911 12	66	125	125	9 752	78 0	78 0
1915 16*	97	158	158	13,530	87 2	87 2
	1	*3*	*3*	*225*	*75 0*	*75 0*
1919 20	72	106	106	8 057	76 0	76 0
1923 24	42	47	47	3,756	79 9	79 9
1927 28*	151	260	254	31,352	120 6	121 1
	1	*1*	*1*	*140*	*140 0*	*140 0*
*1931-32**	196	248	248	21 671	87 8	87 8
	7	*6*	*6*	*376*	*62 7*	*62 17*
Total	*852*	*1,363*	*1,361*	*1,17,903*	*86 0*	*86 0*
	11	*13*	*13*	*852*	*65 6*	*65 6*

* Figures in italics show additional areas mortgaged in occupancy holdings

VIII 4a In the thirty five years ending 1934 35, there were in all 938 mortgages for Rs 1,23 085/ Except for two acres the rest was cultivated land The average mortgage consideration was Rs 60/ per cultivated acre in the quadrennium ending 1903-04 and this was the lowest, in the quadrennium ending 1923 24, it was Rs 79 9, but the number of mortgages and area mortgaged were the lowest of any quadrennium The periods ending 1903 04, 1907 08 and 1931 32 had large number of mortgages, the number in the last quadrennial period was the highest These were periods of scarcity in the District *

VIII. 5 5 The table on the next page shows the number of mortgages redeemed annually from 1901-02 to 1934 35 The investigators examined in detail the redemptions effected between 1913 and 1930-31 In all there were 665 cases during these eighteen years, and of these 596 related to the redemption of the original mortgage and the remaining 69 to redemptions of sub mortgages by the first mortgagees Examination revealed that no land was sold specifically to redeem other mortgaged land Of the original mortgages automatic redemptions had been effected in fourteen cases without repayment of the mortgage consideration The 665 redemptions were effected by the following persons —

Redeemed by—	*Number*	*Percentage*
Owners (mortgagors)	588	88 4
Vendees (at the time of sale of mortgaged land)	8	1 2
Mortgagees (in redemption of sub mortgages)	69	10 4
Total	*665*	*100 0*

Of the 69 redemptions of sub mortgages in 32 cases the money was advanced by the original mortgagor to the first mortgagee to redeem the sub mortgage so that the original mortgage could be redeemed

The sources from which the redemption money was obtained are classified in Table 46 From this table it will be seen that the largest number of redemptions were effected by the sale of produce Another popular way of redeeming is by re mortgaging the same area for a larger sum with another mortgagee similar ways are remortgaging parts of the same land with sometimes other additional land

*The world wide agricultural depression set in towards the end of 1930 and the mortgages both by land-owners and occupancy tenants increased the year 1930-31 witnessed the largest number of transactions (see Table 41) Mortgages by the occupancy tenants were not so frequent from 1900-01 to 19 6 97 during which time they had transferred only 6 acres in 3 cases for Rs 337/ Since 1927 98 however the number increased and up to 1934-35 9 acres in 11 transactions were mortgaged for Rs 666/

TABLE 45

Redemptions effected Annually from 1901 02 to 1934-35

Serial No	Year	No of redemptions	Area redeemed		Consideration money paid
			Total	Cultivated	
			Acres	Acres	Rs
1	1901 02	2	2	2	55
2	1902 03	9	17	17	1 002
3	1903-04	12	20	20	797
4	1904 05	25	41	41	1 637
5	1905 06	11	20	20	1 085
6	1906 07	30	59	59	3 621
7	1907 08*	70	152	152	7 987
		2	*3*	*3*	*112*
8	1908 09	9	9	9	340
9	1909 10	25	58	58	3 653
10	1910 11	2	8	8	636
11	1911 12*	18	33	33	1 390
		4	*4*	*4*	*205*
12	1912 13	37	41	39	2 123
13	1913 14	35	71	71	4 132
14	1914 15*	25	37	37	2 246
		1	*3*	*3*	*102*
15	1915 16	21	24	24	1 251
16	1916 17	11	26	26	1 465
17	1917 18	7	16	16	834
18	1918 19	5	11	11	677
19	1919 20	12	16	16	825
20	1920 21	8	11	11	566
21	1921 22	3	3	3	141
22	1922 23*	20	29	29	1 688
		2	*3*	*3*	*245*
23	1923 24	31	38	38	2 110
24	1924 25	49	71	71	4 415
25	1925 26*	51	130	130	9 951
		1			*4*
26	1926 27	73	106	106	9 166
27	1927 28	109	156	152	8 704
28	1928 29*	35	34	34	1 852
		4	*2*	*2*	*170*
29	1929 30	10	15	15	1 719
30	1930-31*	28	40	40	2 845
		2	*1*	*1*	*10*
31	1931 32	50	47	47	1 294
32	1932-33	7	8	8	442
33	1933 34*	12	12	12	285
		1	*1*	*1*	*40*
34	1934-35	12	13	13	512
	Total	*867*	*1 3 4*	*1 368*	*80 746*
		17	*17*	*17*	*848*

*Figures in italics refer to occupancy holdings

Table 46

Sources of Redemption Money

VIII 5

Sources of redemption money	Kind of Mortgage			
	First mortgage	Sub mortgage	Total	Percentage
(i) Sale of produce	241	8	249	37 4
(ii) Remortgaging same land for more money with another mortgagee	198	6	204	30 7
(iii) Remortgaging whole or part of same land along with additional land	26	1	27	4 1
(iv) Remortgaging part of same land	11		11	1 7
(v) Mortgaging other land	7		7	1 0
(vi) Increasing mortgage consideration on other land	11		11	1 7
(vii) Redeeming *benami* mortgages with repayment of mortgage debt	56		56	8 4
(viii) Without payment of mortgage debt (automatic redemption)	14		14	2 1
(ix) Receiving payment from mortgagor (33 cases) or mortgagee No 1 (3 cases) in redemption of sub mortgage		36	36	5 4
(x) Redeemed by subsequent vendees who had sufficient money for the purpose	8		8	1 2
(xi) Sale of mortgage rights in cases where redemption was effected by mortgagees (in sub mortgages)		18	18	2 7
(xii) Loans from village Co operative Society	8		8	1 2
(xiii) Miscellaneous sources (loans or gifts from relatives 3 cases sale of cattle 6 cases service 6 cases and income from money lending 1 case)	16		16	2 4
Total	*596*	*69*	*665*	*100 0*

VIII 6

6 The total area under mortgage in 1930 31 (1 046 16 acres) is classified below according to the tribe of the mortgagors and mortgagees —

Table 47

Tribes of the Mortgagors and the Mortgagees

Mortgagees	Tribe of Mortgagors		
	Agricultural	Non agricultural	Total
(a) Members of agricultural tribes of—			
(i) Bhadas	622 75	6 88	*629 63*
(ii) other villages	72 86		*72 86*
(b) Members of non agricultural tribes—			
(i) of Bhadas (mahajans)	27 88	10 80	*38 68*
(ii) of other villages (mahajans)	215 62	8 43	*254 05*
(iii) others (tehs kassabs chamars)	50 94		*50 94*
Total	*1 090 05*	*26 11*	*1 046 16*

Thus the bulk of the mortgages are held in favour of the agriculturist money lenders either of Bhadas or outside Formerly a sale of land was an unusual affair in the village, but of late the money lending *zemindars*, who nearly always lend against a mortgage on land, have systematically encouraged sales with the result that at present a few sales take place each quadrennium These people do not as a rule charge any interest for the money they advance, chiefly because, being Muslims it is against the tenets of their religion but they lend for usufructuary mortgages and the produce they get out of the mortgaged land more than compensates them for their apparent loss of interest Further as soon as they perceive that the mortgagor s financial position is precarious they begin to press him for money and the poor man has, in sheer desperation to part with some of his mortgaged property, if not the whole in order to satisfy his creditor VIII 6

7 Landowners who wish to mortgage their land have no difficulty in finding mortgagees Small plots of land are generally offered for mortgage, and at harvest time the *zemindars* can usually spare something in order to get hold of a mortgage It is noteworthy that after the *rabi* harvest, mortgages are frequent The mortgagor does not stand in fear of losing respect in his community by mortgaging his property and every *zemindar* who has some cash can think of nothing better than investing it in a mortgage These two facts combine to bring about the result mentioned above VIII 7

8 As regards combination among money lenders to prevent the mortgagor from changing a mortgage of a more burdensome kind into one under Section 6 (*a*) of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act, it may be stated that the non agriculturists either refuse to take fixed term mortgages or else they take *benami* mortgages of the old type The *zemindars* on the other hand refuse to take mortgages subject to automatic redemption, hence changing the kinds of mortgages does not arise so far as new mortgages are concerned The old mortgages held by *non zemindars* cannot be automatically changed into fixed term mortgages as the mortgagees refuse to consider any such proposal There is no organisation to obstruct or interfere with the freedom of mortgagors VIII 8

9 The mortgages which were ten years old or less were examined in the *jamabandi* of 1923 24 to find out the reasons why each was contracted also whether the land was mortgaged by one or more of the shareholders, and where the purpose of the consideration money received was extinction of debt, why the debt had been contracted Forty four mortgages were VIII 9

VIII 9 examined and the information for 36 of them, as far as available, is summarised below —

TABLE 48

Details of Mortgages made during the Ten Years previous to 1923 24

No of mortgages	Cause of mortgage	Consideration money	No of share holders	Remarks
		Rs a p		
9	Redemption of other land	2,890 0 0	3 cases by both shareholders 1 case, one out of 8 shareholders	Five cases unspecified
6	Marriages (own marriage two cases, son's two cases brother's and sister's one case each)	1 390 0 0	1 case, sole owner 1 „ one out of 2, 1 „ by both, 1 „ by all four	In one case the land was mortgaged to the sister for Rs 48/ in lieu of dowry two cases unspecified
5	Purchase of cattle	640 8 0	1 „ sole owner, 1 „ 3 out of 8	Three cases unspecified
3	Household expenses	414 8 0	1 „ 1 out of 2, 1 „ 5 out of 6	One case unspecified
6	Payment of debt*	1,101 8 0	3 cases by both, 1 case, 1 out of 7, 1 „ by all four, 1 „ unspecified	*Causes of debt—1 for domestic expenses, 1 for daughter's wedding, 1 for ordinary and mortgage debts
7	Miscellaneous—			
	(i) Household expenses and (a) purchase of bullocks	120 0 0	By sole owner	
	(b) purchase of seed	135 0 0	By both owners	
	(c) redemption of other land	180 0 0	By 1 out of 8	
	(ii) Payment of revenue and taccavi	120 0 0	By sole owner	
	(iii) Education and purchase of bullocks	100 0 0	By 1 out of 2	
	(iv) In exchange for a well and redemption of mortgaged land for which the land now mortgaged was got (2 mortgages)	600 0 0	By all three owners	
	Total	*1,260 0 0*		
36	GRAND TOTAL	*6,913 8 0*		

In addition to the above, three mortgages were contracted involving Rs 826/10/8, because the mortgagors were dissatisfied with the previous mortgagee In another case the land was already mortgaged, but the mortgagor got another person, who paid Rs 520/ out of which the cultivator redeemed two *bighas* (1 24 acres) In four cases the mortgagee insisted on being paid back in one lump sum and so the mortgagor found another person who was prepared to accept repayment in two instalments Information is not available to show whether these mortgages were by the same men and what the consideration money was in each case

Where there is more than one shareholder each can mortgage his share thus in the above table we find two cases where one out of eight shareholders, and one out of seven shareholders mortgages his share of the land VIII 9

Mortgages were examined which were not subject to automatic redemption and were redeemed during the period, 1928 29 to 1930 31, and in their place other mortgages subject to automatic redemption after a fixed period not exceeding twenty years substituted There were 75 such mortgages, all held by non agriculturist mortgagees of whom 26 were Mahajans of Nagina and the rest non agriculturists of Bhadas The following table gives a summary of these mortgages —

TABLE 49.

Details of Fixed Term Mortgages

Caste of non agricultarist mortgagees	No of Mortgagees	No of Mortgagors	Area in acres	Mortgage debt in Rupees	No of mortgages fixed for following number of years												Cases in which there was a nominal *benami* mortgagee
					20	15	12	11	10	9	7	6	5	4	3	Total	
NAGINA—																	
Mahajan	6	96	56 03	37 58	7	3	3		12	1		1	1			28	5 cases
BHADAS—																	
Mahajan	1	9	16 86	1 39	5	2			2			2	2	1		14	2 „
Khati	3	6	10 05	736			1		1	1		1	2		1	7	3 „
Bharbhunja	1	3	8 01	1 60	3								1			4	3 „
Kumhar	1	4	6 14	48	1			1	3							5	4 „
Kassab	2	9	10 63	1 09	3						3	1	3	1		11	4 „
Faqir Kandhira Saqqa Barber	4	5	7 76	440	1				5							6	3 „
Total	*18*	*62*	*116 4*	*42, 34*	*20*	*5*	*4*	*1*	*23*	*2*	*3*	*5*	*9*	*2*	*1*	*75*	*21 „*

Thus it will be seen that eighteen mortgages were converted into fixed term mortgages ranging from three to twenty years The consideration money was Rs 42,734/, but this was not paid at the time of redemption According to Section 6 of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act, if a mortgagee is "not a member of the same (agricultural) tribe, nor of a tribe in the same group" the land cannot be held by him for more than twenty years, and according to the next section of the Act, 'the rents and profits are appropriated not only in lieu of interest, but in payment of the mortgage money or partly in lieu of interest and partly in payment of the mortgage money" Thus, when these were converted into fixed term mortgages the mort-

VIII 9 gage debt was not paid The new ones were all contracted from *kharif*, *i e*, at the end of the *rabi* harvest, when the tenures of land usually end and new tenants can be put in From the above table it will be seen that 22 mortgages (31 per cent) were for less than ten years, the smallest mortgage of the 75 was for 0 31 acre for Rs 12/8/0 and was for twenty years In 24 cases there was a nominal mortgagee the real mortgagee being another who had advanced the money This is one of the forms of *benami* transaction and, as will be evident from the quotation given below, such mortgages are fairly common in the tract According to the investigator the most common form that *benami* transactions take in the village is that the non agriculturist mortgagee gets the mortgage entered in his name as being without possession, while in reality he enters into full possession of it, though in the revenue papers he is shown as a tenant of the mortgagor on *batai* or cash rent

The investigator stated that the Tahsildar of the Firozpur Jhirka Tahsil had succeeded during the years 1928 29 to 1930 31 in converting *benami* mutations to the value of several lakhs of rupees into fixed term mortgages The following is an extract of a note by him which reflects on the tactics practised by the non agriculturist money lender on the agri culturist debtor —

' 1 Firozpur Jhirka Tahsil is largely owned by Meos its agri cultural population consisting almost entirely of this community They are proverbially simple, improvident, illiterate and abhor account keeping consequently they are dangerously involved in *Sahukara* debts A paltry sum borrowed to-day continues to multiply in spite of the best efforts of the borrowers to lower it, because the money lender is as cunning as the borrower is ignorant The loans are seldom advanced in cash, but almost always in kind No receipt is ever taken when payment is made and the money lender makes full use of this fact and manipulates the accounts as he pleases

' The *sahukar* considers movable property of the *zemindars* as unsafe security Generally it does not cover the entire liability, and in order to strengthen his position the money lender resorts to another practice, *i e*, he gets the land mortgaged with possession in the name of another leading *zemindar*, with whom he has a private understanding and so evades the provisions of the Land Alienation Act

' In spite of this Act the ignorant *zemindar* is not safe, as the money lender has found several ways of evading it, but if the Act had not existed the lot of the rural population, at least here, would have been practically

reduced to bondage and the whole of the land would have changed hands in favour of the money-lenders VIII 9

' The general ignorance of the *zemindars* regarding the benefits conferred by the Act, coupled with the undue influence and pressure exerted by money lenders, are the main causes of these *benami* transactions The majority do not know how to take advantage of the Act, and even those who are aware of it are so much involved that they do not possess the necessary courage to stand up against the wealthy *sahukars*

"When a money lender wishes to take the land of an agriculturist on mortgage with possession without any limit of time in lieu of his debt the *benami* mutations are made in one of the following forms The money-lender—

" (*a*) Gets the mutation of mortgage with possession entered in the name of another agriculturist with whom he has made a private understanding to the effect that the nominal mortgagee cultivates the land in question and pays the rent in cash or in kind to the money-lender who at the time of redemption receives the money indirectly

' (*b*) Arranges to have the mutation of mortgage with possession entered in the name of another agriculturist, himself retaining possession and holding the land as a tenant at will under *benami* mortgage Whenever the land is redeemed the mortgage money is received by the *sahukar*

"(*c*) Has the mutation of mortgage without possession entered in his own name and actually retains possession , the *sahukar* receives the mortgage money when the land is redeemed

"(*d*) Arranges to have the mutation of mortgage with possession entered in the name of another agriculturist, whom by a private understanding, he gets to sub mortgage the land to him for a limited period according to the provisions of the Act At the expiry of each term he gets the mortgage renewed until the land is redeemed and the mortgage money recovered

"Sometimes a *sahukar* wants to take possession of an agriculturist's land on mortgage with possession and as the mortgagee gets the mutation of such a mortgage for a limited period entered in his name The *sahukar* later denies taking the land on mortgage for a limited period only, the mutation is rejected and the possession of land remains with him , he cannot be ejected by an ordinary notice until he recovers the mortgage money

VIII 9 "In the instances cited above the *benami* mortgagee has nothing to gain by the transaction, he is under the influence of the *sahukar* and the latter gets him to execute a fictitious bond for the amount of the mortgage money or enters an equivalent amount as debt in his accounts Similar fictitious proceedings are sometimes resorted to in case of a mortgagor In case of a breach of understanding the *sahukar* obtains a decree from the civil courts against the *benami* mortgagee or the mortgagor as the case may be

'*Benami* sale mutations are also made under similar circumstances The *sahukar* obtains sufficient security from the *benami* vendee either by getting him to execute a bond or making entries in *bahi* The *sahukar* after some time arranges for the sale of the land to another member of an agricultural tribe and then realises the proceeds"

CHAPTER IX
SALES OF LAND

1. The following table shows the sales of land effected annually in Bhadas from 1900 01 to 1934 35 In this table the figures in italics show the actual price received, and this has been taken into account in the total.

TABLE 50

Sales of Land made Annually in Bhadas from 1900 01 to 1934 35

Year	No of transactions	Area Sold		Price	Average Sale Price		Sale price as multiple of land revenue
		Total	Cultivated		Per acre	Per cultivated acre	
		Acres	Acres	Rs	Rs	Rs	
1900 01 to 1905 06*							
1906 07	2	5	5	750	150	150	94
1907 08	2	5	5	1 520 (*820*)	304 (*164*)	304 (*164*)	190
1908 09*							
1909 10	2	6	6	900	150	150	60
1910 11*							
1911 12	1	4	4	400	100	100	50
1912 13	4	13	8	1 431	110	179	89
1913 14	1	5½	5½	1 000	182	182	83
1914 15	2	1	1	350**	350	350	117
1915 16*							
1916 17	1	5½	5½	1 000	182	182	83
1917 18*							
1918 19	1	2	2	300	150	150	75
1919 20	2	5	5	780	156	156	78
1920 22*							
1922 23	1	18	18	2,300 (*2 218*)	128 (*123*)	128 (*123*)	80
1923 24*							
1924 25	1	2½	2½	800 (*700*)	320 (*280*)	320 (*280*)	160
1925 26	2	5½	5½	925	168	168	77
1926 28*							
1928 29	1	2	2	500	250	250	125
1929 30	2	2	2	322	161	161	81
1930 32*							
1932 33	1	2	2	400	200	220	80
1933 34	1	3	3	200	67	67	33
1934 35	7	12	12	2 092	174	174	81
Total	*75*	*99*	*94*	*15,035*	*152 4*	*160 5*	

* No sale. ** This is the nominal price, the real sale price could not be ascertained

IX 1 Prices are often exaggerated in the sales deeds to prevent pre emption claims and personal inquiry had to be made by the investigator to find out the exact sums paid In the two cases in 1922 23 and 1924 25 the land had been mortgaged but the mortgagor was unable to redeem it and had to mutate it in favour of the mortgagee Of the 99 acres sold only five were uncultivated and the average price for the 75 transactions came to Rs 152 4 per acre or Rs 160 5 per cultivated acre

IX 2 2 In the following table the sales are arranged quadrennially from 1900 01 to 1931 32 All the sales were by agriculturists and no land was sold or bought by the non-agriculturist landowners of the village

TABLE 51

Acreage Sold in Bhadas in Different Quadrennial Periods

Year of jamabandi	Sales to—							
	Zemindars of the village		*Other zemindars*		*Menials*		*Total*	
	No of sales	Area	No of sales	Area	No of sales	Area	No of sales	Area
1900 01								
1903 03*								
1905 06	1	2 40	1	2 06			2	4 46
1907 08†	1	0 53	1	4 06			2	4 09
1911 12	2	6 81	1	2 90			3	9 71
1915 16	2	1 46	4	13 06	42	5 00	48	19 52
1919 20	3	10 95	1	9 03			4	19 98
1923 24	1	18 40					1	18 40
1927 28	2	6 56	1	2 53			3	9 09
1931 32	3	3 78					3	3 78
Total	*15*	*50 19*	*9*	*26 64*	*42*	*5 00*	*66*	*81 83*

* Settlement begins † Settlement closes

IX 3 3 There were eight persons who were not owners previous to their first purchase and who acquired land between 1900 and 1926 They were all Meos except one [case (g) below] who was a Mali , the sellers in all cases

were Meos The details of the transactions are as follows — IX 3

(a) A of the village Asaishika bought 4 *bighas* 13 *bisuas* (2 91 acres) in 1910 At the time of purchase he was working as a tenant at will and also held a mortgage in the village

(b) Two years later A sold 2 *bighas* 6 *bisuas* (1 43 acres) to B also of Asaishika who was not previously an owner in the village

(c) C of Aqlimpur bought 4 *bighas* 19 *bisuas* (3 09 acres) from X an owner of Bhadas in 1912 At the time he was cultivating land in the village as a tenant at will

(d) D an owner of Manotah village in Alwar State was cultivating land in Bhadas in 1912 as a tenant at will and was also a usufructuary mortgagee He purchased 4 *bighas* 16 *bisuas* (3 0 acres) from X in that year

(e) E bought 8 *bighas* 17 *bisuas* (5 53 acres) from an owner of Bhadas in 1913 His father owned landed property in Pachgaon in Tahsil Nuh but he himself owned no property He had been away in South Africa previously and from the money saved there he purchased the land

(f) In 1916 E sold the whole of the above land to F of Bhadas

(g) G a Mali by caste of Bhadas and a landless man purchased in 1919 3 *bighas* 5 *biswas* (2 03 acres) which he was cultivating as a tenant at will

(h) H an owner from Kareri a village less than a mile from Bhadas bought 4 *bighas* 1 *bisua* (2 53 acres) from N etc in 1924 At the time of purchase he was working as a self cultivating mortgagee

4 Of the owners who sold their land between 1900 and 1926 only IX 4
two had less than five acres at the time of sale One owned 4 *bighas* 13 *bisuas* (2 91 acres) of which he sold (to B in the previous para) 2 *bighas* 6 *biswas* (1 43 acres) The other owned 6 *bighas* 19 *bisuas* (4 34 acres) but had to part with 6 *bisuas* (0 2 acres) in favour of the Gurgaon District Board under the provisions of the Acquisition of Land Act Both these men at the time of inquiry were in straitened circumstances and managed to eke out a rather precarious living by cultivating other land also as tenants at will No owner in the village who bought land had less than five acres before the purchase

IX 5 5 The investigator enquired into the causes of the four sales made in the five years previous to 1926 The transactions were between Meos only and the details are shown below —

(a) The owner mortgaged 29 *bighas*, 9 *bisuas* (18 40 acres) and lost the money in a cattle transaction Being unable to repay the debt, he had to sell his mortgaged land to the mortgagee and at the time of the inquiry was eking out his living by working as an agricultural labourer

(b) The owner sold 4 *bighas*, 1 *bisua* (2 53 acres) to an owner of Karen [case (h) in para 3] The father of the vendor had previously mortgaged this land with the vendee and after his death the sons found it impossible to redeem the land and consequently sold it to the mortgagee in payment of debt

(c) The owner had given 2 *bighas* (1 25 acres) on mortgage and was also in debt to others In order to pay off his mortgage and other debts, he sold off the land

(d) The owner had mortgaged 6 *bighas*, 18 *bisuas* (4 31 acres) and with the money received redeemed other mortgaged land Being unable to redeem the land, he was compelled to sell it to the mortgagee

Thus it will be seen that the cause of sale in all these cases was the inability to repay mortgage debt, and the land in three out of the four cases was sold to the mortgagee

IX 6 6 During the ten years 1917 26 no unencumbered land was sold to redeem a mortgage on other land but two mortgages were contracted with a view to redeeming other mortgaged land and in both these cases the transactions culminated in the sale of the mortgaged land to the mortgagee The first case was the one mentioned under (d) above and in the second 1 *bigha*, 15 *bisuas* (1 09 acres) were sold to the mortgagee because the mortgagor was unable to repay the sum advanced The parties in both these cases were Meos of Bhadas

IX 7 7 No mortgages were contracted in the ten years 1921 30 with the object of purchasing other land

CHAPTER X

SALE OF VILLAGE PRODUCE

1 The methods of disposing of produce are as primitive as the methods of production The *rabi* harvest is the principal one of the year As soon as the crop is threshed the creditors come round with their accounts and take away (at their own expense) as much of the produce as will cover approximately what has been advanced to the *zemindar* during the previous year The price of the grain thus taken is not settled at the time of removal it is only later that the account is balanced and anything still outstanding carried forward Thus the *zemindar* is deprived of his produce without even knowing what price he is likely to get for it and is an almost certain loser but he has to grin and bear it lest he may lose favour with his creditor Generally the creditor is prevailed upon to leave with the *zemindar* about as much as will suffice for the family s consumption during the next year Sometimes however when the debtor is a bad payer the creditor insists on taking as much as will clear his account irrespective of what is left behind In that case the *zemindar* may begin a fresh year with nothing in hand and has to subsist by borrowing The whole system is obviously vicious and with the main portion of the harvest going into the hands of the creditors there is little left to sell in the ordinary sense of the term X 1

There are a few well to do *zemindars* (so few that they could be counted on the fingers) who generally have some surplus produce for sale which they take to the markets at Kosi and Palwal 27 and 30 miles away respectively There are nearer markets at Nuh and Sohna but they do not find favour with the producers and it is only when they are in urgent need of ready money *e g* at the time of revenue payment and are unable to get it anywhere else that produce is taken to them rather than to the more profitable markets of Palwal and Kosi

A third method of disposing of produce is to sell it to *kumhars* (potters) and *bharbhoonjas* (grain roasters) who buy and transport it on their donkeys and camels for sale in one or other of the central markets There are also some *Jats* of Gurgaon and Bijwasan (a village with a railway station in Gurgaon Tahsil) who visit the village occasionally with their carts at harvest time and are prepared to purchase any surplus produce

X I (*ii*) The only way in which the prices of six of the principal crops of the village during the years 1922-34 could be ascertained was by taking the figures given in the account books of the *mahajans* of Nagina, the nearest market place, as the *zemindars* were unable to quote these prices from memory The figures thus extracted are given below and also the prices as recorded in the Circle Note Book

TABLE 52

Prices of Principal Crops, in Seers per Rupee

(*a*) Prices in *Mahajans'* Account Books (*b*) Circle Note Book prices

Year	Bajra		Jowar		Cotton		Sarson		Wheat		Gram	
	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*a*)	(*b*)
1922	13	13	13	14	4	5	6½	5½	7	7	9	8
1923	14	14	16	15		3	6½	7	12	12	16	15 3/8
1924	9½	12	10	14 9/16		3¾	6½	6	12	12 9/16	17	17 9/16
1925	9	7½	9	7		4½	5½	5½	9¼	9	15	14
1926	0	9	10	10		6	5¾	5½	8	8	9½	10
1927		12		15		4½		6		10		12
1928		7		8		4		5¾		10		13
1929		8		9		4½		7		7		7
1930		23		31		10		7		10		8
1931	28	28 3/16	35	34½	8	8	16	16	23 3/	23	21	21
1932	29	22	27	27	6	6	12 4/8	12 13/16	21 3/8	21¾	21 3/8	21¾
1933	25	25	25	25	12	12	14	14 3/16	13¼	13¼	14	14
1934	22	22	20	20	10	10	13	13	21	21	28	28
1935							9	9½	17	16½	25	25

NOTE —Prices in cols (*a*) for 1931 onwards are from the records kept by a *kanungo* at Nagina

(*iii*) As has been previously stated, the bulk of each season's produce is not sold in the ordinary sense of the term, but is taken by the money lenders in settlement of debt incurred during the year, and the price is not fixed at the time the produce is taken over Of the remainder, anything that is considered surplus to what is required for home consumption is either taken to the central markets for sale through a commission agent, or is sold to local purchasers such as *kumhars* or *bharbhoonjas*

When produce is taken to a market for sale, it is handed over to an *artia* or commission agent who brings a customer and states the price the latter is prepared to pay If the *zemindar* agrees to accept this price, the produce is handed over to the purchaser If the *zemindar* is not satisfied, he may continue to wait until the *artia* finds another buyer who is prepared to offer a higher price

It will be seen from the procedure that the producer does have some voice in the matter of price but generally so little as to render the *artia* almost wholly independent The *zemindar* is ignorant in the market he is like a fish out of water and as a rule he is not in a position to wait until his produce can be sold to advantage After a long journey to market he is unwilling to return home with his goods unsold to go from one market to another is not a practical proposition and consequently he is inclined to dispose of his produce at any price he considers reasonable To store his produce in the market means that he must pay rent for the *kotha* or store room Further in most cases though not always the need of money makes a *zemindar* take his produce to a distant market and thus again prevents him hanging on indefinitely in the hope of getting a better price All these circumstances prevent the cultivator even when he takes his produce to a central market for sale from obtaining the full competitive price prevailing there

(*ii*) The practice common in other parts of selling produce to the family shopkeeper does not prevail in the village As a class the shop keepers are mistrusted by the cultivators what the former get in produce is what they take in settlement of advances made during the year As previously stated the price is not agreed upon when the shopkeeper removes the grain and accounts are not balanced until later There is no question of the shopkeeper paying in cash he simply credits the debtor s account He also insists on being repaid in kind for advances made in that way during the year He is unwilling to accept cash because this would deprive him of the profits he makes as a result of his practice of undervaluing what he takes from the *zemindar* in payment of debt Payment in kind also suits the convenience of the *zemindar* who has not always ready money by him and who might find it inconvenient to convert his produce into cash when called upon by the money lender to repay his debt It is not every cultivator who has a cart in which he could take his produce to market, and to hire one for the small quantity he has to sell may not be a paying proposition

(*i*) There is no doubt whatever that the cultivator who is in debt does not receive as good a price for his produce as one who is free from debt and the description given above of the way in which accounts are settled shows why The creditor who comes at harvest for the settlement of his debt undervalues what the debtor offers in a way that he would not be in a position to do with the produce of a cultivator who is not indebted to him Further the debtor is often prepared to sell at a cheaper rate to his

X. 1 creditor with a view to keeping in his good books and paving the way for further advances during the ensuing year The creditors also insist on being repaid at harvest time firstly, for the very good reason that at that time the cultivator has produce with him that might not be available later, and, secondly, because at harvest time, the price is generally low and the creditor who is generally a shop keeper, hopes to profit by the appreciation in its value during the year

(*ii*) The investigator furnished no information as to the amount of village produce taken for sale to a central market, but when sold there, it is always through *artias* (commission agents) and not through brokers (*dalals*)

(*vii*) The method of sale in the central markets has already been described in (*iii*) above As mentioned, it sometimes happens that a cultivator who is in urgent need of money, takes his produce to Nagina instead of to the larger markets of Palwal or Kosi In that case, he usually sells direct to the shopkeeper instead of through an *artia* as in the larger markets though sometimes the latter may also be employed there Nagina as a market does not find favour with the cultivators as they say they get a poor price there and hence as a rule it is only small quantities of grain that are taken there when money is required for some urgent need In Nagina the *arhat* is paid by the seller in other markets by the purchaser

The *zemindar* does not generally worry about the accuracy of the scales and weights used by the purchaser, or the commission agent unless there is some very obvious discrepancy It is stated that about 1920, a *lohar* or blacksmith who implied that he was an employee of Government went round the villages in the neighbourhood to test the accuracy of scales and weights but since then there has been nothing in the nature of an examination of the measures in use

In Nagina the producer has to pay the weighing charges, which is one pice per rupee of the produce sold but in the other markets it is the buyer who pays them When the money lender goes to the debtor's threshing floor to collect what is owing to him it is the money lender who has to pay the weighing charges but it is said that the debtor very often shares half and half in what the weighman makes in this way Other charges that the producer has to pay when he takes his produce to a central market include the following —

(*a*) One anna per cartload of produce as the *chaukidar s dues*,

(*b*) one anna per cartload as a compulsory levy for the *gaushala* (the home for derelict cows),

(c) a handful per rupee for the man who holds an umbrella over the weighman while he is working, to shield him from the sun, and for the man who assists him in filling the pan X 1

All these charges are made either by way of charity, or in return for some small service rendered to the producer, while engaged in disposing of his produce The cultivator generally gets the rates prevailing in the central market as the *artia* is supposed to look to the *zemindar's* interest in this respect

2 The central markets generally resorted to by the cultivators of the village are Palwal, 30 miles, Kosi 27 miles Nuh, 12 miles and Sohna, 25 miles distant, respectively Kosi and Sohna are comparatively small markets X 2

3 The nearest railway stations to the village are at Khertal and Hodal, each of which is about 22 miles away, and both are reached by *kachcha* roads That to Khertal traverses a valley and transport by carts is not practicable, that to Hodal is on the plain throughout, but is impassable for loaded carts during the rainy season On both roads men and horses can travel throughout the year, though considerable inconvenience may be experienced in seasons of excessive rainfall X. 3

4 The markets of Nuh, Sohna and Palwal are reached by metalled roads, which are good enough for any kind of traffic throughout the year There is also a *kachcha* road *viâ* Hatim (a village in Nuh Tahsil) leading to Palwal, this road is shorter than the main one and is used by empty carts returning from that market It is sandy, however, and is avoided on the outward journey when the carts are loaded, during the rains it also becomes water logged Kosi is reached by a *kachcha* road up to Hodal and from there a metalled road leads on to Kosi. X 4

5 Well to do *zemindars* who are in a position to take produce for sale in the central market generally own a cart and use it for the purposes of transport No *zemindar* possesses a donkey If he is in a hurry to dispose of produce and the quantity is less than a cartload, he hires donkeys from some of the *kumhars* (who also make purchases on their own behalf), and transport it to market on the animals One *bharbhoonja* of the village owns a camel, he purchases produce locally like the *kumhars* and takes it to market on his camel These constitute the only means of transport between the village and the market X 5

6 The holding up of produce after harvest with a view to securing a better price is not common in the village, in fact, as has been previously X 6

X 6 shown, the great majority of the cultivators have little or nothing to hold up after the money lender has paid his visit and collected his dues The investigator was able to discover only four cases where produce was withheld from sale at harvest time in the hope of realizing a better price later

In *rabi* 1926, H K held up 20 maunds of wheat, 20 maunds of gram and 10 maunds of barley for about six months after harvest time Half of the amount was then sold at exactly the same price as had been offered six months earlier the remainder he advanced on credit and realized about Rs 25/ more than if he had sold it at harvest time This same *zemindar* held up about Rs 200/ worth of wheat gram and barley from the *rabi* harvest of 1925 but stated that he had eventually to sell it without securing a better price than he could have got at harvest time, he could not give information for years prior to 1925 From the *kharif* harvests of 1925 and 1926 he was not in a position to save anything

In *rabi* 1926 K K was not in a position to set aside anything, but in *rabi* 1925 he had held up about 150 maunds of wheat, gram and barley mixed together About six months later he sold 70 maunds of this to *kumhars* without securing any better price than he could have got at harvest time The remainder he sold at Kosi at 7½ seers per rupee when the prevailing rate at Nagina and the village was 8 seers, the same rate as had prevailed at harvest time He thus made about Rs 27/ through withholding his produce

Another *zemindar* held up 30 maunds of mixed wheat and gram after the *rabi* harvest of 1926 He disposed of this in *Bhadon* at half a seer less per rupee than he would have had to give at harvest time

A fourth *zemindar*, B S was not in a position to set aside anything after the *rabi* harvest of 1926, but after the *rabi* of 1925 he held up about 250 maunds of wheat This he was able to sell later at a seer per rupee less than the rate which prevailed at harvest time if no allowance is made for wastage or loss in weight through drying, his profit on the transaction comes to about Rs 178/ In the *rabi* of 1924 he also withheld 250 maunds of *gochni* (wheat and gram mixed) and sold it in *Bhadon* at 1½ seers per rupee less than he would have had to give at harvest time

In none of these cases was any produce held up from the *kharif* harvest, and it has not been possible to give figures for earlier years The local Co operative Credit Society has not been called upon to assist in withholding produce

7. The land revenue instalments are payable at the Treasury on the 15th June (for *rabi* harvest) and the 15th January (for *kharif* harvest). The dues of the cultivators are collected in the village about a fortnight before these dates The revenue demand does not, as a rule, tend to make the cultivator sell his produce at once The general practice among the *zemindars* is to borrow from one another to pay the revenue demand and to settle the account later when every one has had leisure to dispose of his produce There are some cultivators who are unable to raise money in any way and these have perforce to sell at once, but such cases are rare X. 7

The following table shows the land revenue demand (Rs 3,500/) in terms of the principal crops of the village at the actual rates prevailing in the village after the *kharif* harvest of 1925 and the *rabi* harvest of 1925 26

TABLE 53

Land Revenue Demand in Terms of Six Principal Crops

Crop	Village harvest price in seers per rupee	Land revenue in maunds of crop
Kharif, 1925—		
Bajra	11	962½
Jouar	12	1,050
Cotton	4	350
Rabi, 1926—		
Wheat	8	700
Gram	10	875
Sarson	5	437½

A better idea of the incidence is got if the production of each of these crops is considered

The average matured area under wheat during the five years from 1922-23 to 1926 27 was 450 acres The investigator stated that the yields assumed at Settlement may safely be taken for the village * Taking the Settlement estimate of 7½ maunds per acre, the annual yield of wheat comes to 3,375 maunds A little more than one fifth of this would have to be sold to meet the to al land revenue demand for the year In the case of gram, the average area matured during the five years was 160 6 acres The estimated yield is 8¼ maunds which gives an annual yield of 1,320 maunds Roughly two thirds of this would have to be sold to meet the year's revenue demands

* See Table 55 under "Ala Barani"

X 7. These figures for wheat and gram, however, hardly show the correct position in that cereals are very often grown mixed in the village To the figures given above for wheat and gram should be added, 874 maunds of barley, 368 maunds of *gojra* (wheat, barley and gram mixed) and 1,955 maunds of *gochni* (wheat and gram) This gives a total cereal production of 7,911 maunds in the average year, and we should probably err on the side of safety if we say that the sale of one eighth of this would meet both land revenue instalments

The average matured area under *sarson* during the five years was 83 2 acres At 4½ maunds to the acre, this gives an annual yield of 374 maunds which would suffice to pay not only the *rabi* instalment but about 85 per cent of the total demand

The figures for *kharif* cropping bear out what has been said earlier, *viz*, that the cultivators experience more difficulty in the payment of the *kharif* than of the *rabi* instalment The average area under *bajra*, *jouar* and cotton during the five years was 92 6, 101 0 and 39 0 acres, respectively At the assumed yield for these crops the total production would be 463, 657 and 195 maunds, respectively The total production of cotton, or of *jouar*, would more than suffice to pay the *kharif* instalment, that of *bajra* just falls short It is obvious however, that the *zemindar* has less margin in this harvest, and is therefore sometimes forced to borrow to pay this instalment and refunds what he has borrowed from the proceeds of his *rabi* crops

X 8 8 There is no Co operative Sales Society in the village

X 9 9 Articles manufactured in the village and the methods of their sale are dealt with fully in the next Chapter

CHAPTER XI

PURCHASES AND INDUSTRY

1 Practically everything required by the *zemindars*, whether for household or professional use, is bought from the larger neighbouring village of Nagina, which is about 1½ miles away There are three shopkeepers in Bhadas, but they carry very small stocks, mostly of commodities of everyday household use They are not patronised to any great extent by the villagers, partly because commodities can be bought cheaper at Nagina, from which market the village shopkeepers generally replenish their stocks, but chiefly because they are not in a position to let credit accounts run on for a year as do the shopkeepers of Nagina The *zemindar* depends on credit, and, as a rule, the local shopkeepers are resorted to only when the buyer happens to be in possession of cash, or when something is required urgently and there is not time to go to Nagina Purchases are also sometimes made at Firozpur Jhirka if the villager happens to be attending a court there, or visiting the place on some other business It is a larger market than Nagina and goods are slightly cheaper The place has a local reputation for the manufacture of earthen vessels and these are sometimes purchased, but, as a rule, the villager prefers Nagina if he makes purchases in Firozpur Jhirka they have to be carried the twelve miles back to the village and more important is the fact that the villagers, being unknown to the shopkeepers of Firozpur Jhirka, cannot obtain goods on credit Those well to do *zemindars* who on rare occasions visit the markets of Kosi, Palwal, Sohna and Nuh to sell their produce sometimes also make purchases there, but these markets are not so important from the standpoint of purchase as they are from that of sale XI 1

The investigator specially examined ten of the villagers to find out the way in which purchases were generally made by them and others, and the following points seem worthy of mention —

(*a*) The villagers purchase goods required for professional and household use in the same way

(*b*) Few purchases are made for cash, as a general rule, they are made on credit

(*c*) Following on (*b*) above, the *zemindar* has to be satisfied with the price charged by his particular shopkeeper, other shops are practically

XI 1 closed to him unless he possesses cash, which is the exception rather than the rule, hence he is not in a position to make a good bargain

(*d*) Every shopkeeper of Nagina, who carries on the business of money lending or lending in kind, keeps almost everything that the *zemindar* is likely to need either for household or professional use Whatever be his main line of business the shopkeeper must at the same time run a sort of general store, every cloth merchant for example, is also a grocer and seed merchant Whatever his particular client or *assami* requires, he is expected to supply either from his own stock, or after buying from the bazar It is therefore to be expected that in the case of many commodities the family shopkeeper sells to the *zemindar* at rates higher than those prevailing in the bazar

(*e*) In the absence of cash, small purchases are made in exchange for grain This is almost invariably the medium of exchange when the housewife has dealings with the hawkers who go round the villages The general practice of the vendors is to charge an equal weight of grain (of any crop) for the things they sell, in many cases it is a most uneconomic mode of making purchases

(*f*) The price of goods bought on credit is not settled at the time of purchase It is only after the *rabi* crop has been harvested, and the lender has taken away his share estimated as enough to cover approximately the advances made by him that the price is settled In this unequal bargain the *zemindar* is again a heavy loser

XI 2 2 There are three shopkeepers in the village A little previous to the inquiry, there were four but one had given up this business and taken to field labour and the cultivation of land Of the three, one is a Mohammedan *qassai* or butcher by caste and the other two are *mahajans* * All three sell articles of everyday use in the village The butcher also occasionally sells meat which ordinarily he obtains from Nagina but sometimes, as on the occasion of a festival or the celebration of some other feast in the village he slaughters a goat or a cow himself An inspection of the shops by the investigator revealed the fact that they were not doing well One *mahajan* had only about Rs 5/ worth of goods in his shop, the butcher s complete stock was not worth more than Rs 10/, the second *mahajan*, who caters for the requirements of the Rest House, had stock

*There is no regular shop in Bhadas now (1935) The two *mahajans* have shifted to Nagina where they have opened a hop jointly They return to Bhadas every evening as their home is still here and occasionally bring things required by the villagers on request The *qassai* now only sells meat occasionally, such as at *Ids* —*Ed*

worth about Rs 50/ The chief goods stocked are *shakkar*, rice, *gur*, tobacco, salt, spices, pulses, cereals, etc

3 As previously stated the chief market from which purchases are made by the villagers is Nagma and the other markets sometimes patronised are those of Firozpur Jhirka (12 miles) Nuh (12 miles) Sohna (25 miles) Palwal (30 miles) and Kosi (27 miles) Nagma takes first place partly because it is nearest to the village and partly because it is the only market where credit is available to the *zemindars* XI 3

4 The usual custom in buying goods is to obtain them on credit from the family shopkeeper at Nagma The credit accounts thus contracted run from *Asarh* (June) to *Asarh* Repayment is claimed after the *rabi* harvest has been reaped and threshed when the creditor comes to the village and takes away as much of the produce as will about cover the advances made by him At the request of a particular *zemindar* he may take less than is sufficient to balance the account if the relations between the two are amicable After the produce has been removed the account is balanced and interest at the rate of 2 per cent per mensem begins to run from that date till the next *asarh* harvest is ready on any sum outstanding In some cases the rate of interest charged is 2½ per cent per mensem, but the investigator found no case where the interest charged on these outstanding accounts was more than this After the next harvest if the account still remains unpaid compound interest is charged on the amount due including interest to date Among the disadvantages attending this system of credit purchases the following seemed to be uppermost in the minds of the *zemindars* — XI 4

(*a*) The shopkeeper sells at less than the current rate when purchases are made and charges more than the current rate when being repaid in kind which as has already been pointed out is the most usual method of repayment

(*b*) The purchaser who buys on credit does not always get goods of standard quality

(*c*) The system leads to the continued dependence of the *zemindar* upon the shopkeeper the former lives in constant dread of the latter and has in many cases to do things of which he strongly disapproves simply to retain his favour

(*d*) In the market of Nagma the purchaser on credit suffers from the further disadvantage of having to pay the weighing charges which are not levied on those who buy for cash

5 In reply to the question whether goods supplied are adulterated or pure, the investigator did not conduct any tests himself He, however, XI 5

XI 5 invited the views of some ten villagers Of these, only one complained that in the last harvest he was supplied by his shopkeeper with worm eaten wheat and gram seed which did not germinate and for which he said he would have to pay the full price The *mahajan* who supplied the seed admitted that it was bad, but said that he had supplied good seed later and had no intention of charging the *zemindar* for the bad seed supplied in the first instance The other *zemindars* stated that generally the things supplied by their family shopkeepers were fairly good It can well be imagined that where the purchaser is not in a position to make his own selection, but has to take what is supplied by his own particular shopkeeper, he will not always be satisfied with his purchases

XI 6 6 The scales and weights of all the three shopkeepers in the village were examined —

(*a*) One of the *mahajans* had the following standard weights 5 seer, 1 seer, ½ seer, ¼ seer and ⅛ seer, he also had stones which represented 1-chhatak and ½ chhatak The 1 chhatak weight was short by half a tola (1/10th of a chhatak), the other stone weight was correct He had a big pair of scales for weighing from 1 to 5 seers and a smaller pair for lesser amounts Both scales had a *pasang* or counterpoise of half a-chhatak, *i e*, a weight of half a chhatak had to be added to one pan to get the beam to hang level He had also a third pair of small scales used for weighing ½ seer or less, this pair was correct

(*b*) The butcher had the following standard weights —5 seer, 2 seer, 1 seer ½ seer, ¼ seer and ⅛ seer He had a stone which represented 2 chhataks which was short by 1½ tolas (15 per cent) He had also another stone weight which he said weighed 6 tolas but which on examination was found to weigh 7 tolas this weight he used in weighing grain brought by women and children for barter He used two pairs of scales in ordinary business and they were correct The weights and scales used for selling meat were also examined, and found correct

(*c*) The third *mahajan* had the following standard weights —5 seer (two) 2 seer, 1 seer, ½ seer (two) ¼ seer, ⅛ seer, 1 chhatak and ½ chhatak He also used the following stone weights ½ chhatak, ¾-chhatak and 1-chhatak All the weights were correct He had two pairs of scales, the bigger one of which had a *pasang* or counterpoise of ⅛th of a seer (4 ozs) and the smaller of half a tola (3/5 ozs) He explained that the *pasang* in the bigger scale was due to the fact that he had just made the scale and had not had the time to test it

7 There is no Co-operative Supply Society or Union in the village XI 7

8 Under industrial pursuits followed in the village may be mentioned — XI 8

(a) *Cloth weaving*—This occupation is followed by four people *mochi* by caste, who weave cloth to supply the needs of the village or of neighbouring villages They do not weave for export Yarn is supplied by the villagers and the weavers charge six annas a seer of yarn in the case of residents and eight annas in the case of outsiders They can only manufacture coarse cloth and no difference is made in the charge though there may be minor differences in the quality of the yarn All their work is done on the basis of weaving the yarn supplied by the customer they are not sufficiently well off to buy yarn themselves and sell the cloth after it has been woven

(b) *Pottery*—There are three families of potters who fashion from clay the rough utensils used in the village such as *gharas* or pitchers, tumblers plates and *chilams* for the hookah They are paid in kind by the cultivators according to custom as described in Chapter I From those whom they do not serve as *kamins* they charge a seer of grain (of any crop) for a pitcher, a seer or two of grain for a *handi* or earthen cooking pot according to its size, and one rupee per hundred for plates They generally supply tumblers and *chilams* to any villager free of cost whether serving him as a *kamin* or not These potters also have dealings with the neighbouring villages of Aqlimpur, Shadipur Mandhi Rajaka and Kareri which have no potters of their own in some cases they serve as *kamins* to the villagers of these places and in others they charge at the rates given above for the goods they supply

(c) There are two families of woodworkers in the village Their main work is repairing carts and making or repairing ploughs doors handles and agricultural implements It is only rarely that they undertake the construction of a cart Villagers pay them as *kamins* and outsiders pay Rs 1/8/0 for a plough and for other work according to the rate settled beforehand They also construct spinning wheels and cotton ginning machines at a cost of one rupee for the wooden parts the iron parts have to be got from the *lohar* These carpenters also serve the villages of Rajaka Mandhi and Asaishika and in the case of the last named they are remunerated as *kamins*

(d) There are two families of *lohars* or blacksmiths They do rough work only, like the other artisans mentioned above They can fashion

XI 8 the iron parts of the *desi* plough, of the spinning wheel and of the cotton-ginning machine They are remunerated only as *kamins*

(*e*) There are two cotton teasers, who are *telis* by caste They are paid at the rate of two annas per seer for cotton teased for residents of the village and at three annas per seer, or as settled beforehand, for work done for outsiders Their industry flourishes, of course, only in the winter season

XI 9 9 Cotton is ginned on *charkhas* (small gins worked by hand) These are manufactured locally and consist of two rollers operated by a handle The cotton is pressed between the two and as the handle is turned the lint asses through and the seed remains behind

Spinning is done by the womenfolk of the village but no more than is necessary for clothing their own families and often not even that No yarn is imported Those *zemindars* who do not possess enough home spun yarn to meet their needs prefer to buy ready made cloth rather than purchase yarn and have it woven into cloth The yarn is woven by the four weavers mentioned in the previous section No cloth is exported from the village indeed what is produced in the village hardly suffices to meet its needs Outside *zemindars* do sometimes come with their yarn to have it woven in Bhadas, but, on the whole, the amount of cloth manufactured for outsiders is small

XI 10 12 10 to 12 There are no oil presses in the village, nor is there a flour mill The flour for home consumption is ordinarily ground in hand mills by the women When a large quantity is required, as at the time of a marriage or a feast, grain is taken to be ground at one or other of the two mills at Nagina There is no sugarcane press as the crop is not grown in the village

CHAPTER XII

PRICE OF LAND

1 & 2. There is no record of any sale of land in the village from 1895 to 1905 06 The average price per cultivated acre, for the quadrennium 1905 09, according to the Table 50 in Chapter IX, comes to Rs 157/- and in the quadrennium 1920 24, Rs 130/, *i e*, a decrease of 17 1 per cent in the second period as compared with the first The cash rent per cultivated acre in the first period were Rs 7/13/8 and in the second Rs 6/15/2, a decrease of 11 1 per cent Thus, though cash rent and value of land have both fallen, the latter has fallen to a larger extent XII. 1 2

3 The following table shows the "general rise in prices" in Bhadas, worked out according to the method given in para 376 of Doine's "*Settlement Manual*"† The percentage rise since 1905 09 comes to 43 37 XII 3

TABLE 54

General Rise in Prices of Principal Crops in Bhadas

Crops	Per cent of total area of crops *	Yield per acre in maunds	Total yield in maunds	Percentage rise of price since 905 09	Product of columns 4 & 5
1	2	3	4	5	6
Wheat	43	10	430	36	15,480
Gram	18	9	162	55	8,910
Sarson	8	6	48	50	2,400
Jowar	11	7	77	50	3,850
Cotton	1	7	6	50	300
Bajra	9	6	63	50	3,150
Total	*90*		*786*	*43 37***	*34,090*

* Figures in this column are deduced from Table 9 in Chapter II
** This figure is derived by dividing the total of column 6 by the total of column 4

4 According to the figures given above, the price of land and cash rents have fallen by 17 1 and 11 1 per cent, respectively, while the price of produce has risen by 43 4 per cent since 1905 09 XII 4

† *Ibid, para 376*
[The phrase 'general rise in prices' as used here has a somewhat specialised meaning It is intended to represent roughly the percentage increase in the gross money value of the agricultural produce of an estate —*Ed*]

XII 5 6

5 & 6 No land under cash rents had been sold during the period 1922 23 to 1926 27 Three holdings, not under cash rents, were, however, sold during these years, and an estimate is given below of the return to the landlord on the purchase price

Holding I —About 6 *bighas*, 18 *biswas* (4 31 acres) of land were bought for Rs 700/- The net income from produce of this land in 1926 27 was as follows —

	Wheat		*Gram.*	
	Mds	Srs	Mds	Srs
Self cultivated area, 3 acres	21	10	7	0
Income from 1 31 acres on *batai* rental	6	7	2	0
Total	*27*	*17*	*9*	*0*

The value of the produce at rates current in that year, was, wheat Rs 123/ and gram Rs 30/ , or a total of Rs 153/ The owner had to pay Rs 26/11/3 (land revenue, Rs 10/11/3 and Rs 16/ for extra seed the previous seed having failed to sprout) on the self cultivated area Deducting this from his income he got Rs 126/4/9, *i e* a return of about 18 per cent on the purchase price He was a well to do man with a large family who did all the work on the land and the value of their labour as well as that of bullocks owned by him have not been included If this were done his expenses would go up as follows —

Expenses

	Rs	a	p
Land revenue and fresh seed	26	11	3
Hire of bullocks	48	0	0
Wages of a ploughman	25	0	0
Labour put in by family members and failed seed	13	0	0
Total	*112*	*11*	*3*

This would give him a net income of Rs 40/4/9, *i e*, a return of about 6 per cent on the purchase price

Holding II —The land measured 2 *bighas* (1 25 acres) and the price paid was Rs 225/ The whole of it was let out on *batai* in 1926 27 and the owner received as his share 4 maunds of wheat valued at Rs 17/12/6 and one maund of gram valued at Rs 4/5/6, according to the rates then current, or a total of Rs 22/2/0 He had to pay Government charges amounting to Rs 5/0/6, *i e*, land revenue Rs 3/12/6 and water rates

Rs 1/4/0 His net income was, therefore, Rs 17/1/6 which gave him a return of about 8 per cent on the purchase price XII

Holding III—4 *bighas* 1 *biswa* (2 53 acres) were bought for Rs 800/ In 1925 26 the owner received the following produce 20 maunds of barley valued at Rs 66/10/0 and 20 seers of *sarson* worth Rs 3/ a total of Rs 69/10/0 His expenses were as follows —

	Rs	a	p
Land revenue	6	6	6
Water rates	3	12	0
Seed	10	0	0
Hire of bullocks	48	0	0
Ploughman's wages	25	0	0
Total	*93*	*2*	*6*

Thus the owner incurred a *loss* of Rs 23/8/6 or 2 9 per cent on the purchase price it should be mentioned however that the yield of barley was very low If we include in his expenses only the land revenue and seed as in the other two cases his expenditure would come to Rs 16/6/6 which would give him an income of Rs 53/3/6 or a return of about 6 6 per cent on the purchase price

CHAPTER XIII

YIELDS

XIII. 1 Below is a list of the yields assumed by the Settlement Officer at the last Settlement for each class of soil and each crop in the Dahar Assessment Circle, in which the village is situated Figures in italics represent yields in seers per *bigha*.

Table 55.

Yields Assumed by Settlement Officer on Different Classes of Soil

Crops	Yield per Acre in Seers				
	Chahi	*Abi*	*Dehri*	*Ala barani*	*Bhur*
Kharif—					
Jowar	320	280	280	260	190
	200	*175*	*175*	*162½*	*118¾*
Bajra	320	280	280	200	200
	200	*175*	*175*	*125*	*125*
Mung Mash	160	160	160	160	160
	100	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*
Moth	200	200	200	200	200
	125	*125*	*125*	*125*	*125*
Chaula	120	120	120	120	120
	75	*75*	*75*	*75*	*75*
Til (Sesamum)	140	140	140	140	140
	87½	*87½*	*87½*	*87½*	*87½*
Cotton	240	240	240	200	160
	150	*150*	*150*	*125*	*100*
Rabi—					
Wheat	500	400	438	300	230
	243¾	*250*	*273¾*	*187½*	*143¾*
Barley	650	480	480	380	260
	406¼	*300*	*300*	*237½*	*162½*
Gojra	600	440	459	344	246
	375	*275*	*286⅞*	*215*	*153¾*
Gram	400	400	400	330	260
	250	*250*	*250*	*206¼*	*162½*
Gochni	480	440	440	330	260
	300	*275*	*275*	*206¼*	*162½*
Taramira and Sarson	320	180	180	180	180
	200	*112½*	*112½*	*112½*	*112½*

In the following table are shown the estimates issued by the Director of Land Records, showing the normal yield per acre of principal crops in the Gurgaon District quadrennially from 1907 08 until 1926 27 —

Table 56.

Estimates issued by the Director of Land Records, showing the Normal Yields (in lbs) per Acre of the Principal Crops in the Gurgaon District

Crop	1907 08 to 1911 12		1912 13 to 1916 17		1917 18 to 1921 22		1922 23 to 1926 27		1927 28 to 1931 32	
	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated
Wheat	1 040	570	1 040	570	1 050	600	1 050	600	1 050	570
Barley	1 340	650	1 340	650	1 400	700	1 300	720	1 200	600
Jowar	600	440	600	440	600	440	600	440	600	440
Bajra	520	340	520	340	520	400	520	400	520	400
Gram	900	610	900	610	900	610	900	610	900	500
Rape seed	600	370	600	370	600	370	600	370	600	370
Sugarcane	1 720	930	1 720	930	1 720	930	1 720	930	1 720	930
Cotton (cleaned)	140	116	140	120	140	120	140	100	140	70

XIII 1

2 As the Settlement Officer's note is very brief, the inspection note of the Assistant Settlement Officer Mr G M Boughey is given below He inspected the village on 14th February 1908 and reported that — XIII 2

"The owners are Meos who seem fairly well to do The *abadi* contains a number of houses much above the average Most of the strip of *chiknote* extending to the north east corner from the *abadi* was flooded by the Landoha in 1906 It is low lying and the people admit that floods do come occasionally The *narmote* to the west of this *chiknote* strip is excellent low lying land It is growing a very fair *barani* crop this year and in a good year must be wonderfully fertile In the south west towards Nagina the soil gets lighter, but is good for the most part though a little of the *abi* is sandy and there is some *bhur* The *narmote* on the south east is good land but owing to the presence of salt in the soil at a distance of about five or six feet below the surface it is impossible to sink *dhenklis* there The wells are purely protective and the area affected is very small

"Holdings are very small being only about 2 acres free for profit per owner The figures for ploughs bullocks and population are as follows —

	Ploughs	*Bullocks*	*Population*
Settlement	100	225	1 099
Now	91	189	1 056

"562 acres of mortgaged land are cultivated by outsiders This puts a duty of about 12 acres per plough on the land they cultivate, which is right

XIII 2

"A large number of mortgaged land is cash rented, the customary rates being Rs 4/ and Rs 5/ per *bigha* The recorded rents agree with this and hardly any alteration has been made in them The rates are high, are paid for the most part by the outsiders, and have undoubtedly been forced up by competition

"At last settlement, Mr Channing reduced the *jama* from Rs 2,982/- to Rs 2,846/ at which it now stands, no change having been made at the revision Transfers are very serious The people seem to be absolutely reckless about mortgaging Apparently if a man has a field he does not wish to cultivate, he borrows money on it and the mortgagee puts in an outside tenant at a high rate 516 acres for Rs 35,215/- are with co sharers So, obviously there is plenty of money to be had in the village and the mortgagees get a good return for this money The consideration money in the sales seems to be quite *farzi* but Rs 100/ per *bigha* is given as the normal selling price of land Only 13 acres are admitted to have been mortgaged for wedding expenses

"Unredeemed debt amounts to Rs 10,333/ The present demand is by no means excessive, and though the statistics seem to indicate the presence of distress, I do not think this is the case Ploughs and bullocks have decreased, but they have sufficient for the cultivation they undertake Mortgage is serious, but co sharers hold a good deal of it The area mortgaged to money lenders is undoubtedly too large, but I should attribute it far more to bad management than to the assessment

"The following relief has been granted —

TABLE 57

Reliefs in Revenue Demands granted to Bhadas

Year	Land Revenue		
	Suspended	Collected	Remitted
	Rs	Rs	Rs
1882 83	217	72	145
1883 84	696		
1884 85		457	
1885 86		239	
1899 1900	1 845		
1900 01		587	
1901 02	1,462		1,258
1902 03		731	
1903 04		183	
1904 05		274	
1905 06	1 365		
1906 07		441	274

Balance Rs 924/-

"Circle rates Rs 2,860/ , half cash rents Rs 6,240/ , 1/6th gross produce Rs 3,100/

"The village is distinctly above the average of the circle, judging from this year's *barani* crops Unaided by any irrigation whatever it is much

more secure than most I would certainly assess it at Rs 3,000/ but with small holdings and a shortage of ploughs and bullocks, at present, more than this is perhaps inadvisable XIII 2

' Raising the *ala barani* rate to Rs 1/14/0 we get a *jama* of Rs 3,038/- Increase 6 per cent Incidence Rs 2/ on 21 years matured '

Another Settlement Officer, Mr B T Gibson, reported on 24th February 1909, as follows —

" Seen, 11th April 1908, and many times before The village is reported not well off It is troublesome from administrative point of view The area is flooded during settlement were —

Year	*Acres*
1904 05	
1906 07	353
1908 09	1 241

" The average areas sown, matured and failed during the last twenty one years are 1,864, 1 536 and 328 acres respectively This harvest the matured crops are *chahi* 113 *barani* 255 total 368 against twenty one years' average of 1,016 acres

' The village is much more lightly assessed than most in this circle, and *though it is said not to be well off we should I think*, not assess lower than Jama, Rs 3,500/ rate, 2 annas over circle rates all round Incidence on 21 years matured area Rs 2/4/6 , *jama* by crop rates 3 222/ 1/6th gross produce Rs 3,100/ , but these est mates are based on an area of 1,419 acres against 1,536 acres, the 21 years' average

3 The character of each harvest for the five years 1922 23 to 1926 27, for each of the chief crops is shown below — XIII 3

TABLE 58

Character of Harvests in Bhadas from 1922 23 to 1926 27

(A A =Above average B A =Below average)

Crops	1922 23	1923 24	1924 25	1925 26	1926 27
Kharif—					
Gowar	A A	Average	Average	Average	Bad
Bajra	,	,	B A	B A	
Cotton	Bad	Bad	Poor	Poor	Very Bad
Rabi—					
Wheat	Average	A A	Average	Good	Average
Gram	B A	Average	,,	A A	B A
Sarson	Average	,,	,,	B A	,

XIII 4 4 Inquiries were made from various cultivators at different times during the month of April 1927 regarding their estimate of the yield per *bigha* of each of the main crops during each harvest in the previous five years their answers were very uncertain and generally contradictory and so have not been included

XIII 5 6 5 & 6 As stated by the Assistant Settlement Officer in his Inspection Note the village is above the average of the Circle but the Settlement Officer in his Note stated that the village is reported not well off A careful examination of the answers given by the cultivators to the investigator s inquiries tend to show that after due allowance is made for the tendency of the average *zemindar* to under estimate his produce the yield as given by him came to about the average of the Circle Consequently the yields as assumed by the Settlement Officer may be accepted as applicable to Bhadas

CHAPTER XIV

RENTS

A —General

1 The following table shows how the cultivated area of the village has been held and cultivated at the time each Quadrennial Record was prepared beginning with 1909 10 XIV A 1

Table 59

Acreage Cultivated by Owners and Tenants since 1909 10

Year of jamabandi	Cultivated acreage of the village	Acreage cultivated by—		Acreage cultivated by tenants at will paying—			
		Owners	Occupancy tenants	Revenue rates	Batai rates	Cash rent	Other rent
1909 10	1 658	905	17	75	314	326	21
Percentage	*100 0*	*54 6*	*1 0*	*4 5*	*19 0*	*19 7*	*1 2*
1911 12	1 659	937	17	78	269	335	23
Percentage	*100 0*	*56 5*	*1 0*	*4 7*	*16 2*	*20 2*	*1 4*
1915 16	1,646	937	17	116	228	325	23
Percentage	*100 0*	*56 0*	*1 0*	*7 1*	*13 9*	*19 7*	*1 4*
1919 20	1,553	891	17	89	163	371	22
Percentage	*100 0*	*57 4*	*1 1*	*5 7*	*10 5*	*23 9*	*1 4*
1923 24	1,637	875	17	134	165	404	42
Percentage	*100 0*	*53 4*	*1 0*	*8 2*	*10 0*	*24 8*	*2 6*
1927 28	1,650	990	17	128	304	189	22
Percentage	*100 0*	*60 0*	*1 0*	*7 8*	*18 4*	*11 5*	*1 3*

The area worked by owners has always been more than half the cultivated area of the village, while that under cash rents has been from one fifth to one fourth, except in the last quadrennial period when the owner cultivated area was the highest and the area under *batai* rent had also increased considerably In this period 128 acres were under revenue rates, *i e*, the tenants had only to pay a rent equal to the revenue demands on the area, such lands are usually of inferior kind, or are given on special concession in lieu of services rendered, or as charity

2 As indicated in Chapter V, there had been a gradual decrease in the area cultivated by owners up to 1923 24, owing to the unusual number of deaths amongst the landowning classes, but they seem to have regained their position during recent years There was however, no difficulty in

XIV A 2 getting tenants since the *kamins* had also taken to cultivation, and the fact that tenants were rarely found cultivating the same piece of land for more than two or three years at a time, would indicate that there exists keen competition among tenants for the available tenancies One of the results of this, noticed at the time of the inquiry, was, that there was a tendency for rents to increase

XIV A 3 3 Table 61 on the next page indicates changes in tenancy on thirty field numbers (*khasras*) selected at random A cross indicates a change of tenant and a dash where no change has taken place It, however, does not mean that the tenant changes his landlord when he changes his tenancy on a *khasra* since to avoid the cultivator having a claim on the land, the owners constantly shift him from one plot to another Tenants generally get a long lease only under non resident mortgagees, since, owing to the difficulty of effective supervision and lack of local knowledge, outsiders are handicapped in their choice and so retain the known rather than bring in an unknown, tenant Tenancy contracts only run from year to year, and are mostly verbal

XIV A 4 4 Owners generally prefer cash rents, but tenants prefer share rents for reasons already stated in Chapter V The preference however does not depend on the kind of crops to be sown

XIV A 5 5 The following table shows the cash rents which were prevalent in the village in 1926 27 —

TABLE 60

Cash Rents paid on Different Classes of Soil

Class of soil	Separate soil rents					Lump rents			Total rents			
	Area	Rate			Total Rent	Area	Rate	Total Rent	Area	Rate		Total Rent
1926 27 —	Acres	Rs	a	p	Rs	Acres	Rs a p	Rs	Acres	Rs	a p	Rs
Chahi	2	8	0	0	16	4			6	7	14 11	48
Abi	24	7	9	4	182	11			35	7	8 4	269
Dehri	283	7	6	9	2 101	44			327	7	5 9	2 406
Ala baram	27	7	12	5	210	8			35	7	11 5	271
Bhur	1	11	0	0	11	3			1	10	14 6	11
Total	*337*				*2 520*	*67*	*7 2 2*	*418*	*404*	*7*	*6 9*	*2 938*

TABLE 61

Changes in Tenancy on 30 Fields

XIV A 3

Serial No	Area of the field	Years			
		1923 24	1924 25	1925 26	1926 27
	Acres				
1	1 43	—	×	×	—
2	1 25	—	—	×	×
3	3 12	—	—	—	—
4	1 28	—	×	×	×
5	3 03	—	—	—	—
6	0 47	—	—	—	—
7	3 12	—	—	×	×
8	3 50	—	—	×	—
9	2 12	—	—	×	×
10	3 12	—	—	×	×
11	3 12	—	—	×	×
12	0 94	—	—	—	×
13	1 71	—	—	—	×
14	1 28	—	—	—	—
15	1 78	—	—	—	—
16	1 78	—	—	—	—
17	1 06	—	—	—	—
18	1 06	—	×	—	—
19	6 69	—	×	×	×
20	1 46	—	—	×	×
21	1 33	—	—	×	—
22	4 56	—	—	×	—
23	1 03	—	—	—	—
24	2 15	—	—	×	—
25	1 18	—	×	—	×
26	0 65	—	—	—	×
27	1 65	—	—	—	×
28	0 71	—	—	—	×
29	0 90	—	×	×	×
30	1 56	—	—	×	—

XIV A 5

In practice no distinction is made between the different classes of soils in fixing cash rents Ordinarily hard clay or *chikote* is regarded as the best, and sand or *bhur* as the worst kind of soil but much depends upon the means of irrigation available for the land in question In Bhadas the only source of artificial irrigation is the Kotla Bund but, as pointed out earlier, this bund can only help irrigation during the rainy season when generally speaking, there is no need for artificial irrigation The available wells are of little value for irrigation and thus the whole village depends on rainfall As the rainfall is an uncertain factor the cultivators generally consider all varieties of soils alike for the fixing of rent

XIV. A 6 6 An examination of Statement 8 of the Village Note Book showed that, from 1919 to 1924, cash rents remained at about Rs 5/ per *bigha* In 1925 26, however, there was a tendency for them to rise and the same land was fetching from Rs 8/ to Rs 10/ per *bigha* The reason for this, as stated previously, was the decrease in the owner cultivated area and the competition for land among menials who had begun to take to cultivation in larger number

XIV A 7 8 7 & 8 *No zabti rents were prevalent in Bhadas and no case came to* the notice of the investigators where a fixed grain rent was taken irrespective of the state of the crop

XIV A 9 12 9 to 12 Generally no advances of cash or grain are given by land lords to tenants but money lending owners make such advances when required Repayments of loans are made at harvest time, just as in the case of non agriculturist lenders and any balances are carried forward to the next harvest Interest on cash advances is charged at the rate of 2 per cent per mensem but on seed or other grain it works out to about 80 per cent per annum Owners generally do not assist their tenants in any way, nor have the latter any privileges or rights except that the occupancy tenants are the *de facto* owners of the trees whether new or old, on the land cultivated by them

XIV A 13 18 13 to 18 The landlord does not impose any conditions regarding the growing of fodders neither is the tenant granted any concessions in this respect, fodder crops including straw are not shared and there are no conditions in the tenancy to prevent their being sold off the land

XIV A 19 19 There are no grazing tenancies in the village

XIV A 20 20 The owner does not usually exercise any influence in directing the rotation or selection of crops to be grown Where a tenant pays a share rent he is under a tacit obligation to cultivate every inch of his holding unless the owner permits him to do otherwise No such stipulations are however made with tenants paying cash rents

XIV A 21 21 Every villager, whether owner or tenant, is entitled to graze his cattle on a tenant s fallow fields

XIV A 22 22 In the past every villager had the right to take as much manure as he wanted free of charge from the village heaps, but since the manure pits have been dug, the owner has the sole right to all that his pits contain

XIV A 23 23 There are no corn grinding mills in the village

24 & 25 There are no conditions forbidding or restricting cultivation of lands under tenancy except that in some cases when the tenant is not trustworthy the owner insists on the harvested crops being brought for threshing to his own *pair* (threshing floor) The tenants do not object to the owners of the land visiting the fields and viewing the crops but such industrious owners are rare in the Mewat XIV A 24 25

26 Generally the owners do not renew the lease of tenants on share rents if the latter do not cultivate satisfactorily but no case came to the notice of the investigator of a tenant being evicted for poor cultivation XIV A 26

B —Batai Rents

1 to 4 The rate of *batai* for all crops prevalent in the village on every class of soil in each harvest is *nisfi i e* half and half between the landlord and tenant except in the case of vegetables melons tobacco and *zaid rabi* crops for which the share is two thirds to the tenant and one third to the owner Government dues are always paid by the owner but if a landlord is absent from the village at the time of payment the tenant pays and afterwards recovers the amount from the landlord No additional cesses are paid to the landlord by the tenant XIV B 1 4

5 & 6 The crop is usually divided on the tenants *pair* and after division the owner and the tenant each take away their own shares A division was witnessed by the investigator in 1926 The landlord was a Meo and the tenant a *chamar* The produce of 8 93 acres was wheat and gram lying in two separate heaps on the tenant s threshing floor A village *mahajan* was sent for with his weights and scales the accuracy of which was not tested by either party but both sat near the heap when the *mahajan* began the division He weighed out wheat in five seer lots counting the number of weighings as he proceeded When about half of the original heap had been weighed out he started another heap in which an equal number of five seer lots were put He then divided equally what remained of the original lot among the two heaps gram was also divided in the same way between the two parties *Bhusa* was next divided by measuring out in baskets two equal heaps and one basketful of straw was weighed in order to obtain an estimate of the weight of each party s share Then came the division of uncrushed stems and stalks which was done in the same way as for straw The total share of each came to — XIV B 5 6

	Mds	Srs
Wheat	15	5
Gram	9	26¼
Straw etc	16	35

XIV B 5 6 Nothing was taken from the common heap for charity etc nor were any deductions made The shop keeper weighman received nothing for his services but according to the investigator he had the hope (very often realized) of being amply repaid for this trouble later by claiming weighing charges when the money lender came to demand the repayment of the year s debt from either or both parties

XIV B 7 7 No deductions are made from the common heap for the menials as both owner and tenant pay their own men after the crop has been divided It is customary or included by implication in the conditions of tenancy for the owners share to be threshed by the tenant free of charge In small tenancies the reaping is done by the tenant himself but in large holdings labourers are employed and paid as follows —

(a) If paid in cash the tenant bears the whole burden the owner being liable for nothing

(b) Where the payment is in kind (and this is the general practice in the village) five or six *pulis* or bundles of the harvested crop per head per day are given from the common heap and the owner and tenant thus share the burden equally When the tenant does the work he also reaps the owner s share free of charge

XIV B 8 12 8 to 12 As already stated no deductions are made from the common heap for the services rendered by menials The tenant provides all the seed and this is deducted from the common heap About 1900 there existed the practice of taking out from the common heap about four or five seers for every forty maunds of produce for charity but at the time of the inquiries the custom was no longer in vogue

XIV B 13 14 13 & 14 All fodder crops are shared like other crops whether the fodder is used green or after it has been harvested In case either of the parties does not require any green fodder he is entitled to have the standing crop divided so that his share may ripen When a standing crop does not appear promising the owner often gives his share to the tenant but as already stated he is allowed no other concessions The tenants are free to sow vegetables but only Mali tenants do so the Meo regards the raising of such crops as beneath his dignity The owner invariably claims a share of all crops grown by his tenant

XIV B 15 15 No gift of animal produce is made by the tenant to the landlord

XIV B 16 18 16 to 18 Any straw available is divided equally between the landlord and tenant and the latter is free to sell his own share of the fodder or straw

if he desires No conditions are imposed by the landlord regarding the area or kind of fodder crops grown XIV B 16 18

19 to 21 No changes have occurred in the *batai* rates within the memory of the present generation, either in the village or hereabouts the half and half rate has been prevalent as far back as the *zemindars* remember and this is charged by both owners and mortgagees The tenures run from year to year and the tenant if allowed to continue cultivation of the same land always enters into a new contract at the expiry of the old lease XIV B 19 21

22 There are several instances of share tenants sub letting their tenancies to others but always with the owner's permission the original tenant is then free of the tenancy and ceases to benefit in any way from it XIV

23 A special inquiry was made into the conditions of ten holdings leased out on *half batai* rents Nine of these had all *barani* land and the tenth was in part *barani* and in part irrigated The following statement shows the returns to the landlord per cultivated acre in terms of cash during the years the holdings were cultivated by *batai* tenants Details of cropping on these holdings are given as an Appendix to this chapter XIV P 23

In the case of the *barani* holdings as the land is wholly dependent on rainfall the share of the landlord fluctuates with—(*a*) the amount of rain during the year (*b*) fertility of the soil and (*c*) the market value of the crops sown Thus the comparatively very high return from the first holding was due to the fact that no portion of the land was left unsown and the crops grown were those with a high market value Holding III in 1922 23 and Holdings VI and VII in 1925 26 show comparatively poor returns as in the first holding a minor crop like *gouar* was sown and half of it was used as fodder in the second the yield seems to be very low owing perhaps to the low fertility of the soil while in the third larger areas were left fallow or put under fodders and the crops sown were also not so valuable Very poor returns were received from Holdings VIII and IX in 1923 24 when much of the crops sown did not mature Holding IX did not give any return to the landlord in 1922 23 and 1925 26 when the land was put under fodder crops or left fallow a small area on this holding was put under barley in 1922 23, but it did not mature

Table 62.

Batai Rents per Cultivated Acre received by Landlords from Ten Holdings Examined.

XIV
B 23

Holding	Area of the holding	Rent per acre														
		1921 22			1922 23			1923 24			1924 25			1925 26		
	Acres	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p
I	1 43													19	14	3
II	1 34											.		23	14	1
III	1 46	12	2	0	1	8	4	13	3	8		*		16	7	0
IV	5 18													16	7	3
V	1 84										12	0	4	17	0	2
VI	0 94													9	11	7
VII	2 78										12	12	4	5	7	10
VIII	3 03				25	9	8	1	1	3†	21	2	0	21	1	4
IX	0 47	.			Nil			2	10	7	14	2	11	Nil		
X	1 81	†			9	6	7	7	15	9	19	10	3	14	11	10

* Cultivated by owner † Information incomplete

NOTE—Holdings I to IX are *barani*, and Holding X is in part *barani* and in part well irrigated

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER XIV

RETURN ON LANDS LEASED ON KIND RENT

A *special inquiry* was made into the conditions of ten holdings leased out on *batai* rents to ascertain the return to the landlord from the land All the holdings were on *half batai* i e equal sharing of produce except that on certain areas some crops were used as green fodder by the tenant The first nine holdings were *barani* and the tenth was in part *barani* and in part well irrigated The returns to the landlord however include the revenue demands which in this village are paid by him and these should be excluded to get the net return on land unfortunately the figures of the revenue demands levied on these holdings are not available

Holding I

A tenant cultivated 1 43 acres on *half batai* during the year 1925 26 previous to this the plot had been held by other tenants who had paid cash rents During the *kharif* of 1925 the area lay fallow and in the next *rabi* was put under wheat gram and *sarson* The landlord received produce from the holding worth Rs 71/5/7 which gave him a return of Rs 49/14/3 per cultivated acre The following table shows the areas and crops sown —

Crops sown 1925 26	Area	Produce obtained	Landlord's Share (½)	
			Amount	Value
	Acres	Maunds	Maunds	Rs a p
Kharif 1925—				
Fallow	1 43			
Rabi 1926—				
Wheat	1 25	16	8	36 9 1
Gram	0 12			
Sarson	0 06	10	5	34 12 6
Total	*1 43*	*26*	*13*	*71 5 7*
Return per cultivated acre				*49 14 3*

Holding II

A tenant cultivated 1 34 acres in 1925 26 the plot was held by a mortgagee and in the previous year had been let on cash rent to another tenant During *kharif* 1925 the land remained fallow in the next *rabi* it was put under wheat gram and *sarson* but the last mentioned was used as green fodder by the tenant and the owner did not receive any share His share of wheat and gram amounted to 7 maunds valued at Rs 32/

which gave him a return of Rs 23/14/1 per cultivated acre The following table shows the cropping in 1925 26 —

Crops sown 1925 26	Area	Produce obtained	Landlord's Share (½)	
			Amount	Value
	Acres	Maunds	Maunds	Rs a p
Kharif 1925 —				
Fallow	1 34			
Rabi 1925—				
Wheat	0 94			
Gram	0 31	14	7	32 0 0
Sarson	0 09*			
Total	*1 34*	*14*	*7*	*32 0 0*
Return per cultivated acre				*23 14 1*

* Used as green fodder

Holding III

In 1921 22 this holding of 1 46 acres was cultivated by two tenants jointly on *half batai* rent The whole land was put under *bajra* in *kharif* 1921 but the crop did not mature In *rabi* 1922 gram, *bejhar* and *sarson* were sown of which the gram crop failed and *sarson* was fed to the cattle by the cultivators The landlord received only four maunds of *bejhar* valued at Rs 17/12/6 *i e* a return of Rs 12/2/0 per cultivated acre

From *kharif* 1922 to *rabi* 1924 the holding was cultivated by another tenant In *kharif* 1922 he put the whole area under *gouar*, half of which he used as green fodder and the other half was allowed to mature, in *rabi* 1923 the land lay fallow The landlord's share of *gouar* was only one maund valued at Rs 2/3/7 giving him a return of Rs 1/8/4 per cultivated acre during 1922 23 In *kharif* 1923 the land again lay fallow but in the *rabi* of 1924 wheat, gram and *sarson* were put in *Sarson* being used as fodder by the tenant the landlord received 7 maunds of wheat and gram valued at Rs 19/5/0 or a return of Rs 13/3/8 per cultivated acre

During *kharif* 1924 and *rabi* 1925 the plot was cultivated by the owner In 1925 26 it was cultivated by a *batai* tenant and remained fallow during *kharif* but the produce obtained in *rabi* 1926 was 5¼ maunds of wheat and gram, valued at Rs 24/ which gave the landlord a return of Rs 16/7/0 per cultivated acre *sarson* was also sown but it was used as green fodder by the tenant

Thus during the years 1921 22 to 1925 26 the owner received a return of Rs 10/13/3 per cultivated acre per year on an average of four years when the land was leased out The details of these years are shown below ,—

Crops sown in 1921 24 and 1925 26	Area	Produce obtained	Landlord's Share (½)	
			Amount	Value
	Acres	Maunds	Maunds	Rs a p
Kharif, 1921—				
Bajra	1 46	*Kharaba*		
Rabi, 1922—				
Gram	0 62	*Kharaba*		
Bejhar	0 78	8	4	17 12 6
Sarson	0 06*			
Total	*1 46*	*8*	*4*	*17 12 6*
Return per cultivated acre				*12 2 10*
Kharif, 1922—				
Gowar	1 46*	2	1	2 3 7
Rabi, 1923—				
Fallow	1 46			
Total	*1 46*	*2*	*1*	*2 3 7*
Return per cultivated acre				*1 8 4*
Kharif 1923—				
Fallow	1 46			
Rabi, 1924—				
Wheat	1 25	14	7	19 5 0
Gram	0 15			
Sarson	0 06*			
Total	*1 46*	*14*	*7*	*19 5 0*
Return per cultivated acre				*13 3 8*
Kharif 1925—				
Fallow	1 46			
Rabi, 1926—				
Wheat	1 25	10½	5¼	24 0 0
Gram	0 15			
Sarson	0 06*			
Total	*1 46*	*10½*	*5¼*	*24 0 0*
Return per cultivated acre				*16 7 0*

* Used as green fodder in part or whole

Holding II

This holding had an area of 5 18 acres and was cultivated by a tenant in 1925 26 In the two years previous to this it was cultivated by the owner, while prior to that it was with a mortgagee who took the land as tenant on cash rent The land remained fallow in *kharif* 1925 In *rabi* 1926 the cultivator put in wheat, gram and *sarson* The landlord's share valued at Rs 90/6/11, gave him a return of Rs 17/7/3 per cultivated acre The following table shows the details —

Crops sown 1925 26	Area	Produce obtained	Landlord's Share (½)	
			Amount	Value
	Acres	Maunds	Maunds	Rs a p
Kharif 1925—				
Fallow	5 18			
Rabi 1926—				
Wheat	3 56	35	17½	80 0 0
Gram	1 37			
Sarson	0 25	3	1½	10 6 11
Total	*5 18*	*38*	*19*	*90 6 11*
Return per cultivated acre				*17 7 3*

Holding V

This holding had an area of 1 84 acres During *kharif* 1924 it remained fallow and in the next *rabi* was put under barley and *taramira* the latter being used as green fodder The value of the landlord's share in barley came to Rs 22/1/11 giving him a return of Rs 12/0/4 per cultivated acre In *kharif* 1925 *gowar* was sown and used as green fodder and in *rabi* the landlord got 9 maunds of barley worth Rs 31/4/10 or Rs 17/0/2 per cultivated acre Thus during these two years the landlord got an average return of Rs 14/8/3 per cultivated acre The following table shows the cropping during 1924 26

Crops sown 1924 26	Area	Produce obtained	Landlord's Share (½)	
			Amount	Value
	Acres	Maunds	Maunds	Rs a p
Kharif 1924—				
Fallow	1 84			
Rabi 1925—				
Barley	1 81	16	8	22 1 11
Taramira	0 03*			
Total	*1 84*	*16*	*8*	*22 1 11*
Return per cultivated acre				*12 0 4*
Kharif 1925—				
Gowar	1 84*			
Rabi 1926—				
Barley	1 84	18	9	31 4 10
Total	*1 84*	*18*	*9*	*31 4 10*
Return per cultivated acre				*17 0 2*

* Used as green fodder

Holding VI

In 1925 26 this holding of 0 94 acres was cultivated by a tenant previously it was worked by the owner himself The land remained fallow during *kharif* 1925 but in *rabi* the landlord got 2 maunds of wheat and gram as his share valued at Rs 9/2/3 or Rs 9/11/7 per cultivated acre Details are as follows —

Crops sown 1925 26	Area	Produce obtained	Landlord's Share (½)	
			Amount	Value
Kharif 1925—	Acres	Maunds	Maunds	Rs a p
Fallow	0 94			
Rabi 1926—				
Wheat	0 62	4	2	9 2 3
Gram	0 26			
Sarson	0 06*			
Total	*0 94*	*4*		*9 2 3*
Return per cultivated acre				*9 11 7*

Holding VII

This holding comprised 2 78 acres and was cultivated by a tenant on *batai* rent, from *kharif* 1924 to *rabi* 1926, though in *khasra girdawari* it was entered as being on cash rent Before this the land was cultivated by the owner himself In *kharif* 1924 about half the area was put under *bajra* but it failed as also *massar* on 0 03 acres in the next *rabi* The return to the landlord was Rs 35/13/4 or Rs 12/14/2 per cultivated acre Next year the land was put under *chari* and *til* the former was fed green to cattle and the latter failed to mature In *rabi* 1 24 acres were put under gram and barley and gave the landlord 4 maunds of produce worth Rs 15/3/10 a return of Rs 5/7/9 per cultivated acre The following table shows the crops, area produce and value during the two years —

Crops sown 1924 26	Area	Produce obtained	Landlord's Share (½)	
			Amount	Value
Kharif 1924—	Acres	Maunds	Maunds	Rs a p
Bajra	1 28	*Kharaba*		
Fallow	1 50			
Rabi 1925—				
Wheat	2 21	20	10	33 5 4
Gram	0 22			
Barley	0 32	2	1	2 8 0
Massar	0 03	*Kharaba*		
Total	*2 78*	*22*	*11*	*35 13 4*
Return per cultivated acre				*12 14 3*
Kharif 1925—				
Chari	1 37*			
Til	0 12	*Kharaba*		
Fallow	1 29			
Rabi 1926—				
Gram	0 62	8	4	15 3 10
Barley	0 62			
Fallow	1 54			
Total	*2 78*	*8*	*4*	*15 3 10*
Return per cultivated acre				*5 7 9*

* Used as green fodder

Holding VIII

XIV App

The area of this holding was 3 03 acres and it was mortgaged but was cultivated by *batai* tenants under the mortgagor from 1921 22 to 1925 26 Complete information of the cropping during the years 1921 22 and 1923-24 are not availabl For the years 1922 23, 1924 25 and 1925 26 the landlord got a r turn of Rs 25/9/8 Rs 21/2/0 and Rs 21/1/14 per cultivated acre, respe tively or on an average of Rs 22/14/6 per year Details of cropping during these years are shown below —

Crops sown	Area	Produce obtained	Landlord's Share (½)	
			Amount	Value
	Acres	Maunds	Maunds	Rs a p
Kharif 1922—				
Fallow	3 03			
Rabi 1923—				
Gochni	2 81	22	11	31 6 10
Sarson	0 22	15	7½	46 2 5
Total	*3 03*	*37*	*18½*	*77 9 3*
Return per cultivated acre				*25 9 8*
Kharif 1924—				
Fallow	3 03			
Rabi 1925—				
Barley	1 43	18	9	22 8 0
Gram	0 29			
Wheat	1 25	14	7	23 5 4
Sarson	0 06	5	2½	18 2 10
Total	*3 03*	*37*	*18½*	*64 0 2*
Return per cultivated acre				*21 2 0*
Kharif 1925—				
Bajra	0 37	3	1½	6 10 8
Do	0 37	*Kharaba*		
Til	0 03	Do		
Cotton	1 50	Do		
Gouar	0 76*			
Rabi 1926				
Wheat	1 25	15	7½	34 4 3
Gram	0 47			
Barley	1 25	8	4	16 0 0
Sarson	0 06	2	1	6 15 3
Total	*3 03*	*28*	*14*	*63 14 2*
Return per cultivated acre				*21 1 4*

* Used as green fodder

Holding IX

A *khati* tenant cultivated this holding of 0 47 acres from 1922 to *rabi* 1926 on *batai* rent, before this it was cultivated by a Mali tenant paying cash rent For two years, 1922 23 and 1925 26 the landlord did not get any share as the crops sown either failed to mature or were used as fodder In 1923 24 and 1924 25 he received as his share produce worth Rs 1/4/0 and Rs 6/10/8, or returns of Rs 2/10/7 and Rs 14/2/11 per cultivated acre, respectively The following table shows the details —

Crops sown 1922 26	Area	Produce obtained	Landlord's Share (½) Amount	Value
	Acres	Maunds	Maunds	Rs a p
Kharif 1922—				
Chari	0 47*			
Rabi 1923—				
Barley	0 22	*Kharaba*		
Fallow	0 25			
Total	*0 47*			
Return per cultivated acre				
Kharif, 1923—				
Jowar	0 25	1	½	1 4 0
Chari	0 22*			
Rabi, 1924—				
Toria	0 34	*Kharaba*		
Barley	0 13	Do		
Total	*0 47*	*1*	½	*1 4 0*
Return per cultivated acre				*2 10 7*
Kharif, 1924—				
Chari	0 47*			
Rabi, 1925—				
Gram	0 03	4	2	6 10 8
Barley	0 44			
Total	*0 47*	*4*	*2*	*6 10 8*
Return per cultivated acre				*14 2 11*
Kharif, 1925—				
Chari	0 47*			
Rabi, 1926—				
Fallow	0 47			
Total	*0 47*			
Return per cultivated acre				

* Used as green fodder

Holding X

The area of this holding was 1 18 acres and was in part well irrigated and in part *barani* It was cultivated on *batai* rent from *kharif* 1921 to *rabi* 1925 by one tenant and during 1925 26 by other tenants Complete information of cropping is not available for 1921 22 The annual return per cultivated acre to the landlord for four years 1922 23 to 1925 26 was Rs 9/6/7 Rs 7/15/9, Rs 19/10/3 and Rs 14/11/10, respectively or on an average Rs 12/15/1 Details of cropping during these years are shown below —

Crops sown 1922 26	Area	Produce obtained	Landlord's Share (½)	
			Amount	Value
	Acres	Maunds	Maunds	Rs a p
Kharif 1922—				
Gouar	1 18	10	5	11 1 9
Rabi 1923—				
Fallow	1 18			
Total	*1 18*	*10*	*5*	*11 1 9*
Return per cultivated acre				*9 6 8*
Kharif 1923—				
Fallow	1 18			
Rabi 1924—				
Wheat	0 16	2	1	2 12 1
Gram	0 12			
Barley	0 84	6	3	6 10 9
Sarson	0 06*			
Total	*1 18*	*8*	*4*	*9 6 19*
Return per cultivated acre				*7 15 9*
Kharif 1924—				
Bajra	0 94	6	3	12 8 2
Jouar	0 12*			
Gouar	0 12*			
Rabi 1925—				
Gram	1 18	8	4	10 10 8
Total	*1 18*	*14*	*7*	*23 2 10*
Return per cultivated acre				*19 10 5*
Kharif 1925—				
Fallow	1 18			
Rabi 1926—				
Barley (unirrigated)	0 56	4	2	17 6 3
Barley (irrigated)	0 62	6	3	
Total	*1 18*	*10*	*5*	*17 6 3*
Return per cultivated acre				*14 11 10*

* Used as green fodder

CHAPTER XV

EXPENSES OF CULTIVATION

A —Particular Holdings

1 The expenses of cultivation of five particular holdings were examined in detail They relate to the year 1925 26, *i e*, the year previous to the first inquiry Unfortunately complete data were not forthcoming and the results may be taken as approximate only XV 1

Holding I

(*i*) The holding had an area of 4 31 acres and was acquired by the present owner in June 1926, prior to that he cultivated it as a mortgagee Of the area 0 03 acres was uaculturahle waste and the rest arahle The soil was classed as *dehri*, and the table on the next page shows the oropping of the holding for five years 1921 22 to 1925 26 In two years only were there failures of crops 42 1 per cent in 1921 22 and 2 8 in 1924 25, in other years all the area sown came to maturity XV 1 (*a*) Case 1

(*ii iii*) The present owner cultivated the holding himself The memhers of his family who assisted him, were his two wives, a son of 16, a daughter of 14, and two nephews of 15 and 13 years of age The last two had a half share in the land, but heing minors they lived with their uncle

(*iv*) One ploughman was employed for six months at Rs 12/ in cash, and daily food He ploughed the land six times—(one *bigha* or 0 625 acres took ahout a day to plough) The same man also ploughed another 7 or 8 *bighas* in a different holding in which the owner had a share, and also looked after his cattle for another six months He was paid in all Rs 50/- with food for the whole year, *i e*, for the second half of the year he got Rs 38/- plus food Casnal labourers were also employed on the holding during the year One labourer was employed for five days at four annas per day and food during the sowing of the *rabi* crop

Eight labourers (in addition to two family members who also helped), were employed for harvesting the *rabi* crop and were given five seers of grain each per day The men worked from 10 a m to 12 noon and then from 1 30 to 6 p m daily Two men were also employed for a couple of days in carrying the *rabi* crop to the threshing floor and were paid four annas per day plus food, the cart and cattle used belonged to the owner Three men

TABLE 63

Annual Cropping on Holding I for the five Years, 1921 22 to 1925 26

XV
1 (a)
Case 1

Crop	1921 22	1922 23	1923 24	1924 25	1925 26
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Kharif—					
Cotton	(*1 28*)			2 12	
Bajra	(*1 87*)		0 03		
Gouar	0 65	1 28	0 44	1 28	
Jowar	0 45				
Mash	0 03			0 18	
Moth	0 03				
Hemp				0 09	
Total	*1 16* (*3 15*)	*1 28*	*0 47*	*3 67*	
Rabi—					
Wheat	*1 25*		3 03	0 40	*3 12*
Gram			0 50	0 03	0 85
Gochni	1 87	2 56			
Sarson	0 06	0 44	0 28	0 03	0 30
Arhar				(*0 12*)	
Total	*3 18*	*3 00*	*3 81*	*0 46* (*0 12*)	*4 27*
Grand Total	*4 34* (*3 15*)	*4 28*	*4 28*	*4 13* (*0 12*)	*4 27*
Per cent failed to sown	*42 1*			*2 8*	

Note —Figures in brackets show the additional area which failed

were engaged for six days to help in threshing and were paid at the same rate as above These labourers and one member of the family were busy winnowing the *rabi* crop for three days, and it took them another two days to bring the grain home the labourers were paid the same wages as the others There was no *sauni* or *kharif* harvest

(i) Two bullocks were employed on the holding from April to December They did all the work on 9 37 acres which included the land owned jointly in another holding, they also carried some grain to Kosi market and brought back building material

(ii) No cattle were hired Four other bullocks of the owner and two others borrowed were used for threshing wheat No payment was made for the borrowed oxen but, according to the prevailing custom the service was repaid in kind later

(*vii*) About 300 maunds of manure which consisted of cow dung and house-sweepings was applied to 0 625 acres The manure was taken from the common village filth heaps and cost nothing

(*viii ix*) The cattle were fed on the following fodders and grains all home produced during different times in the year —

Green *gouar* and *gouar kutti* (*i e* chopped) and *sani* (mixture) of *gouar* grain and dry *chari* later *kutti* of green *sarson* with *sani* of *gouar* to be followed by *kutti* of green gram and *gouar sani* and finally dry chaff with *sani* of gram All the fodder and grain was home produced The investigator estimated that ordinarily a pair of bullocks consumed daily about eight annas worth of fodder and eight annas worth of grain

(*x xi*) A list of agricultural implements which this cultivator possessed is shown in Table 64 These are fashioned by the blacksmith and carpenter as part of their customary contract out of the material supplied to them The total cost of all the implements amounted to Rs 31/6/0 No other implements were hired or used during the year If additional implements are required the cultivators borrow them from each other

(*xiii*) Other expenses of cultivation included about Rs 5/ incurred on the purchase of *gur* oil milk etc required for two sick bullocks Re sharpening of *darantis* and *gandasas* cost about Re 1/ annually and other tools are repaired by the *kamins* as part of their customary duties For carriage of manure three men were employed for three days at four annas per day with food About ten seers of *ghi* were given to the bullocks during *Bhadon* and *Kuar* (*Asuj* corresponding to September) and salt cost one rupee

(*xii*) The owner s father had purchased the cart about twenty years ago At the time of inquiry it was being used for carting manure harvested and threshed crops and house building and sundry other materials The initial cost on the cart had been Rs 100/ and ropes worth Rs 50/ had to be purchased for use with it Rs 15/ were also spent on *pakhlis* or bags and Rs 25/ on a *tepat* or *khes* which is spread in the cart before loading it with grain The total expenditure thus came to about Rs 190/ The wheels are changed every three years and cost on each occasion about Rs 50/ , about Rs 10/ are also spent annually on miscellaneous repairs The cart was not plied for hire and during the harvesting season was in use for as many as 18 hours a day, from 2 a m to 8 p m In 1925 26 the owner carted on it about 28 maunds of *sarson* to Kosi market, and the journey took 54 hours each way, it was also used to carry bricks stones concrete,

TABLE 64

List of Agricultural Implements in Holding I

XV 1 (a) Case 1

Implement	Number	Approximate durability	Value per article			Remarks
		Years	Rs	a	p	
Desi Hal (Plough)—						The material being supplied the carpenter fashions the plough as part of his customary contract ready made, he supplies the wooden portions for Rs 1/8/0 The blacksmith makes the ploughshare out of iron supplied to him, as part of his customary duties The coulter and the ploughshare have to be changed frequently the other parts may last a long time
Wood worth about			0	12	0	
Pinhari (Wooden coulter)	¼	1	0	8	0	
Halas (Beam)	1	3	2	0	0	
Kus (Ploughshare)	1	1	0	12	0	
Jua (Yoke)	1	3	1	4	0	
Nari and *Santa*	2		1	4	0	
Sohaga or *may* (Clod crusher and leveller)	1	5 to 6	7	0	0	The wood if purchased costs about Rs 7/
Rope for *sohaga*	2		1	0	0	
Khurpas (Trowels)	4	3	0	4	0	
Gandasa (Chopper)	1	1 to 2	1	0	0	Cost of iron portion
Kassi or *Phaola* (Mattock)	1	3	2	0	0	
Jua or *Jur* (Yoke)	1	1	1	0	0	Yoke for cattle working on well, generally neglected as wells are not much used
Pal (Hempen rope net)	1	3	4	0	0	Generally home made
Med (Wooden stake)	1					The bullocks move round this during threshing
Nai (Small coulter)	1	2	1	0	0	For sowing
Sanga or *Jeli* (Pronged rake)	4	4	1	0	0	
Darati (Sickle)	3	3	0	8	0	
Orna (Seed drill)	1	3	0	10	0	
Gadala or *Gohna* (Spade)	1	5 to 6	0	4	0	
Total			31	6	0	

fuel etc and the investigator estimated that about Rs 15/ was the cash value of its contribution in connection with the cultivation of this holding

(*xv*) In one *bigha* the owner sowed 25 seers of wheat, 5 seers of gram and ¼ seer of *sarson* the whole of which was taken from the previous year s stock , its value at sowing time was Rs 3/9/0

(*xvi xxi*) No other expenses other than those mentioned, were incurred on sowing, harvesting, threshing and winnowing or on cultivation after sowing, neither were any further deductions made from the common heap

Holding II.

(i) The holding was owned by a Veo and had an area of 7½ acres, the whole of which was under cultivation The table on the next page shows the cropping in each of the five years 1921 22 to 1925 26 In the first three years there was some failure of crops, but in the last two years all sown matured XV 1 (a) Case 2

(ii iii) The land was cultivated by the owner himself who had only his wife to assist him, he took no partner in cultivation

(iv) One ploughman was employed for six months for the *Asarhi* crop and ploughed the land seven times in all, besides ploughing 8 *bighas* in another holding where the owner had a share He was given 15 maunds of grain and also his daily food Another labourer was employed for seven days at sowing time and was paid 4 annas a day plus food

During the *kharif*, 1925, only *jouar* was sown on 1 31 acres of land and this was cut green by one of the family and used as fodder For harvesting the *rabi* harvest the husband and wife and six labourers worked for twelve days, the latter were each given five seers grain daily plus food One member of the family and two labourers were busy for 20 days bringing the sheaves to the threshing floor and threshing winnowing and garnering the crop The cart and oxen used belonged to the cultivator, and the wages of the labourers were the same as above

(v) Two bullocks were maintained on the holding and they did all the work required They were also used in the *behli* (cart) when the family went on pleasure trips or accompanied marriage parties

(vi) No cattle were hired during the year Six bullocks were, however, borrowed during the year from another cultivator for six days on the customary terms, *i e* service for service

(vii) No manure was applied to the land

(viii ix) The cattle were fed as in Holding I Nothing was purchased, everything being home produced

(x xii) The cultivator had implements similar to those in Holding I, except that he did not possess a *jur* (yoke for cattle working a well) and a *pal* (rope net), the latter was borrowed when required The cost of the implements came to Rs 26/6/0

(xiii) Among other expenses of cultivation, *gur*, *tel* (oil) milk, etc, worth Rs 2/ were used for the bullocks, who were also given 10 seers of *ghi* and salt worth Re 1/- during August and September Resharpening of implements cost about one rupee

XV
1 (a)
Case 2

Table 65

Annual Cropping on Holding II for the five Years, 1921 22 to 1925 26

Crop	1921 22	1922 23	1923-24	1924 25	1925 26
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Kharif—					
Cotton		0 43		0 53	
Bajra	2 43	0 56	1 25		
Gouar	0 91	1 31	1 40	0 87	
Jowar		2 12		0 91	1 31
Til	0 03	0 15	0 03	0 53	
Mash		0 03		0 09	
Mung			0 12		
Moth					
Chari				0 06	
Total	*3 40*	*4 60*	*2 80*	*2 99*	*1 31*
Rabi—					
Wheat			2 34	4 09	4 97
Gram	0 40		2 00	2 34	0 69
	(*0 62*)	(*0 59*)			
Barley		0 62	(*1 25*)		
Gochni	3 65	1 87			
Sarson	0 43	0 31	0 34	0 06	0 25
Arhar		0 06		0 06	
Total	*4 48* (*0 62*)	*2 86* (*0 59*)	*4 68* (*1 25*)	*6 55*	*5 91*
Grand Total	*7 88* (*0 62*)	*7 46* (*0 59*)	*7 48* (*1 25*)	*9 54*	*7 22*
Per cent failed to soun	*7 3*	*7 3*	*14 3*		

NOTE —Figures in brackets show the additional area which failed

(*xiv*) The cultivator had bought his cart second hand a couple of years previously for Rs 60/ So far it had required no repairs, the value of the work done by it in April may be estimated at Rs 15/- and that done in October at Rs 10/

(*xv*) The seed used by the cultivator was all home produced and none was purchased About 25 seers per *bigha* were used for wheat, 5 seers each for gram and *jouar* and one quarter seer for *sarson*

(*xvi xxi*) No other expenses in connection with cultivation were incurred

Holding III.

(i) This holding was owned by a man of the Mali caste and had an area of 2 03 acres of *dehri* land, all cultivated The table below shows the annual cropping from 1921 22 to 1925-26 There was a failure of crops only in the first year, but in the other years all sown matured

XV I (a) Case 3

Table 66.

Annual Cropping on Holding III for the five Years, 1921 22 to 1925-26

Crop	1921 22	1922 23	1923 24	1924 25	1925 26
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Kharif—					
Cotton		0 22		1 00	1 00
Til		0 03		0 06	
Mash		0 03		0 09	
Jowar		0 09			0 31
Gowar		0 06			0 62
Chari				0 69	
Moth				0 09	
Hemp					0 06
Total		*0 43*		*1 93*	*1 99*
Rabi—					
Wheat			1 25		
Gram			0 62	1 09	0 18
Barley					0 85
Gochni	0 94 (*0 94*)				
Bejhar		0 59			
Sarson	0 15		0 15		
Arhar		0 03		0 09	
Total	*1 09* (*0 94*)	*0 62*	*2 02*	*1 18*	*1 03*
Grand Total	*1 09* (*0 94*)	*1 05*	*2 02*	*3 11*	*3 02*
Per cent failed to sown	*46 3*				–

Note —Figures in brackets show the additional areas which failed

(ii iii) The holding was classed as *khudkasht* (cultivated by the owner) but the man was blind and could only help occasionally such as in sowing the seed He had a son and his wife to work the land and there were no partners in cultivation

XV
I (a)
Case 3

(iv) During the *asarhi* harvest the reapers consisted of the son his wife and six labourers the latter on 4 annas per day plus food The labourers worked from 9 a m until noon and then from 1 30 p m to 6 in the evening and since there were only 1 03 acres of gram and barley to be reaped the work was finished in one day Threshing and reaping were done by the son and his wife and a cartman was employed for one day to take the grain home, and was paid 4 annas *Gowar* and *chari* in the *kharif* were used as green fodder and were cut by the family members

(v vi) The cultivator had two bullocks and they worked only on the holding No other cattle were hired or borrowed during the year

(vii) No manure was applied to the land

(viii ix) From *Bhadon* to *Aghan* (*Maghar*)—mid August to mid December—the cattle were fed *kutti* of *jouar gouar* and green *sarson* from *Poh* to *Phagan*—mid December to mid March—green grass and from *Chet* to *Sawan*—mid April to mid August—on wheat straw All the fodder was home produced and no grain was given to the cattle

(x xii) The owner possessed the following implements —One plough one small *mag* two *khurpas* three *darantis* one *gandasa* one *med* one *nai* one *orna*, two *jelis* and one *kassi* costing in all about Rs 14/ During the year he only needed to borrow a *pal* occasionally

(xiii xiv) There were no expenses on salt or medicine for cattle or watchers Since the owner did not have any cart nothing was spent on repairs or replacements

(xv) Seed was used at the following rates 32 seers per acre of barley and 8 seers per acre of gram for the *asarhi* crops and 8 seers per acre of *gouar* and *jowar* sown mixed in *sawni* cotton and hemp were sown mixed the former at 8 seers per acre and the latter 1 seer 10 chhataks Of the seed those for gram and barley were home produced while *gouar* cotton and *jouar* were purchased on credit *gouar* for 8 annas *jouar* Re 1/ and 7 seers cotton for Rs 1/3/0 hemp seed was borrowed from a friend

(xvi) No other expenses were incurred on sowing

(xvii) Eight labourers and two members of the family spent one day in weeding crops the former were paid 4 annas a day plus food

(xviii xxi) No other expenses than those mentioned were incurred in connection with cultivation

Holding IV

(i). The holding comprised 3 31 acres of *dehri* land, all cultivated, of which 1 68 acres were mortgaged with possession until 1924 25 inclusive. This was a joint holding but in fact the co sharers had ceased to be a joint family although the property had not been formally partitioned The practice in such cases is that parts of land are cultivated by the co-sharers in rotation, thus ensuring equal opportunities for all irrespective of the kind of soil to each plot. Of the unmortgaged portion of the holding a plot of 19 *biswas* (0 59 acres) fell to the lot of the cultivator in *kharif* 1922 and *rabi* 1923, it again came to him in *rabi* 1926 when he sowed barley of which 0 43 acres failed In *kharif* 1926 the plot went to another partner XV 1 (a) Case 4

Of the 1 68 acres mortgaged the cultivator worked 0 31 acres as a tenant of the mortgagee on a cash rent of Rs 2/8/0 per annum In *kharif* 1921 he sowed cotton on it, the whole of which failed, in *rabi* 1922 he grew *beghar*, only half of which matured In the next *kharif* he grew *chari* on 0 85 acres and hemp on 0 06 acres He redeemed the plot in 1925-26 when he sowed the following crops —

Crop		Area in Acres	Crop		Area in Acres
Kharif, 1925—			*Rabi*, 1926—		
Til	.	0 26	*Arhar*	.	0 03
Gowar	.	0 03	Wheat		0 62
Chari	.	0 03	Gram		0 06
Cotton		0 50	*Sarson*	.	0 06
Mung	..	0 03	Fallow	..	0 91
Moth		0 03			
Fallow	..	0 78			

Besides this, the cultivator worked as tenant of a mortgagee on another 1 03 acres of land still mortgaged In *rabi*, 1926, he raised wheat on 0 53 acres, leaving the remaining half acre fallow

(ii-iii) The working members of the family comprised the cultivator, his wife and two sons about 8 and 11 years old. He had no partner in cultivation

(iv) In *asarhi* he employed ten labourers for one day at the rate of five *pulis* each for harvesting, they were assisted by three members of the family *Saunt* of the 1922 crops was used as green fodder no labourers being employed to cut it In the *saunt* of 1925 he, however, employed four harvesters at 4 annas per head per day plus food, assisted by the whole family. He also engaged a cartman for five days to carry the crop to the threshing floor and paid him Rs 2/8/0 in all Another six men at 4 annas

XV 1 (a) Case 4 each plus food were engaged for one day to help in threshing winnowing and garnering the crop

(*vi vi*) The cultivator owned one bullock and this was yoked with another borrowed from a *zemindar* to whom he subsequently lent his own bullock The same bullock worked similarly on another 2 82 acres taken on cash rent Four bullocks were borrowed for three days during threshing, his own bullock did no other work than that mentioned

(*vii*) No manure was used on the holding

(*viii ix*) The bullock was fed on *kutti* of *gouar* and *jouar* from *Bhadon* to *Katak* (mid August to mid October) green *sarson* in *Magh* and *Phagan* (mid January to mid March) and wheat straw throughout the year About six maunds of *gowar* gram was also given to it during the year except in *Bhadon* and *Kuar* when first *arhar* and then green gram were fed None of these was purchased

(*x xii*) The cultivator owned a plough one small *maij* three *khurpas* three *darantis* two *gandasas* one *phaola* one *pal* one *med* one *nal* one *orna* two *jelis* one *kulhari* one *gohna* and one *taku* The cost of these comes to about Rs 22/ No implements were borrowed during the year

(*xiii*) Four seers of *ghi* and 2½ seers of oil were given to the bullock

(*xiv*) The cultivator did not possess a cart

(*xv*) In *asarhi* 5 seers of gram 25 seers of wheat and ¼ seer of *sarson* were sown mixed on one *bigha* of land In *kharif* one *bigha* was sown with 5 seers each of *gouar* and *jouar* mixed and another *bigha* with 6 seers of cotton seed mixed with 2 chhataks of *til* 12 chhataks of *arhar* and 4 chhataks each of *kangni urd* and *moth* All seed used was home produced

(*xvi*) There were no other expenses connected with sowing

(*xvii*) Three members of the family weeded for a few days and four labourers were also employed for one day to help in the work

(*xviii xxi*) There were no other expenses worth recording

Holding V

XV 1 (a) Case 5 (*i*) This holding was owned jointly by three cultivators and was made up as follows —

	Acres
Owned	6 13
Taken on *batai*	3 03
Taken on cash rent	9 09
Total	*18 25*

The proprietary land was *dehri* In *kharif* 1925, *til* was sown on 0 69 acres and of this only half matured The area in *rabi* 1926 was as follows — XV 1 (a) Case 5

	Acres
Wheat	4 25
Gram	0 91
Sarson	0 28
Fallow	0 69
Total	*6 13*

The area under *batai* land has fluctuated year to year It is also *dehri* land and in 1925 26 was 3 03 acres Table 68 shows the cropping in the five years 1921-22 to 1925-26 the failed area in 1925-26 amounted to 43 8 per cent of sown The area under cash rents has also increased In 1921 it was only 1 53 acres and was held at an annual cash rental of Rs 12/8/0, in 1927 it was 9 09 acres on a rental of Rs 77/8/0 The table below shows the annual cropping from 1921 22 to 1925 26, 85 per cent area failed in 1921 22 and 9 4 in 1925 26 The land was 4 25 acres *narmote* and 4 84 acres *dehri*

TABLE 67

Annual Cropping on Land taken on Cash Rent for the Five Years, 1921 22 to 1925 26

Crop	1921 22	1922 23	1923 24	1924-25	1925 26
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Kharif—					
Cotton				0 97	1 50
Gowar		1 25		1 12	1 94 (*0 75*)
Bajra	(*0 34*)	0 25	0 34	0 31	0 53 (*0 36*)
Til				0 06	(*0 03*)
Chari				0 71	
Total	(*0 34*)	*1 50*	*0 34*	*3 17*	*3 97* (*1 14*)
Rabi—					
Wheat			1 00	4 18	4 62
Gram			0 31	1 28	0 71
Barley				1 91	1 25
Bhejar	0 28 (*1 25*)				
Sarson			0 21	0 15	0 40
Arhar				(*0 06*)	
Total	*0 28* (*1 25*)		*1 52*	*7 52* (*0 06*)	*6 98*
Grand Total	*0 28* (*1 59*)	*1 50*	*1 86*	*10 69* (*0 06*)	*10 95* (*1 14*)
Per cent failed to sown	*85 0*			*0 6*	*9 4*

NOTE —Figures in brackets show the additional area which failed

XV
1 (a)
Case 5

TABLE 68

Annual Cropping on Land taken on Batai Rent for the Five Years, 1921 22 to 1925 26

Crop	1921 22	1922 23	1923 24	1924 25	1925 26
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Kharif—					
Cotton					
Til					(1 50)
Mash					(0 03)
Jowar			0 06		.
Bajra			0 94		
			0 12		0 37
Gowar					(0 37)
Chari					(0 75)
Mung			1 09		
Hemp			0 18		
Total			2 39		0 37 (2 65)
Rabi—					
Wheat				1 25	1 25
Gram	0 94		0 15	0 28	0 47
			(0 32)		
Barley			2 03	1 43	1 25
Taramira			(0 50)		
Gochni	0 94	2 82			.
	(0 94)				.
Bejhar					
Sarson		0 21		0 06	0 06
Arhar					.
Total	1 88 (0 94)	3 03	2 18 (0 82)	3 02	3 02
Grand Total	1 88 (0 94)	3 03	4 57 (0 82)	3 02	3 40 2 65
Per cent failed to sown	33 3		15 2		43 8

NOTE.—Figures in brackets refer to additional failed area.

(*ii iii*) There were three equal partners in cultivation who formed a joint family The working members consisted of one of the partners, his wife and the wife of one of the other partners

(*iv*) Twenty labourers were employed for seven days to harvest the *asarhi*, and were paid at the rate of 5 *pulis* a day, they were assisted by three family members and three relatives The last also worked as cartmen for seven days and brought the crop to the threshing floor The work of

threshing, winnowing and stacking was done by the three family members and the three relatives, no labourer was employed for this work. XV 1 (a) Case 5

(v) Two bullocks worked from the middle of June to the middle of November, and, in addition to other work, were also used for 20 days in threshing the crops. The same team earned about Rs 60/ on cart hire during the year and they also brought a cartload of *pulas* from another village for thatching the owner's house.

(vi) Threshing operations were conducted jointly with another cultivator who also had a yoke of bullocks of his own. The two yokes worked on alternate days on the two threshing floors during the threshing season.

(vii) No manure was used on the holding.

(viii ix) *Kutti* of *gowar* and *jowar* in *Bhadon* and *Katak* and *kutti* of *jowar* and *bajra* in *Aghan* and *Phus* was fed to the cattle, besides green *sarson* with *jouar* and gram or wheat straw, 2 seers of *gouar* grain was also fed daily from *Aghan* to *Phagan*, and later gram and *jau* grain during the remainder of the year. All of this was home produced.

(x-xii) The cultivator had one plough, two *mays*, four *khurpas*, ten *darantis*, two *gandasas*, one *med*, one *nai*, one *orna*, one *kulhari* and one *jeli*, and these cost him about Rs 18/10/0. No implements were hired during the year.

(xiii) The cattle were given five seers of *ghi* and twenty seers of milk during the year.

(xiv) The owner had a cart which was used for the usual work. It was purchased second hand for Rs 60/ and the value of work done on the holding came to about Rs 10/ and that done outside to about Rs 62/.

(xv) Five seers of gram, 25 seers of wheat and ¼ seer of *sarson* were sown mixed in one *bigha*. In *kharif* 3 seers of *gowar* and one seer of *bajra* were sown mixed on one *bigha* and on another 5 seers of cotton and on a third 5 seers of *jowar*. The *rabi* seed was worth about Rs 68/ and was borrowed at interest, the *kharif* seed was all home produced.

(xvi xxi) No expenses other than those mentioned were incurred on cultivation.

Summary of the Five Holdings Examined

XV. 1 (a). The table on the next page summarises the main points regarding the expenses of cultivation on the five holdings cultivated by different owners The smallest holding (No III) was of 2 03 acres and the largest (No V) 18 25 acres The total cultivated area of the five holdings was 35 37 acres or an average of 7 7 acres, all of which was almost entirely unirrigated The percentage of the matured to cropped area varied between 60 1 and 100 0 and averaged 87 8, the percentage of failed to cropped varied between nothing and 39 9

Besides the employment of casual labour, two whole time labourers were employed on the first two holdings, one for the whole year and the other for six months only In addition to cooked food supplied to them the former received Rs 50/ and the latter 15 maunds of grain, as remuneration There were six women and girls of the cultivators' families who also assisted in the fields Including these the total working force was 21, of which four were below 15 years of age In view of these women, girls and the blind cultivator of Holding III, the total working strength may be estimated as equivalent to 16½ men The cultivated area of the holdings in 1925 26 was 35 37 acres, which gave an average of about 2 acres per man employed

The total number of ploughs and plough cattle was 5 and 9, respectively The owner of Holding IV had only one bullock and the other he borrowed from another cultivator lending his own animal in return when required The fodder and concentrates fed to these cattle were all produced on the farms Medicinal expenses for plough cattle were incurred on the first two holdings only and amounted to Rs 6/ and Rs 3/, respectively

The value of farm implements was Rs 112/4/0 or Rs 3/2/9 per cultivated acre Unfortunately details are not available as to when each implement was purchased and its actual cost, the prices shown are approximates of those for new articles at the time of the inquiry Only Holdings I., II and V had each a cart which had cost the owners Rs 100/, Rs 60/ and Rs 60/-, respectively Adding these to the value of the implements, the total rises to Rs 332/4/0 or Rs 9/6/3 per cultivated acre

The seed used was all home produced, though in Holdings III and V it was insufficient and more had to be borrowed or purchased on credit Expenses on sowing and weeding varied between one and two rupees per holding, winnowing cost Rs 1/8/0 on two holdings and for harvesting

Table 69

Summary of Expenses of Cultivation on the Five Holdings

	I	II	III	IV	V
Cultivated area (acres)	4 28	7 50	2 03	3 31	18 25
Percentage of cropped area—					
1 Matured	100 0	100 0	100 0	60 06	79 1
2 Failed				39 94	30 9
Working members of family—					
1 15 years & over { Men	3	1	2	1	3
1 15 years & over { Women		1	1	1	
2 Under 15 years { Boys	1			2	
2 Under 15 years { Girls	1				
Whole time labourers—					
1 Number	1	1			
2 Annual remuneration	Rs 50/	*15 mds			
Plough cattle—					
1 Number		–	2	1	2
2 Fodder and concentrates	Home produced				
3 Medicines	1 s 6	Rs 3/			
Farm implements (value)	Rs 31/6/0	Rs 26 4/0	Rs 14/	Rs 22/	Rs 18/10/0
Bullock carts—					
1 Number	1	1			1
2 Purchase price	Rs 100/	Rs 60/			Rs 60/
*Seed***	Home-produced				
Expenses on—					
1 Sowing and weeding	Re 1/4/0	Rs 1/12/0	Rs 2/	Re 1/	
2 Winnowing	Re 1/8/			Re 1/8/	
3 Harvesting and threshing	Rs 6/ 1 md grain	4 maunds	Rs 1/12/	Rs 3/8/ plus 50 bundles	10 bundles
Manure—	300 mds				
Transport charges paid—†	Rs 2/8/0 plus food		Re 0/4/0	Rs 2/8/0	

*For six months only **In Holdings III and V, the home produced seed was insufficient and more was partly borrowed and partly purchased on credit †To threshing floor and thence to house

XV 1 (a) and threshing the payments were of such a heterogeneous character that no generalisation can be made, Holding IV, however, incurred an expense of Rs 2/8/0 on carting the produce to the threshing floor, while in Holding III a cartman was paid 4 annas for taking the threshed crop to the house, these two holdings had no carts of their own Only Holding I applied manure, which consisted of 300 maunds of dung and house sweep ings, and was applied to one *bigha* (0 625 acres) of land

(b) General

XV 1 (b) (b) (i) The following table shows the numbers of livestock, ploughs and bullock carts, at different times in the village —

Table 70

Statistics of Cattle, Ploughs and Bullock Carts

	Census Year							
	1900 01	1904	1914	1920	1923	1927	1930	1935
Bulls and bullocks	253	189	143	192	198	223	174	159
Cows	249	116	130	56	107	98	47	70
Calves	124	177		72	142*	112	56	100
Male buffaloes	33	2	2	2	4	3	1	9
She buffaloes	137	69	68	41	68	99	118	162
Calves			152	35	73**	109	106	134
Horses and ponies	28	11	14	7	14	12	16†	24
Donkeys	86	56	83	79	76	69	35	60
Goats	202	405	187	34	145	94	98	99
Sheep		35						
Camels					1	1	2	1
Total	*1 112*	*1 060*	*779*	*448*	*878*	*820*	*653*	*811*
Ploughs	221½	91	118	88	116	116	113	97
Bullock carts	30	25	24	19	25	34	35	31

* Castrated 65 female calves 63 ** Non castrated 30 female calves 43 †One mule

Figures before 1927 have been taken from the Village Note Books, those for 1927 were collected by the investigator at the time he conducted a census of the people of the village Prior to this enumeration, rinderpest

had carried away 35 bullocks, 20 cows, 25 heifers and 20 calves, in other words, ordinarily the total livestock figures should have been one hundred more, since the census one more animal had died before the investigator left the village There is a veterinary hospital at Firozepur Jhirka and the Veterinary Assistant of the dispensary there was extremely busy fighting the epidemic which was general over the whole district In spite of the fact that the disease was destroying large numbers of village cattle, the *zemindars* were reluctant to carry out the preventive measures recommended by the veterinary staff As it was, the latter, already late in reaching the village, could do little to alleviate the sufferings of the animals

Thefts of cattle are few and cause little loss as the stolen animals are generally recovered

Increases and decreases in the number of cattle must of necessity affect the supply of manure, but *zemindars* pay little attention to such matters

(*ii*) Owners of cattle, as a rule, do not sell the bones of dead animals It was stated that some ten years prior to the inquiry a few *Jats* came with their carts and purchased bones from the villagers, but since then no effort has been made to dispose of them, dead animals are either buried, in which case no bones are available, or else their bodies are left in the open, well away from the village, and no use is made of their bones

(*iii*) There are no grazing grounds in the village apart from the fallow lands, nor were any stated to have ever existed

(*iv*) There are no *rakhs* or government forests near the village The grass growing on the Kotla Bund is annually auctioned by government, villagers can buy this grass for grazing their cattle

(*v*) The following are the main sources of fuel (*a*) cow dung, (*b*) stems of plants left in the fields after harvest, especially dried stalks of cotton and *arhar* plants, (*c*) fallen trees and branches, and (*d*) dry vegetation in *banjar* lands Cow-dung is by far the most important source of fuel, except during the four months of the rainy season when it cannot be made into cakes, almost the whole of the dung produced is thus converted There are very few trees within the village boundaries, hence dead tree trunks and fallen branches can supply but very little of the fuel required for daily use In *banjar* or fallow lands some annual growths are available and these may be burnt when dry

XV. 1. (b) As a result of ceaseless propaganda the cultivators had begun to realize the value of cow dung as manure, and were thinking of replacing dung cakes by some other form of fuel

(vi) As already stated there is no *rakh* or government forest near the village.

2 Well-Cultivation

XV. 2. (a) The investigator made inquiries about two wells, which though not included in the five holdings examined in this Chapter, serve to give some idea of the expenses incurred in sinking and maintaining wells in this village As has been stated in Chapter III, there are no purely well-holdings in the village.

The first well examined was sunk about 1923 or 1924 and cost Rs 600/ The work was superintended by the owner himself The well was built of stones which were brought from the village Khanpur about 4½ miles away, no brick was used in the construction The owner applied unsuccessfully for a *taccavi* loan He therefore borrowed Rs 350/ from a money-lender and repaid the sum six months later, the balance was from his own savings Nothing had been spent until the inquiry on its maintenance, in fact it had not begun to be used for irrigation as it had still to be sunk about three feet deeper

Incidentally, it may be mentioned that according to local custom, maintenance expenses on a well are borne by the owner but the tenant supplies the pulley when he uses it

The second well was sunk about 1910 at a cost of about Rs 200/ It is also stone-lined, the stones having been got from Khanpur as they were cheaper than brick The work was superintended by the present owner's father, who was able to get a *taccavi* loan of Rs 200/- No maintenance expenses have been incurred by the present owner The water of the well is brackish—a feature common to most wells in the village —and consequently it is neglected

(b) General

According to the investigator's inquiries the following was the cost of sinking a well at different periods —

		Rs.
20 years previous to inquiry	.	150
10 years " "	..	200
5 years " "	..	450
At the time of inquiry (1926-27)	.	500

It will thus be seen that the cost has been going steadily up The following table shows the details of expenditure — XV 2

TABLE 71

Cost of Sinking a Well in Bhadas

Details of expenditure	In 1926 27	About 1920	About 1915
	Rs	Rs	Rs
1 Carting about 1 600 maunds of stone	136	112	56
2 Same quantity of concrete	96	96	16
3 Cost of fuel for burning concrete	60	50	30
4 Mason s wages	32	32	16
5 Wages of labourers	100	100	50
6 Driver s wages cost of grinding lime cost of *chakla chob*	80	64	32
Total	*504*	*454*	*200*

The *chakla chob* or the wooden foundation on which the well cylinder rests was no longer in use in the village or roundabout although it had not altogether been given up It cost about Rs 8/ and was usually made of *franse* or *dungar* (*jal*) wood *pipal* and *neem* wood were also sometimes used but were not considered to be so durable the former timbers were stated to last on an average for fifty years only hence the use of *chakla chob* was going out of vogue

The investigator stated that two yoke of bullocks were sufficient to work a well and also cultivate an average sized well holding this was the number employed on a holding of 16 *bighas* (10 acres) when the well on it was worked to capacity As has already been stated there were very few wells in the village and these were too saline for continuous cultivation Again, the average well ran dry after it had been worked for about two or three hours by two pairs of bullocks and on an average 15 or 16 *bighas* (about 10 acres) could be cultivated and irrigated from one well by two pairs of bullocks

3 There is no canal irrigated land in the village

CHAPTER XVI

CONSUMPTION

XVI. 1. 1. The questionnaire suggested that the population of the village should be divided into the following classes for the purpose of a study of food consumption —

(a) Well-to-do landowners,
(b) Small landowners and well to do tenants,
(c) Small tenants and agricultural labourers,
(d) Village menials,
(e) Well to do non agriculturists, and
(f) Other non agriculturists not included in any of the above classes

If the index taken is food consumption, however, any classification adopted (including that above), must be more or less arbitrary There is no hard and fast line of division, *e g*, there are no "well to-do landowners" in the village, in the real sense of the term The biggest landowner in the village is one who owns about 120 *b ghas* (74 4 acres) of land, but of this 100 *bighas* are mortgaged and the owner tries to make both ends meet by cultivating the 20 *bighas* that still remain with him, and by taking other land on lease Any selection therefore of representatives of the different classes must be somewhat arbitrary It is possible to select a few families of landowners who are looked upon in the village as being somewhat better off than most of the population and to style them as "well to-do landowners' But they really possess no distinguishing characteristics so far as the consumption of food or their articles of wearing apparel, are concerned When an owner is regarded by his fellows as "well to do,' generally it will be because he does a certain amount of money lending and this, more than anything else, helps to establish his reputation So in the case of the other classes, representatives may be selected, though the line of division between them and another class may be very thin.

As to the number of meals taken each day, the general tendency, both in the case of cultivators and others, is to take three meals a day in summer and two in winter The only difference in this respect, between those who might be termed "well to-do' and others who are less so, is that the former can always have all the meals they require, whereas the latter have to

be content with as many as they can get As a general rule, however, the numbers of meals mentioned above are available for the majority of the village population XVI 1

Certain differences are discernible in respect of the kind of food taken by the different classes, but there is no question of keeping up a certain style of consumption just because a man belongs to a particular class His prestige or *izzat*, which is all important in certain other matters, does not appear to suffer in the slightest if he lowers his standard of food consumption for the time being A well to-do landowner, for example, usually takes *bajra* and milk for breakfast, but if the cow has run dry, or the stock of *bajra* has been depleted, he will not go out of his way to procure these from outside and thus maintain his standard of consumption, he will simply fall back on barley, salt and *lassi*, which are more commonly taken by those lower in the social scale Similar observations might be made in respect of the other classes

Further details are now given of the food taken at each meal by the different groups

(*a*) *Well to do landowners*

(*i*) *In summer* —

(*a*) Breakfast or *mehri* consists usually of *bajra* cooked with sugar or salt the night before, and taken with milk about 6 a m Sometimes this meal consists of roughly ground barley cooked with salt and eaten with *lassi*

(*b*) Full meal at noon —This consists of *chapatis* made from wheaten flour, butter, pulses, vegetables or meat, curd, etc Some of the vegetables cooked for this meal are saved and eaten at the evening meal

(*c*) The last meal of the day is taken about 8 p m and is similar to the mid-day meal, except that some of the freshly cooked *mehri* (*bajra* and milk preparation) is eaten

(*d*) When milk is available in the household, it is taken at bedtime, but should the milch stock run dry, no milk, *ghi* or butter is purchased from the bazar, or from any other cultivator, these are simply omitted for the time being

(*ii*) *In winter* —

(*a*) Breakfast at about 9 a m consisting of *mehri* and *chapatis* with butter, *ghi* or curd and vegetables, the latter left over from the evening meal

XVI
I

(b) The evening meal is taken about 6 p m , and is similar to the above except that it is without *mehri*

(c) Milk, if available, is drunk at bedtime

(b) *Small landowners and well to do tenants*

(i) *In summer* —

(a) Breakfast consists of *mehri* when available, when not the meal consists simply of *chapatis* and chutney

(b) The full meal at mid-day consists of *chapatis* of *bajra* or gram flour and *ghi*, pulses, etc

(c) At the evening meal, *bajra* or gram *chapatis* with chutney or a vegetable dish

(d) Milk, when available is drunk at bedtime

(ii) *In winter* —

(a) Breakfast is of *bajra* or gram *chapatis* with *ghi* curd, vegetable, *mehri*, etc

(b) The evening meal consists of *bajra* or gram *chapatis* with meat or vegetable

(c) Milk if available, is drunk at bedtime

Neither the well to do owners nor the small owners and well to do tenants are particular about their bread being of wheaten flour They readily take to *bajra gochni* (wheat and gram) barley, etc , if their stock of wheat is exhausted or if the harvest return of wheat is small

(c) *Small tenants and agricultural labourers*

This class takes the same number of meals and the same kind of food as in the case of small owners and well to do tenants The only difference is that milk and *ghi* particularly the former are available to few of them, as they cannot afford to keep much in the way of milch cattle For the same reason they have often to go without *mehri*

(d) *Kamins, or village menials*

They take as a rule, only two meals a day throughout the year, *mehri*, the third meal is taken only when they get it from those for whom they work Milk and butter do not enter into their dietary except on festive occasions

(e) *Well to-do non-agriculturists*

This class consists of *mahajans* who do not take *mehri*, but instead have some sweets and *lassi* by way of breakfast and then the two usual meals at noon and in the evening throughout the year They cook vegetables or pulses for both these meals and eat them with *ghi*, curd, wheaten bread, etc Milk is taken at bedtime

(*f*) *Other non agriculturists*

They make their *chapatis* of *bajra* or barley in the morning, at breakfast they eat it with chutney, and at noon with vegetables, meat, etc, which may also be cooked in the morning The evening meal consists of *chapatis* taken with pulses, etc They rarely own cattle, those who do may have a cup of milk in the evening and *mehri* in the morning instead of *chapatis* *Ghi* is a luxury with the people of this class and its use can be indulged in only on festive occasions or when a guest is being entertained, in winter they take only two meals per day at noon and in the evening XVI 1

2 Table 75 in the Appendix to this Chapter shows an estimate made by the investigator of the average monthly consumption of various articles of food by each class of the population in different age groups Unfortunately the data against which the rates were worked out are not forthcoming and consequently the figures cannot be commented upon Table 72 on the next page is based on the above and shows the rates of food consumption per head per month for two classes only, *viz*, agriculturist and non agriculturist, the former comprise landowners, tenants and agricultural labourers and the latter *mahajans*, menials and others not directly connected with agriculture XVI 2

3 Twelve families were examined to ascertain their consumption of the chief articles of food It was found that flour (of wheat, gram, barley or *bajra*) is almost the only article the use of which is regular and other things such as vegetables, pulses, *ghi*, milk and meat are taken only when available, *i e* they are bought only when urgently needed and money can be spared to purchase them, consequently, no account of quantities consumed could be given by the cultivators With grain, however, it is different, and a *zemindar* can give a more accurate estimate of the amount used by his family during a particular year Again, the consumption of meat and vegetables largely depends upon the taste of the individual concerned and it will be noticed that in Case 3 two individuals consumed two maunds of meat during the year, while in Case 4, in spite of the fact that there were five persons in the family, meat consumption was only one maund, although they took more milk, *ghi* and pulses Estimates of food consumption for articles other than grain are not possible, however, and the figures given in Table 72 could not be checked with those given in the cases that follow For purposes of comparison, two families were selected in each of the groups specified in paragraph 1 above XVI 3

Table 72.

Rates of Food Consumption, in Seers Per Head Per Mensem

Age periods	Flour		Ghi		Pulses		Meat.		Vegetables		Milk	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females.	Males	Females
Agriculturists—												
Below 5 years*	3 70	3 70	1 41	1 41	0 08	0 08	0 08	0 08	0 11	0 11	1 13	1 13
5 to 9 years	19 76	15 00	0 58	0·53	0 32	0 32	0 32	0 32	0 48	0 48	4 37	3 98
10 „ 14 „	22 50	22 50	1 50	1 50	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	1 00	1 00	11 00	11 00
15 „ 24 „	30 00	23 00	1 02	0 84	0 63	0 47	0 63	0 47	0 05	0 03	7 06	6 15
25 „ 54 „ .	25 15	22 50	0 89	1 50	0 54	0 49	0 54	0 36	0 81	0 66	6 75	6 33
55 years and over .	15 00	11 25	1 00	1 00	0 50	0 56	0 50	0 50	0 75	0 68	3 75	7 75
Non agriculturists—												
Below 5 years*	3 90	3 90	0 50	0 50	0 14	0 14	0 12	0 12	0 19	0 19	4 00	4 00
5 to 9 years .	13 40	15 00	..	..	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 75	0 75	..	..
10 „ 14 „ .	23 00	15 80	2 00	1 50	0 76	0 76	0 75	0 75	1 10	1 00	15 00	11 00
15 „ 24 „ .	30 00	19 00	2 00	1 50	2 00	0 83	1 00	0 75	1 50	1 00	15 00	11 00
25 „ 54 „	30 00	22 60	2 00	1 500	1 00	0 75	1 00	0 75	1 50	1 00	15 00	11 00
55 years and over	15 00	11 25			0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 90	0 75		

* A common rate has been worked out for both the sexes

Class (*a*) *Well to do Landowners*

Case 1 A Meo family comprising the cultivator his two wives mother and three servants all in the 25 54 years age group one son of 16 and a nephew of 14 one daughter of 4 Thus there were ten persons in all and they consumed the following during the year — XVI 3

Grains	*Maunds*	*Others*	*Maunds*
Wheat	36	Rice	2
Gram	18	Milk	18
Barley	16		*Seers*
	——	Pulses	1½
Total	*70*	Meat	3½
	——	*Ghi*	25
		Lassi	*Nil*

Case 2 A Meo family comprising a husband and two wives (all between 25 54 years) five sons of 15 6 and 4 years and 6 and 2 months two nephews of 15 and 13 years one sister of 9 and two daughters of 13 and 4 years There were also four servants one aged 20 and the other three between 25 and 54 years making 17 persons (two being infants) in all They consumed —

Grains	*Maunds*	*Others*	*Maunds*
Wheat	37	Rice	2
Barley	10	Pulses	3
Gram	20	Meat	7
Bajra	33	*Ghi*	3½
	——	Milk	34
Total	*100*	*Lassi*	60

Class (*b*) *Small Landowners and Well to do Tenants*

Case 3 A Meo family consisting of two males in the age group 25 54 years consumed the following during the year —

Grains	*Maunds*		*Maunds*
Wheat	21	Meat	2
Others		*Ghi*	½
Rice	1	*Lassi*	9
Pulses	½	Milk	*Nil*

Case 4 A Mali family husband and wife (in the 25 54 years age group) one son of 10 and two girls of 16 and 5 years five persons in all who consumed —

Grains	*Maunds*	*Others*	*Maunds*
Wheat	18	Rice	2
Barley	7	Pulses	¾
Gram	5	Meat	1
Bajra	2	*Ghi*	1
	——	Milk	9
Total	*32*	*Lassi*	10

XVI
3

Class (c) *Small Tenants and Agricultural Labourers*

Case 5 A family consisting of a husband aged 35 years, his wife aged 20 years and a boy aged 5 years three persons in all who consumed —

Grains	*Maunds*	*Others*	*Seers*
Gochni	14	Rice	20
Bajra	3	Meat	10
		Ghi	6
Total	*17*	Milk	12
		Lassi	40

Case 6 A single man family During the year he consumed —

Grains	*Maunds*	*Others*	*Seers*
Wheat	10	Meat	40
Others	*Seers*	*Ghi*	6
Rice	15	*Lassi* and milk	*Nil*
Pulses	6		

Class (*l*) *Village Menials*

Case 7 A *Jogi* family of two brothers aged 35 and 15 years one woman of 56 one girl of 13 and one boy of 8, five persons who consumed —

Grains	*Maunds*	*Others*	*Maunds*
Wheat	18	Rice	1
Bajra	18	Pulses	½
		Meat	2
Total	*36*	*Lassi*	9
		Goat's milk	9
Others	*Seers*		
Ghi	16		

Case 8 A *Chamar* family consisting of one man aged 30 years his sister aged 24 years one boy of 9 months two persons only (excluding the infant) who consumed —

Grains	*Maunds*	*Others*	*Seers*
Wheat Gram *Bejhar* *Bajra*	14	Pulses Meat *Ghi*	20 40 2

The *Chamar* could not tell separately the quantities of the different grains consumed but only remembered the total amount of grain he had received from his employer

Class (*e*) *Well to do Non agriculturists*

Case 9 A family consisting of a man aged 59 years his wife aged 52 years two sons aged 32 and 28 their wives of 28 and 25 one grandson of 5 and a grand daughter of 2 years eight persons in all who consumed —

Grains	*Maunds*	*Others*	*Maunds*
Wheat	19	Rice	1
Gram	1	Meat	9
Bajra	23		*Seers*
Jouar	5	Pulses	30
		Ghi	6
Total	*48*	*Lassi* and milk	*Nil*

Case 10 A *Mahajan* family consisting of a man aged 25 years, his wife aged 11 years, one sister aged 30 years, three persons who consumed — XVI 3

Grains	*Maunds*	*Others*	*Seers*
Wheat	10	Rice	20
Gram	5	Pulses	15
Barley	10	*Ghi*	15
		Lassi and milk	*Nil*
Total	*25*		

Class (*f*) *Other non-agriculturists*

Case 11 A *faqir* family consisting of a man aged 40, his wife of 30 and a boy of 2, three persons in all who consumed the following, exclusive of what they got by begging —

Grains	*Maunds*	*Others*	*Seers*
Bejhar	24	Meat	12
		Ghi	2

Case 12 A *Qassab* family comprising the head aged 65 years, his wife of 50, five boys of 20, 15, 12, 6 and 1 years and four girls of 20 16, 15 and 1½ years, eleven persons in all, who consumed —

Grains	*Maunds*	*Others*	*Maunds*
Wheat	25	Rice	1
Gram	25	Pulses	1½
Bajra	10	Meat	4
		Lassi ghi and milk	*Nil*
Total	*60*		

4 All communities in Bhadas except the wood workers and *mahajans*, are meat eaters though Hindu Malis, *mallahs* (*bharbhoonjas*), washermen, etc, do not eat beef Formerly, *chamars* used to eat the flesh of dead animals but, according to the investigator, "they now turn up their noses at it During winter, beef is preferred and is taken on an average twice a week each time about 1½ seers During summer goat's flesh is generally preferred and the use of beef is restricted to about once a month Beef and mutton are both sold at Nagina and the former may be purchased at one anna six pies per seer and the latter at six annas per seer Meos however, do not let an animal die a natural death and have no hesitation about slaughtering it if they find that it is not likely to recover The investigator estimated that the villagers consumed 31 maunds, 14 seers of goat's flesh and 271 maunds, 32 seers of beef, per year XVI 4

5 The following table shows the number of milch cows, buffaloes and young stock owned by the different classes in the village in February 1931 In this table the average value per animal is also shown to indicate the XVI 5

XVI 5 difference in quality of the animals owned by the various classes It would appear that the menials such as water carriers, *kumhars* and oil pressers have better cattle —

TABLE 73

Number of Milch Cattle Owned by Different Castes in the Village in February 1931

Caste	Cows				Buffaloes				Goats			
	Total	Average value	No in milk	Young stock	Total	Average value	No in milk	Young stock	Total	Average value	No in milk	Young stock
		Rs				Rs				Rs		
Meos	22	26¼	19	21	70	72¼	61	45	12	7	12	4
Sheikhs					1	30	1	1				
Malis					7	90	5	5				
Kumhars					4	100	4	4				
Water carriers	1	30	1		5	100	5	5				
Oil pressers					1	80	1	1				
Barbers					2	50	1	1				
Wood workers					2	55	1	1				
Jogis					1	40			1	5	1	1
Chamars					2	50	1	1				
Total	*23*		*20*	*21*	*95*		*80*	*64*	*13*		*13*	*5*

In February 1931 there were 23 cows of which 20 were in milk 95 she buffaloes of which 80 were in milk and 13 goats all in milk Inquiries showed that the highest milk yield for she buffaloes did not exceed 12 seers a day with an average of only 4 seers The maximum milk yield from a cow was 5 seers per day and the average about 2½ seers while for goats the maximum was 2 seers with half a seer as average This will give a total milk supply of 376½ seers per day or 7½ chhataks (15 ozs) per head

per day of the population No milk is exported or marketed and the supply seems to be inadequate to meet the needs of the population XIV 5

6 An estimate of the total production of four important food grains of the village in 1926 27, based on the yields per acre as assumed by the Settlement Officer in the last Settlement, is shown below — XVI 6

TABLE 74

Total Crop Production of Bhadas

Crops	Area Cropped		Settlement Officer's Assumed Yields Per Acre		Yield		
	Chahi	Ala barani	Chahi	Ala barani	Chahi	Ala barani	Total Yield
	Acres	Acres	Maunds	Maunds	Maunds	Maunds	Maunds
Jowar		29	8	6½		188½	188½
Bajra		84	8	5		420	420
Wheat	2	315	12½	7½	25	2 362½	2 387½
Barley	35	273	16¼	9½	568¾	2 593¾	3 162¼
Total	37	701			593¾	5 564½	6 158¼

Working on the investigator's estimated rates of consumption of flour by the different classes of people in the village (See Table 75), the total consumption of food grains in 1926 27 amounted to 4,956 maunds Thus, allowing for the creditors' share in the produce and for grain set aside for seed, it may safely be said that in Bhadas food grains are produced in sufficient quantity to feed the whole village Gram, barley, *sarson* and *ghi* constitute the village exports, the two latter to Nagina and the two former to Kosi and Palwal The village imports sugar *gur* and rice

7 Class (*a*) referred to in section 1 are not affected by any scarcity so far as diet is concerned they usually have large grain stocks of their own They also command good credit upon which they can draw if the need arises until better times return XVI 7

Class (*b*) either give up milk and butter altogether, or take less than usual Instead of wheat they will take *gochni* and eat less meat, vegetables and pulses than usual, they will also take their bread with chutney

Class (*c*) are often half starved in times of scarcity Some of them take up fishing if there are any fish to be found in the village ponds, they

XVI 7 live upon them and *bejhar* bread One man stated that during a bad season he caught about seven maunds of fish and lived entirely on them for some considerable time

Class (*d*) has nothing but *bejhar* bread to fall back upon in times of scarcity If that too is not available starvation follows

Class (*e*) like class (*a*) is not much affected by scarcity Class (*f*) give up all *ghi* and milk and take whatever bread they can get—mostly *bejhar* or *gochni* They also give up all pulses, meat and vegetables, when sorely pressed Classes (*b*), (*c*) and (*f*) generally take to casual labour at such times, while class (*d*) starts begging in and outside the village

XVI 8 8 No noticeable changes have taken place in the diet of the people during the past fifteen years except that some of them take much less milk and *ghi* than they did formerly, the latter being exported in larger quantities The rise in price of wheat, moreover, has resulted in an increased consumption of *bejhar*

Note on Consumption of Firewood

Generally dung cakes, together with a little firewood to keep the flame burning, are used by the *zemindars* as fuel Some twelve people were questioned as to how much firewood would be required per day for cooking purposes by each family in case dung cakes were not obtainable They said that one requires about as much firewood (in weight) as flour that one consumes For instance, if one seer of flour were consumed per day by an average adult and half a seer by an average child, then a family of two adults and two children will require about three seers of firewood per day This is the only estimate that could be obtained by the investigator It may, however, be noted that the above estimate holds good only in the case of solid wood, such as *kikar* or *franse* *Arhar* or cotton stalks, when used, require about half as much again because they burn out very quickly The flame runs high immediately and then subsides, thus necessitating constant attention to keep up the flame, any carelessness may result in the food getting spoiled The *kikar* and *franse* wood on the other hand give out a steady flame and this means less consumption of fuel

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER XVI

TABLE 75.

Average Monthly Consumption of Various Foods for each Sex and Class of Population at Different Age Periods (in Seers)

Age period	No of population		Flour		Ghi		Pulses		Meat		Vegetables		Milk	
	Males	Females	Males	Females.	Males	Females.	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(a) *Well to do landowners—*														
Below 5 years	7	6	25	22½	1¾	1½	1	¾	1	¾	1½	1	14	12
5 to 9 ,,	6	3	90	45	6	3	3	1½	3	1½	4½	2¼	45	22½
10 ,, 14 ,,	4	2	90	45	6	3	3	1½	3	1½	4	2	44	22
15 ,, 24 ,,	1	7	30	147½	2	10½	1	5¼	1	5¼	1½	7	15	77
25 ,, 54 ,,	9	10	270	225	18	15	9	7½	9	7½	13½	10	135	110
55 years and over		1		11¼		1		½	.	½		¼	.	8
Total	*27*	*29*	*505*	*496¼*	*33¾*	*34*	*17*	*17*	*17*	*17*	*25*	*23*	*253*	*251½*
(b) *Small owners and well to do tenants—*														
Below 5 years	37	42	135	157½	4½	5¼	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾	3¼	4	36	42*
5 to 9 ,, .	30	29	450	435	15	14	7½	7	7½	7	11¼	10½	112½	105
10 ,, 14 ,,	23	16	517½	360	34½	24	17¼	12	17½	12	23	16	253	176
15 ,, 24 ,, .	44	53	1,320	1,192½	44	40	22	19¾	22	19¾	33	26½	330	292
25 ,, 54 ,,	94	56	2,220	1,260	74	84	37	21	37	210	55½	28	555	308
55 years and over	8	1	120	11½	8	1	4	¾	4	½	6	½	30	7½
Total ..	*236*	*197*	*4,762½*	*3,416½*	*180*	*168½*	*90½*	*63¼*	*90*	*252*	*132*	*85½*	*1,326½*	*930½*
(c) *Small tenants and agricultural labourers*														
Below 5 years	7	7	26¼	26¼			1	1	1	1	1¼	1¼	.	
5 to 9 ,, .	6	10	90	150		.	3	5	3	5	4½	7½	.	..
10 ,, 14 ,, ..	8	6	180	135			6	4½	6	4½	8	6	..	..
15 ,, 24 ,, .	15	12	450	270			15	9	15	9	22½	12	.	..
25 ,, 54 ,, .	21	17	630	382½		.	21	12¾	21	12¾	31½	17	..	..
55 years and over	..	2	..	22½	.	..	..	1	..	1	..	1½	..	..
Total ..	*57*	*54*	*1,376¼*	*986¼*	.	.	*46*	*33¼*	*46*	*33¼*	*67½*	*45¼*	..	..

(Continued)

(*Concluded*)

App XVI

Age period	No of population		Flour		Ghi		Pulses		Meat		Vegetables		Milk	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(*d*) *Village menials*—														
Below 5 years	17	21	60	85½			2	3	2	3	3	4		
5 to 9 ,	17	16	225	240			8½	8	8½	8	12¾	12		
10 14	10	9	225	202½			7½	6¾	7½	6¾	10	9		
15 , 24 ,,	19	23	570	517½			19	17¼	19	17¼	27¾	23		
25 ,, 54 ,	40	26	1,200	589			40	19½	40	19½	60	26		
55 years and over	5	4	75	45			2½	2	2½	2	3¾	3		
Total	*108*	*99*	*2,355*	*1,679½*			*94½*	*56½*	*94½*	*56½*	*117½*	*77*		
(*e*) *Well to-do non agriculturists*														
Below 5 years		1		7½		½		¼				½		4
5 to 9 ,														
10 14	1	1	30	22½	2	1½	1	1			2	1	15	11
15 , 24 ,	1	1	30	22½	2	1½	1	1			2	1	15	11
25 54	3	2	90	45	6	30	3	1½			4½	2	45	22
55 years and over														
Total	*5*	*5*	*150*	*97½*	*10*	*33¾*	*5*	*3¾*			*8½*	*4½*	*75*	*48*
(*f*) *Other non agriculturists not included in any of the above classes*—														
Below 5 years	4	2	15	7½			½	¼	½	¼	¾	½		
5 to 9	2	2	30	30			1	1	1	1	1½	1½		
10 14	4	5	90	11½			3	3¾	3	3¾	4	5		
15 24	1	5	30	11½			1	3¾	1	3¾	1½	5		
25 54	8	7	240	157½			8	5¼	8	5¼	19	7		
55 years and over	3	1	45	11¼			1½	½	1½	½	3½	¾		
Total	*22*	*22*	*450*	*299½*			*15*	*14½*	*15*	*14½*	*23½*	*19¾*		

NOTE —The villagers take *lassi* only with *mehri* and not plain Almost all the *lassi* available in the household is used up in making *mehri*

APPENDIX A

BIRTH AND DEATH STATISTICS

App A

Vital statistics for Bhadas from 1915 to 1934 were collected from the registers kept in the office of the Civil Surgeon of the District at Gurgaon, and are shown in the tables at the end of this appendix

Births have been classified in three groups, *viz*, Meos, Malis and 'Others' The first two classes form the bulk of the population and own most of the land the other unimportant castes have been grouped under the heading 'Others' The same classification has been kept in the case of deaths also

During the twenty years, 1915 to 1934, 788 children were born If we take the investigator's census figure of population (1930), *viz*, 811, this gives a birth rate of 48 6 per mille The number of births amongst Meos, Malis and 'Others' corresponds closely with the number of the community Meos, who constitute 57 per cent of the population account for nearly 60 per cent of all births, Malis (7 per cent of population) 5 per cent and 'Others (37 per cent) 35 per cent A further examination of the tables shows that—

(*i*) The largest number of births took place among Meos and the smallest number among the Malis, although the latter form the second largest group of the population

(*ii*) During the period, 411 male (52 per cent of all births) and 377 (48 per cent) female, children were born in all castes, thus the birth-rate among males would appear to be in excess of females by 2 1 per mille

(*iii*) The number of births in the years 1915, 1917, 1929, 1932 and 1933 was larger than in other years (1932 was a record year with 60 births), and 1917, 1918 and 1929 were the years of highest mortality The periods 1920 24 and 1930 34 were comparatively healthy

(*iv*) Among Meos 236 male and 217 female children were born, an excess of 19 males over females The reverse was the case with Malis, the number of female children born being 26 and male children 17

The *classification in the table of deaths* follows the same lines as that for births with additional classifications, showing age periods, and causes of death

App A

Deaths from plague and cholera have been taken together under one sub head There were 23 deaths (13 males and 10 females) from plague and cholera, one in 1921 and 22 in 1929 Fevers and influenza have been grouped together as no distinction was made between them in the registers Measles and chicken pox have also been taken together for the same reason, although it may be mentioned that every death caused by an unknown disease is entered by the *chaukidars* under the general name of *masan*, which ordinarily stands for these two maladies The following remarks may be noted regarding deaths —

(i) The raised situation of the village may have had something to do with its relatively good health record, although the people may have suppressed reports of minor outbreaks of disease for fear of inoculation (to which the villagers were opposed) and other inconveniences that attend such outbreaks

(ii) The total number of deaths during the period is 843 441 (52 per cent) males and 402 (48 per cent) females, as against 788 births (411 males and 377 females) during the same period, *i e*, there has been a natural decline in the population Working on the investigator s census figure of 1930, this gives a death rate of 52 per mille Births and deaths among males were more numerous than among females

(iii) Among the Meos there were 518 deaths (273 males and 245 females) during the period as against 473 births (236 males and 217 females) Among Malis there were 55 deaths (25 males and 30 females) as against 43 births (17 males and 26 females)

(iv) 1918 was the year of heaviest mortality chiefly owing to influenza 1929 comes next when plague, cholera and fevers were the chief causes In 1918 and 1929 the highest percentage of deaths was among men between the ages of 20 and 40, in 1917 infants under 5 years of age paid the heaviest toll

(v) As the figures show infant mortality is very high and the years 1915 1917 19 and 1928 29 were particularly bad for infants below the age of one year and 1917 18, 1926 and 1929 for children in general Most of the deaths in this class were attributed to *masan* Out of the 788 children born during these twenty years 73 (10 per cent) died within one month 171 (22 per cent) did not survive the first year, and 362 (46 per cent) did not live to reach their fifth year Deaths occurring within the first month formed 9 per cent of the total deaths in the village

(843) those up to one year 20 per cent, and those up to five years 43 per cent The following table summarises births and deaths — App A

Period	Total births	Deaths up to the age of								
		One month			One year*			Five years†		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1915 19	174	22	16	*38*	39	38	*77*	80	79	*159*
1920 24	187	7	3	*10*	16	12	*28*	23	16	*39*
1925 29	200	12	4	*16*	28	14	*42*	62	33	*95*
1930 34	227	5	4	*9*	9	15	*24*	31	38	*69*
Total	*788*	*46*	*27*	*73*	*92*	*9*	*171*	*196*	*166*	*362*
Percentage		63	37	*100*	54	46	*100*	54	46	*100*
Per cent of all deaths (843)		*6*	*3*	*9*	*11*	*9*	*20*	*23*	*20*	*43*

*Includes deaths up to one month †Includes deaths up to one year

It will be seen that more deaths took place among boys up to five years of age than among girls This is significant since relatively greater attention is paid to the former than to the latter in the villages, but even so these figures reflect the general ignorance of the village mothers in looking after their children

To test the accuracy of entries in the Birth and Death Registers, a house to house inquiry was made extending from 1st November 1929 to 1st November 1930 The results are given below, along with those recorded by the *chaukidar* for the same period—

	Males		*Females*		*Total*	
	C R ‡	Inquiry	C R	Inquiry	C R	Inquiry
Births	20	24	19	20	39	44
Deaths	21	22	20	21	41	43

From this it would appear that five births and two deaths were not recorded by the *chaukidar* but on further inquiry it was ascertained that the five births (four males and one female) took place away from the village in the paternal homes of the mothers and the two additional deaths (one male and one female) recorded by the investigator took place at Alwar and at Rajoka village, respectively hence they were not recorded in the *chaukidar s* books

‡ Chaukidar s Registers

Table 76

Birth Statistics of the Different Castes by Sexes from 1915 to 1934

Year.	Meos				Malis				Others				Total				
	Male	Female	Total	Percentage	Male	Female	Total	Percentage	Male	Female	Total	Percentage	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	Total
1915 ..	14	10	24	52 2	1	1	2	4 3	13	7	20	43 5	28	60 8	18	39 2	*46*
1916	9	11	20	64 5	..	1	1	3 2	5	5	10	32 3	14	45 2	17	54 8	*31*
1917	13	15	28	60 9	1		1	2 1	9	8	17	37 0	23	50 0	23	50 0	*46*
1918 .. .	7	2	9	47 4	..	1	1	5 3	3	6	9	47 3	10	52 6	9	47 4	*19*
1919 .. .	9	8	17	53 1	1	1	2	6 3	8	5	13	40 6	18	56 3	14	43 7	*32*
1920	11	13	24	66 7	..	3	3	8 3	2	7	9	25 0	13	36 1	23	63 0	*36*
1921	12	5	17	56 7	1	1	2	6 7	5	6	11	36 6	18	60 0	12	40 0	*30*
1922	13	14	27	67 5	1	..	1	2 5	5	7	12	30 0	19	47 5	21	52 5	*40*
1923 .. .	9	14	23	60 5	..	1	1	2 6	7	7	14	36 9	16	42 1	22	57 9	*38*
1924	13	11	24	55 8	..	1	1	2 3	9	9	18	41 9	22	51 2	21	48 8	*43*
1925 . ..	15	12	27	64 3	..	4	4	9 5	7	4	11	26 2	22	52 4	20	47 6	*42*
1926	12	8	20	52 6	..	1	1	2 0	9	8	17	44 8	21	55 3	17	44 7	*38*
1927	12	12	24	72 7	1	..	1	3 0	3	5	8	24 3	16	48 5	17	51 5	*33*
1928 . ..	17	10	27	65 9	3	1	4	9 7	6	4	10	24 4	26	63 4	15	36 6	*41*
1929 .. .	15	9	24	52 2	..	3	3	6 5	10	9	19	41 3	25	54 3	21	45 7	*46*
1930	12	10	22	71 0	3	..	3	9 6	2	4	6	19 4	17	54 8	14	45 2	*31*
1931	14	13	27	65 8	..	..	..	.	6	8	14	34 2	20	48 8	21	51 2	*41*
1932 . .	17	22	39	65 0	4	2	6	10 0	6	9	15	25 0	27	45 0	33	55 0	*60*
1933 . ..	22	10	32	54 2	1	4	5	8 5	14	8	22	37 3	37	62 7	22	37 3	*59*
1934 .. .	10	8	18	50 0	..	1	1	2 8	9	8	17	47 2	19	52 8	17	47 2	*36*
Total ..	*256*	*217*	*473*	*60 0*	*17*	*26*	*43*	*5 5*	*138*	*134*	*272*	*34 5*	*411*	*52 1*	*377*	*47 9*	*788*

Table 77

Death Statistics according to Age Caste and Cause, for the Years 1915 to 1934

Distribution according to—	1915			1916			1917			1918			1919			Total			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Per cent
AGE—																			
(a) Up to 1 month	7	2	9	1	1	2	3	5	8	[illegible]	5	12	4	3	7	22	16	38	11 2
Between—																			
(b) 1 & 2 months		1	1				2	2	4					2	2	2	5	7	2 1
(c) 3 & 5					1	1	3	2	5							3	3	6	1 8
(d) 6 & 11		2	2	1	4	5	5	5	10	3	3	6	3		3	12	14	26	7 6
(e) 1 & 4 years	2	4	6	5	2	7	25	18	43	8	16	24	1	1	2	41	41	89	24 1
(f) 5 & 9		1	1		1	1	3	3	6	5	2	7		1	1	8	8	16	4 7
(g) 10 & 19	1		1	1	1	2	2		2	6	9	15		1	1	10	11	21	6 2
(h) 20 & 30	2	1	3	1		1	5	5	10	26	37	63	3	4	7	37	47	84	24 7
(i) 40 years and over	1	2	3	1	4	5	5	4	9	15	20	35	2	2	4	28	32	60	17 6
Total	*13*	*13*	*26*	*10*	*14*	*24*	*53*	*44*	*97*	*74*	*92*	*166*	*13*	*14*	*27*	*163*	*177*	*340*	100 0
Percentage	50	50	*100*	42	58	*100*	55	45	*100*	45	5	*100*	48	52	*100*	48	52	*100*	
CASTE—																			
(a) Meos	6	6	12	7	9	16	39	33	72	48	60	108	8	11	19	108	119	227	66 8
(b) Malis		1	1		1	1		1	1	4	6	10				4	9	13	4 8
(c) Others	7	6	13	3	4	7	14	10	24	22	26	48	5	3	8	51	49	100	28 4
DISEASES—																			
(a) Plague and Cholera																			
(b) Measles and Chicken Pox	7	3	10	2	4	6	1		1	5	5	10	6	4	10	21	16	37	10 9
(c) Fever and Influenza	6	10	16	8	10	18	51	44	95	68	86	154	7	10	17	140	16	60	88 2
(d) Other causes (accident ulcer etc)							1		1	1	1	2					1	3	0 9

(Continued)

Table 77 —(*Continued*)

Death Statistics according to Age, Caste and Cause for the Years 1915 to 1934

Distribution according to—	1920			1921			1922			1923			1924			Total			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Per cent
AGE—																			
(a) Up to 1 month	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	1	5				1		1	7	3	*10*	9 1
Between—																			
(b) 1 & 2 months					1	1	3	1	4	2		2				5	2	*7*	6 4
(c) 3 & 5		1	1		1	1	1	1	2		1	1				1	4	*5*	4 5
(d) 6 & 11		3	3				1		1				2		2	3	3	*6*	5 4
(e) 1 & 4 years	4		4	1	2	3					2	2	2		2	7	4	*11*	10 0
(f) 5 & 9		1	1	1	1	2	2		2	1		1		1	1	4	3	*7*	6 4
(g) 10 & 19				4	2	6	2	1	3				1		1	7	3	*10*	9 1
(h) 20 & 39	4	2	6	17	2	19		3	3	1		1	4	2	6	26	9	*35*	31 8
(i) 40 years and over	4	1	5	4	1	5		3	3	3		3	2	1	3	13	6	*19*	17 3
Total	*13*	*9*	*22*	*28*	*11*	*39*	*13*	*10*	*23*	*7*	*3*	*10*	*12*	*4*	*16*	*73*	*3*	*110*	100 0
Percentage	59	41	*100*	72	28	*100*	57	43	*100*	70	30	*100*	75	25	*100*	66	34	*100*	
CASTE—																			
(a) Meos	10	6	16	24	6	30	6	6	12	3	1	4	2	3	5	45	22	*67*	60 9
(b) Mals				1	2	3				1		1	1		1	3	2	*5*	4 5
(c) Others	3	3	6	3	3	6	7	4	11	3	2	5	9	1	10	25	13	*38*	34 6
DISEASES—																			
(a) Plague and Cholera				1		1										1		*1*	0 9
(b) Measles and Chicken Pox		1	1	2	1	3	5	3	8	1		1	1		1	9	5	*14*	12 7
(c) Fever and Influenza	12	8	20	24	10	34	8	7	15	6	3	9	11	4	15	61	32	*93*	84 6
(d) Other causes (accident ulcer etc.)	1		1	1		1										2		*2*	1 8

(*Continued*)

Table 77 —(*Continued*)

Death Statistics according to Age Caste and Cause, for the Years, 1915 to 1934

Distribution according to—	1925			1926			1927			1928			1929			Total			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Per cent
AGE—																			
(a) *Up to one month*				2	1	3		1	1	4	2	6	6		6	12	4	*16*	6 2
Between—																			
(b) 1 & 2 months				2		2							3	4	7	5	4	*9*	3 6
(c) 3 & 5							1	2	3				3		3	4	[illegible]	*6*	2 3
(d) 6 & 11	1		1	3	2		1	1	2	1		1	1	1	2	7	4	*11*	4 3
(e) 1 & 4 years	8	6	14	10	4	14	7	2	9	1	3	4	8	4	12	34	19	*53*	20 6
(f) 5 & 9	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	1	2	5	8	13	9	14	*23*	8 9
(g) 10 & 19	2		2	2	5	7	2	3	5		3	3	5	11	16	11	22	*33*	12 8
(h) 20 & 39	3	2	5	5	7	12	7	1	8	9	4	13	12	15	27	36	29	*65*	25 3
(i) 40 years and over	4	2	6	2	1	3	4	5	9	4	1	5	7	11	18	21	20	*41*	16 0
Total	*19*	*11*	*30*	[illegible]		*49*	*23*	*1*	*40*	*20*	*14*	*34*	*50*	*54*	*104*	*139*	*118*	*257*	100 0
Percentage	63	37	*100*	[illegible]	4	*100*	58	42	*100*	59	41	*100*	48	52	*100*	54	46	*100*	
CASTE—																			
(a) Meos	10	6	16	13	7	20	13	8	21	11	8	19	38	32	70	85	61	*146*	56 8
(b) Malis	1	2	3	4	8	12		2	2	2	1	3	4	6	10	11	19	*30*	11 7
(c) Others	8	3	11	10	7	17	10	7	17	7	5	12	8	16	24	43	38	*81*	31 5
DISEASES—																			
(a) Plague and Cholera													12	10	22	12	10	*22*	8 6
(b) Measles and Chicken Pox				11	3	14	8	3	11	1	2	3	19	3	22	39	11	*50*	19 5
(c) Fever and Influenza	14	11	25	9	13	22	11	12	23	13	10	23	17	30	47	64	76	*140*	54 4
(d) Other causes (accident ulcer, etc)	5		5	7	6	13	4	2	6	6	2	8	2	11	13	24	21	*45*	17 5

TABLE 77—(*Concluded*)

Death Statistics according to Age Caste and Cause for the Years 1930 to 1934

Distribution according to—	1930			1931			1932			1933			1934			TOTAL			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Per cent
AGE—																			
(a) Up to 1 month				1	1	2	3	2	5	1	1	2				5	4	9	0 6
Between—																			
(b) 1 and 2 months					1	1	1	1	2		1	1				1	3	4	2 9
(c) 3 ,,		1	1								1	1	1		1	1	2	3	2 2
(d) 6 11		1	1	1	2	3		1	1		1	1	1	1	2	2	6	8	5 9
(e) 1 4 years	10	6	16	3	3	6	1	1	2	4	7	11	4	6	10	22	23	45	33 1
(f) 5 9	1	2	3	1		1	1		1	1	1	2	3		3	7	3	10	7 4
(g) 10 19	3	2	5				1		1				1	1	2	5	3	8	5 9
(h) 20 39		6	6	3	1	4	1	1	2	2		2	1	2	3	7	10	17	12 5
(i) 40 years and over	8	5	13	2	4	6	1	1	2	1	3	4	4	3	7	16	16	32	23 5
Total	*22*	*23*	*45*	*11*	*1*	*21*	*9*	*7*	*16*	*9*	*15*	*24*	*15*	*13*	*28*	*66*	*70*	*136*	100 0
Percentage	49	51	*100*	48	52	*100*	56	44	*100*	38	62	*100*	54	46	*100*	48	52	*100*	
CASTE—																			
(a) Meo	11	16	27	7	6	13	5	4	9	4	10	14	8	7	15	35	43	78	57 4
(b) Malis	2		2	2		2	1		1				2		2	7		7	5 1
(c) Others	9	7	16	2	6	8	3	3	6	5	5	10	5	6	11	24	27	51	37 5
DISEASES—																			
(a) Plague and Cholera																			
(b) Measles and Chicken Pox																			
(c) Fever and Influenza	18	18	36	5	6	11	5	3	8	4	11	15	11	10	21	43	48	91	66 9
(d) Other causes (accident, ulcer etc)	4	5	9	6	6	12	4	4	8	5	4	9	4	3	7	23	22	45	33 1

APPENDIX B

ROTATION OF CROPS

TABLE 78

Abbreviations B = Barley C = Chari Ct = Cotton G = Gowar Gr = Gram
J = Bajra P = Peas S = Sarson or Sarshaf Sn = San
W = Wheat X = Wheat gram Z = Barley gram peas

Serial No	Field No	Harvests							
		Kharif 1926	Rabi 1927	Kharif 1927	Rabi 1928	Kharif 1928	Rabi 1929	Kharif 1929	Rabi 1930
		TEN CHAHI FIELDS							
1	433	Chari	BP		XS	Jowar	Tara mira	Chari	
2	434	Cotton	Tara mira		XS	Do	Barley		Sarshaf
3	436	Chari	Peas	Chari				Chari	
4	437	Cotton			WGS	Chari	Tara mira	Bajra	
5	442	CtC			WGS	Bajra	Do	Do	
6	443	CSn	Gram		XSB	Jowar	Barley	JC	
7	444	Chari	XS	CSnCt	GrP	Do	Do	Chari	
8	445	CJSn	Z		BGS	Chari	Do	CSn	Barley
9	456	Cotton	BGS	Jowar	BGSP	Jowar	Do	Do	Chari
10	458		XS		WSGr		WS		WB
		TEN ABI FIELDS							
1	55		Gram		Gram				
2	56		Do		X	Chari	Barley		
3	57		X		WS		XB		BS
4	58		X		XS		XSB	Chari	
5	59		XS		XS		XSB		Sarshaf
6	60		X		XS		WS		BS
7	61		Gram		XS		WS	Chari	
8	62		Do		XS	Chari			Sarshaf
9	67		X	Jowar	Gram		WS		BS
10	68	Jowar	Gram	Do		Jowar		Chari	
		TEN DEHRI FIELDS							
1	720		XS	Cotton	XS		XS		BS
2	721		X	Jowar	Gram		WS	BG	
3	722	Chari	Z		XS	CG	Barley		Barley
4	1838 / 723		X		XS		WS	JG	
5	1839 / 723		X		XS		BS	JG	
6	724		WB	Bajra	XS		WS	JG	
7	725		X	Do	XS		WS	Bajra	
8	726		X	Do	Gram		WS	BG	
9	727		XS	BG	Do		WS	BG	
10	728		X	Bajra	Do		WS	BG	

(Continued)

TABLE 78 —(*Concluded*)

Rotation of Crops

App B

Serial No	Field No	Harvests							
		Kharif 1926	Rabi 1927	Kharif 1927	Rabi 1928	Kharif 1928	Rabi 1929	Kharif 1929	Rabi 1930
		TEN CHIKNOTE FIELDS							
1	27	CSn			XS		WS	Chari	
2	28		X		XS	Chari		Do	
3	30		X		BS		Barley	CJ	
4	31		X	Chari					
5	32		XS	Jowar	XS	Jowar		Chari	
6	34		X	Chari	Gram		WS		BS
7	35		X	Do	P		BS	Chari	
8	36		X	Jowar	BS	Jowar	Barley	Do	
9	37		X		XS		WS	Do	
10	38		X	Jowar	Z	Jowar		Do	
		TEN NARMOTE FIELDS							
1	41				XS	Jowar	Barley	Chari	
2	4				XS	Gowar	Do	Do	
3	43		WS	JG	X		WS	Bajra	
4	44		X		XS		WS	CG	
5	45	Jowar	X	Jowar	XS		WS	CGJ	
6	46		BGr	Gowar	Gram		WS	JG	
7	47	Jowar	XS	Do	Do		WS	Gowar	
8	48	J Gowar	XS	Jowar	XS	Gowar			WS
9	49		Gram		Gram		Barley		WS
10	1040		X		XS		WS		WS

APPENDIX C

CULTIVATORS' INDEBTEDNESS IN DECEMBER, 1930

TABLE 79

Serial No.	Sources of Loans: Government (Taccavi @ 6¼ %)	Co-operative Society @ 12½ %	Money Lenders: Non-agriculturist @ 24 %	Money Lenders: Agriculturist (free)	Total	Objects for which Loans taken: Payment of rent and revenue	Purchase of seed, cattle fodder etc	Social observances (marriages deaths etc)	Domestic and miscellaneous needs	Land—(a) Purchase (b) Redemption (c) Taking on mortgage	Remarks [on figures shown in italics in the previous columns]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	214		293		507		214	70	223		
2			293		293				291		
3	80		214		294		80		214		
4	5		15		20		5		15		
5	30		130	230	390	50	160	100	80		At 24% interest
6	120		24	65	209		180	24	5		
7			150		156		50		100		At 25% interest
8	31		50	60	141		56		85		
9	15		50		65		65				Not in debt
10											
11	57		6		11		55		6		
12	60				60		60				
13	5				5		5				
14	36		150		186		36		150		
15	95		130	21	246	60	116		70		
16	80		175	148	403	15	280		108		
17			14		14				14		
18	30			50	80		30		50		
19	90		20		110		90	20			
20	103		40		143		93		50		For well repairs
21	20				20		20				

(Continued)

APPENDIX C—(*Continued*)

TABLE 79.

Serial No	Sources of Loans					Objects for which Loans taken					Remarks [on figures shown in *italics* in the previous columns]
	Government (Taccavi @ 6¼ %)	Co operative Society @ 12½ %	Money Lenders		Total	Payment of rent and revenue	Purchase of seed cattle, fodder, etc	Social observances (marriages deaths, etc)	Domestic and miscellaneous needs	Land—(a) Purchase (b) Redemption, (c) Taking on mortgage	
			Non agriculturist @ 24 %	Agriculturist (free)							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
22	16				16		16				
23	8				8		8				
24	14				14		14				
25	20		10		30		20		10		
26	20		50		70	30	20		20		
27	60		22	50	132		60		72		
28	10			50	60		10		50		
29	25		80	50	155	80	75				
30	150				150		50		*100*		For well repairs
31	275		500	50	825	30	275		520		
32	169		600	100	869	100	169		600		
33	20			50	70		70				
34	8		50		58		28		30		
35	30		250		280		80		200		
36	15		100		115		45		70		
37	15		250		265		115		150		
38	130		1 000		1,130		255	150	725		
39											Not in debt
40			500		500					500(c)	
41	10		12		22		10		12		
42	10		400		410	150	50	200			
43	5	65	180		250	45	70		135		

(*Continued*)

(Continued)

44		110	325		435	20	100		295	20(c)	
45	5		100		105	28	5	72			
46			25	25	50	25	25				
47	70		116		186	10	123		53		
48	25		250		275		100		175		
49	30			70	100		100				
50	65		170		235	124	75		96		
51	25		500		525	200	1[illegible]			200(c)	
52	5		60		65		5		60		
53	65		40	6	111	15	65		11		
54	27			76	103	10	27		16		
55			50	25	75		65		10		Free of interest
56	35		450		485	40	75		410		
57	15			49	64		15		21		
58	85		25	127	235		235				Rs 75/ @ 24%, Rs 50/ free of interest
59											Not in debt
60	27		100		127		127				
61	15	266		50	1 031	316	265		200	250(b)	At 24% interest
62	42		30		13		112		20		
63	81		50	69	188		131		57		Rs 50/ @ 24%, Rs 10 free of interest
64	30		1 100		1 130		430	200	500		
65			300		300		100		200		
66			1 000	800	1 800	500			1 300		Rs 1 000/ for house-building
67	52		50		102		50		50		
68	60		151	201	415	130	260	35			Rs 190/ @ 24%, Rs 14/ free of interest
69			40		40				40		
70	200		1 400		1 600		600		1 000		
71	120		355	100	575	50	220		205	100(b)	
72											Not in debt
73	30		87		117	27	30		60		
74											Not in debt
75			10		10				10		
76	35		50		85		35		50		
77	5		60		65		65				

(Continued)

(Concluded)

78	15			18	33		15		18		At 24% interest
79	42		178		220	17	42	80	81		
80	67		180		247		187	60			
81	71		17		88	17	71				
82	12		50		92		42		50		
83	78		125		203		78	125			
84	65		60	50	175		115		60		
85	37	150	300		487		253		234		
86		260			260				260		
87	10	225	150		185		160		150	75(c)	
88	103	250	400	18	831		506	100	225		Rs 125/ inherited debt
89		125	1 700		1 825	200	625	600	400		
90			100		100		50		50		
91	172		150		322		122		200		Rs 100/ taccavi loan to buy Persian Wheel
92	35	120	125		280	40	195		45		
93	65		170	50	235	80	105			50(c)	Rs 50/- @ 37½%, Rs 60/ @ 24%
94				30	30		10		20		Rs 30/ @ 37½%
95											
96	50		200		250		50		200		
97	72		205	50	377	25	272		80		Rs 30/- taccavi loan towards purchase of Persian Wheel
98	73		150		223		73		150		
99			74		745			745			
100	10	125	50	50	211	20	66		125		At 12% interest
101	33	260	200		593		490		25	80(c)	Inherited debt
102	65	140	700		1 415		235		200	980(ab)	Rs 980/ (a) Rs 500/, (b) Rs 480/
103	75	300		30	405		105			300(c)	
104	8		175		233		158		75		At Rs 28/2/ % interest
105	15		100	4	119	15	15	30	59		At 18¾% interest
Total	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	15 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10 672	2 611	11 671	2,55[illegible]	

APPENDIX D

DETAILS OF MORTGAGES EXISTING IN BHADAS IN FEBRUARY 1931

TABLE 80

Mgor—Mortgagor Mgee—Mortgagee T—Tenant at will B—On *batai* rates C—On cash rates +—in part

Year of mortgage	No. of mortgages	Area owned by mortgagors		Area mortgaged		Mortgage debt	Castes of—				Term of mortgage	Mortgaged land cultivated by—	
		Total	Cultivated	Total	Cultivated		Mortgagors		Mortgagees				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9		10	11	
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Rs. a. p.							
Previous to 1877*	1	81 88	80 83	1 83	1 83	‡ 192 10 0	Meos	3	Meo Mali	3 1	Unstructuary	Mgee T. C	3 1
1877 to 1907†	89	1 117 1	1 115 47	2[illegible] 78	[illegible]	19[illegible] 1 4	Meo Mahajan Lohar Mali Kumhar	56 1 1 4 1	Meo Mahajan Carpenter Brahman Mali Bhabhuja	6 4 3 2 6 1	Do	Mgee + J B + J C J B + J C J B, J C, Mgor + J B,	53 1 1 1 1 15 [illegible]
1908	2	16 30	11 30	1 80	3 37	122 0 0	Meo Kumhar	1 1	Mahajan	[illegible]	Do	J B J C	1 1
1909	6	82 14	82 14	5 08	5 08	493 0 0	Meo	5	Meo	6	Do	Mgee+Mgor as J B, Mgee,	1 5
1910	4	109 50	109 31	5 48	5 48	651 0 0	Meo, Mali	3 1	Meo,	4	Do	Mgee,	4
1911	1	31 50	31 35	1 75	1 75	25[illegible] 0 0	Meo,	1	Mahajan	1	1 or a fixed period of 10 years	T C	1

* Settlement year. It includes one mortgage the year and mortgage value of which was not available.
‡ In one case mortgage debt was not available.
† Last Settlement.

APPENDIX D —(*Continued*)

TABLE 80

M'gor=Mortgagor M'gee=Mortgagee T =Tenant at will, B =On *batai* rates C =On cash rates + =in part.

Year of mortgage	No of mortgages	Area owned by mortgagors		Area mortgaged		Mortgage debt	Castes of—		Form of mortgage	Mortgaged land cultivated by—
		Total	Cultivated	Total	Cultivated		Mortgagors	Mortgagees		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Rs a p				
1912	11	223 00	222 64	22 50	22 50	1,314 0 0	Meo 11	Meo, 7 Mahajan 4	Usufructuary	M'gee, 7 T C, 4
1913	11	264 58	264 09	17 33	17 33	1,492 0 0	Meo, 9 Mali, 1	Meo, 8 Mali, 1 Mahajan 1	Do	M'gee, 7 T C, 4
1914	12	129 65	129 65	18 32	18 32	2,151 0 0	Meo 10	Meo, 10	Do	M'gee+T B 1 M'gee 10 T B 1
1915	7	216 14	215 00	7 73	7 73	598 0 0	Meo 7	Meo, 7	Do	M'gee, 5 T B, 2
1916	5	115 86	115 78	10 63	10 63	1,501 0 0	Meo 5	Meo 5	Do	M'gee, 2 T B +J C, 1 T B, 1 T B, 1
1917	7	126 09	126 09	8 70	8 70	657 6 0	Meo 7	Meo 7	Do	M'gee, 7
1918	2	30 90	30 90	5 96	5 96	330 0 0	Meo, 1	Meo, 2	Do	M'gee 2
1919	5	87 28	86 15	4 19	4 19	423 0 0	Meo 4	Meo 4 Mahajan 1	Do	M'gee, 4 T, C 1
1920	9	217 10	216 86	12 68	12 68	864 4 8	Meo 7 Mali, 1	Meo, 7 Mahajan 2	Do	M'gee, 8 T B 1

(*Continued*)

(Continued)

1921	3	65 44	51 84	1 93	1 93	175 0 0	Meo,	3	Meo,	3	Do	M gee,	3
1922	7	88 77	88 62	7 48	7 48	1,080 0 0	Meo	7	Meo,	7	Do	M gee,	7
1923	8	180 44	180 35	17 23	17 23	1 640 12 0	Meo Mali	1 7	Meo Mali Laqir Teli	5 1 1 1	Usufructuary, 7 Fixed period of 20 years (Teli), 1	M'gee, I B, I C,	4 3 1
1924	18	330 89	330 75	32 00	32 00	3,123 0 0	Meo Mali	12 2	Meo Mali Laqir Water carrier, 1	10 3 2	Usufructuary	M gee I B	17 1
1925	34	522 68	521 90	59 22	59 22	5 404 11 0	Meo Mali Lohar	18 4 1	Meo Mali Water carrier	23 1 1	Usufructuary	M gee, I B	31 3
1926	24	264 23	263 63	34 82	34 82	3 761 8 0	Meo Mali	15 3	Meo Mali Carpenter Barbhunja	19 1 1 1	Usufructuary 23 Without possession 1	M gee I B, I C, M'gee T B of M gor,	21 1 1 1
1927	68	7 4 75	7 4 17	93 46	1 40	10 841 6 7	Meo Mali Mahajan	36 6 1	Meo Mali Chamar, Kumhar Carpenter Barbhunja	46 8 1 1 1 1	Without possession 1 Usufructuary 67	M gee, M gor as T B T B T C	60 1 4 3
1928	111	1 155 15	1 103 62	167 03	161 81	1 1 7 10 8*	Meo Mali Mahajan	59 4 1	Meo Mali Mahajan Brahman Kassab Faqir	80 4 1 2 1 1	Without possession 1 Usufructuary 107	M gee M gor M gee + I B, T B as T B T C	97 1 1 9 1

* Mortgage consideration in one case not available

(Continued)

APPENDIX D.—(*Concluded*)

TABLE 80

M'gor = Mortgagor, M'gee = Mortgagee, T = Tenant at will, B = On *batai* rates, C = On cash rates, + = in part

Year of mortgage	No. of mortgages	Area owned by mortgagors		Area mortgaged		Mortgage debt	Castes of—		Form of mortgage	Mortgaged land cultivated by—
		Total	Cultivated	Total	Cultivated		Mortgagors	Mortgagees		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Rs. a. p.				
1921	43	536 68	535 80	56 95	56 92	6,252 0 0	Mco 31	Mco, 27 Mali, 1 Mahajan, 6 Laqir, 1 Pathan 1 Kumhar, 1 Kassab, 2	Fixed period of 20 years 9 Without possession, 2 Usufructuary, 32	M'gee, 31 M'gor, as T B, 3 T B, 7 T C, 2
1930	102	1,101 55	1,100 35	112 68	112 68	9,316 [illegible]	Mco 61 Mali 6 Kumhar 1	Mco 41 Mahajan 21 Mali, 4 Carpenter, 4 Kumhar, 3 Kassab, 7 Laqir 2 Barbhunja, 1 Water carrier, 1	Usufructuary, 54 Without possession 2 Fixed period of 3 years, 1 4 " 2 5 " 6 6 " 1 7 " 4 9 " 1 10 " 15 12 " 1 15 " 6 20 " 6	M'gee, 80 M'gor, as T B, 2 T B, 7 T C, 13
1931 (until Feby.)	5	46 72	46 72	4 70	4 70	241 8 0	Mco, 4 Kumhar, 1	Mco, 5	Usufructuary	M'gee, 5
Total	*593*	*7,918 23*	*7,848 31*	*970 26*	*966 52*	*57,566 3 3*	..	.	.	..

APPENDIX E

RECENT STATISTICS

App E

1 *Population*—In 1931 the decennial Indian census was held, when the population of Bhadas was recorded as 855—an increase of 24 per cent over the 1921 census Muslims numbered 557 (359 males 298 females) Hindus 188 (98 males 90 females) and Jains 10 (3 males 7 females) Thus there was an increase of 38 per cent among Muslims a decrease of 4 per cent among Hindus while Jains were an addition The number of uninhabited houses recorded at this census was 191

2 *Vital Statistics*—Figures of births and deaths from 1930 to 1934 are incorporated in Tables 76 and 77 the information is based on the *chaukidar's* registers In these five years births numbered 227 1932 and 1933 were relatively more prolific years Deaths numbered 136 and the period was comparatively healthy 1930 had the largest number of deaths 'Fever and influenza accounted for 91 deaths and 'other causes' (accident ulcers etc) 45 Plague cholera measles and chicken pox were absent Infant mortality continued to be high 69 children out of the 277 born dying before they reached the age of five the largest number of deaths were attributed to *masan*

3 *Education*—In 1935 there were 63 pupils on the rolls of the local Lower Middle School and of these 31 belonged to Bhadas Primary education was compulsory but less than half the boys of school going age attended the school Since 1931 an evening school for adults has been started, which runs from November to March and is open for three hours daily The object is to teach the uneducated the rudiments of the three R's in order to assist them in their ordinary everyday business dealings, the teaching is in the vernacular The District Board bears the expenses and for every person who is successful in the examination held by the Assistant District Inspector of Schools the teacher in charge gets Rs 10/

The following shows the details —

Year	*No of pupils*	*Lighting and teaching allowance*	*Award to teacher at Rs 10/ per successful pupil*
		Rs a	Rs
1931 32	40	40 12	
1932 33	40	51 7	10
1933 34	30	32 11	0
1934-35	Very few	15 0	
1935 36	25		

App E

The literates in 1935 numbered 60, including the boys in the Lower Middle School as against 41 in 1930 The following table shows the number in each caste the figures in brackets are the pupils of the school —

TABLE 81

Number of Literate Persons in Each Caste

Note—Figures in brackets are the pupils of the Lower Middle School

Caste	Persons Literate Between the Ages of—				
	5—9	10—14	15—24	25—40	Total
MUSLIMS—					
Meos	(13)	1(7)	9(1)	6	16(21)
Butchers	(1)	1		1	2 (1)
Sheikhs	(1)				(1)
Blacksmiths				1	1
Barbers			1		1
Water carriers	(1)				(1)
Mirasis	(1)				(1)
Faqir				1	1
Jogi			1	1	2
Total	(17)	2(7)	11(1)	10	23(25)
HINDUS—					
Mahajans				1	1
Potters	(2)				(2)
Mali	(1)		1		1 (1)
Maniars	(1)				(1)
Mallahs				2	2
Chamars		(1)	2	1	3 (1)
Scavenger	(1)				(1)
Total	(5)	(1)	3	4	7(6)
GRAND TOTAL	(22)	2(8)	14(1)	14	30(31)

4 *Artisans and menials*.—In 1935 the number of these was as follows :— App. E.

		Number of—		
		Families	*Persons*	*Working members*
1	Khatis (Wood workers)	2	8	3
2	Lohars (Blacksmiths)	1	2	1
3	Julahas (Weavers)	5	19	10
4	Nadafs (Cotton teasers)	1	2	1
5	Saqqas (Water bearers)	7	30	7
6	Nais (Barbers)	2	10	3
7	Mirasis (Bards)	3	16	4
8	Kumhars (Potters)	4	17	8
9	Sheikls	1	2	1
10	Faqirs (Beggars)	12	39	8
11	Jogis	6	19	3
12	Dhobis (Washermen)	3	10	1
13	Maniar (Banglemaker)	1	4	2
14	Chamars (Leather workers)	8	32	20
15	Chuhras (Sweepers)	5	19	10

The dues and duties of these men have been shown in Table 8 * but some extra information about them is given below. In 1935 the carpenters were stated to be charging Re. 1/ from outsiders for making a plough and for other work according to the nature of the job. The blacksmith was working for the villagers of Bhadas only. For making rough cloth the weavers were charging four annas per seer from the villagers and outsiders alike. For teasing cotton the *nadafs* received Rs. 0/1/3 per seer from the villagers and Rs. 0/2/0 from outsiders. The water bearers were getting the usual one *chapati* daily from each household they served and from thirty seers to two maunds per family for the year. The barbers were said to be receiving more at a girl's marriage than at a boy's. The potters had no fixed charges and were getting from ten seers to two maunds per family according to the pottery supplied, for supplying water in the fields at harvest times they got four or five *pulis* (bundles). There were six more families of *kumhars* who lived by transporting the cultivators' produce on their donkeys. The *Sheikh* received Rs. 2/ annually and had also been given six *kanals* of land to cultivate from the village *shamilat* for *taradari* and keeping the *nishan salar* (St. Salar's banner). Six families of *faqirs* were *bhaundedars* and they had been given two acres of village *shamilat* to cultivate; the others did casual labour or begged. The *bhaundedars* received Re. 1/ for service at a girl's marriage and another Rs. 2/ for supplying the visiting *barat* (marriage party) with water—this latter work in Bhadas is done by the *faqirs* instead of the water bearers. Among the washermen only one family washed clothes and the other two families

* Also see pages 113-14.

App E

plied their donkeys on hire, the washing charges were not fixed and usually the payment was made in kind. The *maniar* at a marriage got besides the price of the bangles supplied, Re 1/- in cash, half a seer of rice and a quarter seer of *shakkar*. The *chamars* drove the cattle at harvest time and carried grain from the threshing floor to the houses of the cultivators; at marriages they brought the fuel and lit the fire.

5. *Area of the Village*.—In 1935 the area was the same as in 1930, *i.e.* 1,774 acres made up as follows:—

		Acres
(a)	Cultivated area	1,649
(b)	Culturable waste	8
(c)	Unculturable waste	117
	Total	*1,774*

The unculturable waste had increased by three acres, and ponds and graveyards each covered two acres more than in 1929-30; *kallar* had decreased by one acre.

6. *Cultivated Area*.—This had decreased slightly—(see Table 9). One change that may be noted is that since 1931-32 *dehri* has disappeared and the classification of soils reverted to, is, that followed previous to 1911-12. *Bhur* became 104 acres and *ala barani* 1,531 acres; *chal* remained constant at eleven acres.

7. *Cropping*.—The table on the following page shows the average cropping from 1930-31 to 1934-35. A comparison with Table 10, showing the average cropping for the previous five years, shows the following differences in cropping and failure:—

	1926-30 *Per cent.*	1931-35 *Per cent.*
Per cent. of annual cropping—		
Gowara	7·0	11·8
Chari	9·2	9·4
Bajra	2·7	5·2
Jowar	1·0	4·2
Other crops	2·1	1·6
Total kharif	*22·0*	*32·2*
Wheat	37·1	35·1
Gram	24·4	17·3
Barley	10·9	10·5
Oil seeds	4·1	3·9
Other crops	1·5	1·0
Total rabi	*78·0*	*67·8*
Per cent. failed to sown—		
Kharif	52·9	46·1
Rabi	24·6	37·3
Both harvests	33·7	40·9

Table 82

Average Cropping from 1930-31 to 1934-35

Crop	Chahi	Ali	Dehri	Ala Barani	Bhur	Total	Per cent. on annual cropped area
KHARIF—	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Jowar				47 4		47 4	4 17
			(31 0)	(33 0)	(0 2)	(64 2)	
Bajra			3 0	54 2	1 6	58 8	5 17
			(30 0)	(78 8)	(6 4)	(108 2)	
Maize				0 2		0 2	0 02
				(0 2)		(0 2)	
Til				1 6		1 6	0 14
			(0 4)			(0 4)	
Barti				1 4		1 4	0 12
			(0 4)	(0 6)		(1 0)	
Pulses				4 6	0 2	4 8	0 42
			(0 2)	(1 6)		(1 8)	
Red Pepper	1 0					1 0	0 09
Cotton (Desi)			0 6	3 8	0 2	4 6	0 40
			(1 8)	(7 6)	(0 4)	(9 8)	
San hemp				2 6		2 6	0 23
Chari			8 0	98 8	0 4	107 2	9 44
			(19 4)	(30 8)		(50 2)	
Gowara			0 8	128 6	5 2	134 6	11 84
			(23 4)	(47 8)	(6 0)	(77 2)	
Vegetables				6 2		0 2	0 02
Other food crops				1 4	0 2	1 6	0 14
Total cropped	1 0		124	344 8	7 8	360 0	32 20
Total failed			106 6	193 4	13 0	313 0	
Total sown	1 0		119 0	538 2	20·8	679 0	
Per cent failed to sown	0 0		89 6	35 9	62 5	46 1	
RABI—							
Wheat	0 2		163 4	232 8	3 0	399 4	35 14
		(0·2)	(25 0)	(158 6)	(7 2)	(191 0)	
Barley	1 6	0 2	22 6	89 2	5 4	119 0	10 47
	(2 2)	(0 4)	(4 4)	(82 0)	(8 4)	(94 4)	
Gram		0 4	92 2	97 4	6 4	196 4	17 28
			(16 2)	(92 0)	(3 2)	(111 4)	
Pulses			5 2	3 0		8 2	0 72
		(0 4)	(3 2)	(9 6)		(13 2)	
Oil seeds	0 2		0 8	40 2	3 2	44 4	3 90
			(16 0)	(24 4)	(9 6)	(40 0)	
Vegetables and fodders	2 0					2 0	0 18
Onions	1 0					1 0	0 09
Tobacco	0 2					0 2	0 02
Others	(0 2)					(0 2)	
				(0 2)		(0 2)	
Total cropped	5 2	0 6	284 2	462 6	18 0	770 6	67 80
Total failed	2 4	1 0	64 8	369 8	21 4	459 4	
Total sown	7 6	1 6	349 0	832 4	39 4	1,230·0	
Per cent failed to sown	31 58	62 5	18 6	44 4	54 3	37 3	
BOTH HARVESTS—							
Total cropped	6 2	0 6	296 6	807 4	25 8	1,136 6	100 0
Total failed	2 4	1 0	171 4	563 2	34 4	772 4	
GRAND TOTAL	8 6	1 6	468 0	1,370 6	60 2	1 909 0	
Per cent failed to sown	27 9	63	37 9	44 3	57 1	40 9	..
Per cent sown to total	0 5	0 1	24 5	71 8	3 1	100 0	

Note—Figures in brackets show the additional areas which failed

App E

It will be seen from the above that the area under *kharif* increased in the second period, but the *kharaba* however was greater in this period than in the former

8 *Fluctuations in Cropping*—The table on the next page shows annually, as well as for each harvest, the acreage sown, cropped, and failed, in the ten years, 1925 26 to 1934-35, the figures in brackets under each item show the area as a percentage of the average for the period In these ten years the *kharif* harvest averaged 33 per cent and the *rabi* harvest 67 per cent of the annual sown area The following table shows the range of fluctuations in the sown areas —

		Acreage—			
		Average	*Maximum*	*Minimum*	*Difference*
Kharif—					
Acreage sown	..	638	801	526	275
Per cent of average		*100*	*126*	*82*	
Rabi—					
Acreage sown	..	1,276	1,618	939	679
Per cent of average		*100*	*127*	*74*	
Both harvests—					
Acreage sown		1,914	2 380	1,600	780
Per cent of average		*100*	*124*	*84*	

There is a tendency for the area sown to decrease after large failures but cultivation here is truly ' a gamble in rains " and the cultivator generally sows as much as he is able and hopes for the best

9 *Failures* —The table on page 196 shows the area failed as a percentage of the area sown in each of the ten years, 1925 26 to 1934 35, together with the causes of failure and the condition of crops as shown in the village records The *kharif* crops, which are on the land during the monsoon months suffered both from excess and deficiency of rainfall *Rabi* crops usually failed on account of lack of rains, also from intense cold and hail storms Rats are also responsible for a good deal of damage in the Gurgaon District Locusts visited the Punjab in large numbers in 1930-31 and Bhadas was also effected by them Other causes were bad seed, early and late sowings double cropping and strong winds

Table 83.

Fluctuations in Cropping from 1925-26 to 1934-35

Average of ten years (acres)	Average cultivated acreage, 1925-26 to 1934-35	Acreage in the Different Years									
		1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
KHARIF—											
Cropped area	524	581	162	61	138	465	170	591	188	192	180
	(100)	(179)	(50)	(19)	(43)	(111)	(53)	(181)	(151)	(59)	(144)
Kharaba „	314	16	364	528	435	228	138	57	189	609	272
	(100)	(5)	(116)	(168)	(138)	(73)	(110)	(18)	(60)	(194)	(87)
Sown „	638	597	526	591	573	693	608	648	677	801	661
	(100)	(94)	(82)	(93)	(90)	(109)	(95)	(102)	(106)	(126)	(104)
RABI—											
Cropped area	884	1,038	1,570	1,612	71	700	974	904	112	1,272	231
	(100)	(117)	(178)	(182)	(8)	(79)	(110)	(102)	(17)	(144)	(33)
Kharaba „	392	53	39	6	1,275	252	285	139	618	707	648
	(100)	(14)	(10)	(2)	(325)	(64)	(73)	(112)	(158)	(78)	(165)
Sown „	1,276	1,091	1,609	1,618	1,346	952	1,259	1,343	1,030	1,679	939
	(100)	(86)	(126)	(127)	(105)	(75)	(99)	(105)	(81)	(124)	(74)
BOTH HARVESTS—											
Cropped area	1,208	1,619	1,732	1,675	206	1,165	1,144	1,495	900	1,464	680
	(100)	(134)	(143)	(138)	(17)	(96)	(95)	(121)	(75)	(121)	(56)
Kharaba „	706	69	403	534	1,713	480	423	496	807	916	920
	(100)	(10)	(57)	(76)	(243)	(68)	(102)	(70)	(114)	(130)	(130)
Sown „	1,914	1,688	2,135	2,209	1,919	1,645	1,867	1,991	1,707	2,380	1,600
	(100)	(88)	(112)	(115)	(100)	(86)	(98)	(104)	(89)	(124)	(84)

Note —Figures in brackets show the acreage as a percentage of the average for the period

App. E

Year	Kharif		Rabi		Both Harvests
	Per cent failed	Causes of failure and remarks	Per cent failed	Causes of failure and remarks.	Per cent failed.
1925 26	2 6	Not available	4 9	Not available	4 1
1926 27	69 2		2 4		18 8
1927 28	89 3		0 4		24 2
1928 29	71 9		94 7		89 3
1929 30	32 9	Dry season locusts Crops 13 % below normal	20 5	Insufficient rain, hail storms late sowings Crops 25 % below normal	29 2
1930 31	72 0	Excessive rain flooding Crops 69 % below normal	23 6	Dry season, locusts Crops normal	37 7
1931 32	8 5	Insufficient rain Crops 13 % above normal	32 7	Insufficient rain, rats, two harvests on same land Crops 6 % below normal	24 9
1932 33	20 5	Excessive rain Crops 7 % below normal	60 0	Insufficient rain rats intense cold Crops 56 % below normal	47 3
1933 34	76 0	Excessive rain, flooding. Crops 63 % below normal	19 4	Early sowing, intense cold Crops 31 % above normal	38 4
1934 35	41 1	Bad seed insufficient rainfall Crops 25 % below normal	69 0	Insufficient rain at sowing, hail storm, strong wind Crops 69 % below normal	57 5
Average	*49 ?*		*30 ?*		*36 8*

From the above table it will be seen that on an average about 37 per cent of the area sown failed every year at *kharif* nearly half the area failed and at *rabi* a little less than one third Table 83 shows that in *kharif* failure ranged from 5 to 194 per cent of the average failure, in *rabi* from 2 to 325 per cent and taking the two harvests together from 10 to 243 per cent

10 *Wells* —In 1934 35 there were four wells, of which only one was in use There were eight *dhenklis*

11 *Improved Implements* —At the time of the visit of the investigator in 1935, there were two bicycles in the village, one with the head teacher of the local school and the other with a *mahajan* who went on it daily to Nagma where he had a shop There were about twenty hurricane lanterns The *patwari* and the head teacher who did not belong to Bhadas but stayed there only temporarily, possessed pocket electric torches, as did also the *mahajan* mentioned above Nobody had a *tofa* (chaff cutter) of the

modern type There were two "Rajah" ploughs but they were not being used

12 *Revenue Demands*—The table on the next page shows the land revenue cesses (local rates) and water rates assessed and paid annually by Bhadas from 1909 10 to 1934 35 It will be seen that until 1920 21 suspensions of land revenue became necessary in six years the arrears were usually collected in the succeeding year From 1928 29 onwards there were suspensions every alternate year owing to bad harvests and low prices of agricultural prices due to the general agricultural depression which set in in 1930 while from 1930 31 remissions became necessary every year owing to the same causes

The water rates whenever levied were realized regularly they were the same as in 1930 Local rates were only suspended in 1918 19 and 1928 29 From 1910 11 to 1917 18 they formed 8 25 per cent of the land revenue from 1918 19 to 1923 24 10 4 per cent and from 1924 25 to 1933 34 12 5 per cent The following table shows the incidence per cultivated acre and per matured acre respectively of the annual land revenue and the total demands —

Year	Acreage		Land Revenue per		Total demands per	
	Cultivated	Matured	Cultivated acre	Matured acre	Cultivated	Matured acre
			R a p	R a p	R a p	Rs a p
1930 31	1	1 114	0 1 3	1 1 1		3 7
1931 3	1 048	1 495	1 4	4	1	0 1 4
1932 33	1 043	90	1 4	3 13 1	0	4 4 9
1933 34	1 49	1 464	1 4			10 4
1934 3	1 043	683	1 4	0 0 10	0 6	0 10 11

13 *Taccavi*—The following government loans were taken between 1930 and 1935 in all cases for buying seed

Date	*Amount*
	Rs
28th October 1931	330
6th October 1933	265
3rd November 1934	315
14th November 1934	95
16th November 1934	160
Total	1 195

TABLE 84

Land Revenue Cesses and Water Rates Assessed and Paid from 1909 10 to 1934-35

Year	Matured area	Land Revenue				Cesses	Water Rate		
		Demand	Paid	Suspended	Remitted		Kharif	Rabi	Total
	Acres	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs a	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
Previous balance				3 34					
1909 10	1 13	3 350	6 036	3 8				89 11 0	89 11 0
1910 11	1 834	3 351	3 3 9			9 4	8 9 6	9 14 11	18 1 5
1911 1	1 513	3 35	3 3			9 5	3 0 11	130 5 8	133 6 5
1912 13	1 6 8	3 363	3 363			980 4	13 4 6	14 8 9	97 13 3
1913 14	961	3 3 4	1 9	1 8		981 3			
1914 15	1 800	3 38	4 964			981 14			
1915 16	1 1 9	3 386	3 386			98 3			
1916 17	1 8 6	3 38	3 38			98 4			
1917 18	1 9 1	3 400	9 63	63		983 5		144 9 0	144 9 0
1918 19	110	3 403		3 403		*			
1919 20	1 36	3 405	3 403	1 9 7		09 3	0 5 6	163 19 0	164 9 0
1920 21	446	3 411	1 06	1 0		355 5			
19 1 22	1 406	3 414	4 05			355 10			
19 23	1 693	3 415	6 181			355 1			
19 3 24	1 801	3 416	5 759			399 5			
19 4 25	9 0	3 419	3 419			4 6	10 0	10 3 3	1 13 3
19 5 26	1 619	3 4 0	3 490			4 8	1 9	97 0 6	34 9 3
19 6 9	1 73	3 4 0	3 4 0			4 7 8		90 6	90 0
19 7 28	1 675	3 4 4	3 494			498 0		66 10 0	66 10 0
19 8 29	906	3 4 5		3 4 5		160 8†			
19 9 30	1 165	3 4	3 49			696 0			
1930 31	1 114	3 4 9	1 463	1 986	4 105	4 8 10			
1931 32	1 495	3 43	9 869		563	4 9 0			
1932 33	900	3 436	9 094	1 0 4	1 5 4	499 8			
1933 34	1 464	3 436	9 148		1 986	4 9 8		4 9 3	4 9 3
1934 35	680	3 436	1,288	1 609	539	499 8			
Balance outstanding				9 683					

*Rs 354 8 0 suspended paid the next year
†Rs 267 10 0 suspended paid the next year

14. *Co-operative Society.*—In 1935 there were only twenty members, as two had died The indebtedness of the members was —

			Rs	a.	p
Principal—					
January, 1931	..	..	4,161	12	0
Amount repaid	..	..	175	0	9
February, 1935	..	..	3,986	11	3
Interest—					
February, 1931	..	..	619	3	0
Amount repaid	..	.	1,693	2	3
February, 1935	..	.	1,237	9	0

The rate of interest has been reduced from 12 to 9 per cent The following is the balance sheet of the Society as on 31st July, 1935 ,—

Liabilities	Rs	a	p	*Assets*	Rs.	a	p
Shares of members .	200	0	0	Loans to members	3,986	11	3
Loans from Gurgaon Co-operative Bank .	3,331	15	9	Shares in Central Co operative Bank Gurgaon	100	0	0
Profits .	672	3	9	Share in Punjab Provincial Co operative Bank, Lahore ..	100	0	0
Amanat (share money) of Non members .	4	0	0	Cash in hand ..	21	8	3
Total .	*4,208*	*3*	*6*	*Total* ..	*4,208*	*3*	*6*

15 *Sales of Land*—Nine sales of land took place in the five years, 1930 31 to 1934 35—(see Table 50) The area sold was 17 acres (all cultivated) for Rs 2 692/ , or Rs 158/ per acre The sales were to agricultural tribes only as follows ,—

Year			*Cultivators of the village.*		*Outside cultivators.*	
			No	Acres	No	Acres.
1930 31	..	..	..	..	..	..
1931-32	..	..	..	..	..	..
1932-33	..	..	1	2 2	..	..
1933 34	..	..	1	2 6	..	..
1934 35			4	6 9	3	5 3

It may be noted that in 1934 35 the number of sales increased and that of mortgages decreased, as nobody was ready to become a mortgagee In order to meet the further demand for money the land already mortgaged was sold , in seven of these transactions the land was already mortgaged,

16 *Mortgages*—The following table shows the details for the five years 1930 31 to 1934 35 all the area mortgaged was cultivated land —

Mortgagors	*No of cases*	*Area mortgaged*	*Consideration money Total*	*Per acre*
		Acres	Rs	Rs
Landowners	174	210	17,673	84 4
Occupancy tenants	8	6	356	59 3
Total	*182*	*216*	*18,029*	*83 5*

1930 31 had the largest number of mortgages, 73 by owners and 3 by occupancy tenants but next year the number fell to 59 and 2 respectively, and in the succeeding three years they were between ten and twenty The average mortgage consideration was the largest in 1932 33 being Rs 117 2 per acre but the average mortgage consideration during these five years was lower than in the thirty years preceding the period the figures being Rs 83 5 and Rs 86 1 per acre mortgaged and Rs 83 5 and Rs 86 7 per cultivated acre mortgaged It may be noted that the number of mortgages in the *jamabandi* of 1931 32 at present (1935) in force in the village exceeded four hundred

In these five years 112 redemptions were effected 109 by owners and 3 by occupancy tenants the area redeemed was 102 acres and 2 acres respectively the whole being cultivated land, the redemption money was Rs 5 378/ and Rs 110/ respectively

17 *Shops*—There was no regular shop in Bhadas in 1935 as the three brothers who had two shops in the village in 1930 had moved to Nagina Some odd things were however available from their house which was still in Bhadas

18 *Tenancy*—According to the latest (1931 32) *jamabandi* the cultivated area was worked as follows

	Acres	*Percentage*
Cultivated by—		
Owners	959	58 2
Occupancy tenants	17	1 0
Tenants at will paying—		
Revenue rates	64	3 9
Batai rates	451*	27 4
Cash rents	135	8 2
Other rents	22	1 3
Total	*1,648*	*100 0*

* 451 acres *chahi* 2 *ala barani* 435, *bhur* 14 @ *half batai* or more

As compared with the previous *jamabandi* of 1927 28, the acreage under owners has decreased and that under tenants at will paying *batai* rates increased, the area under cash rents has also decreased

19 *Cash rents*—These are worked out below for 1931 32 according to the method required in the Questionnaire—(Chap XIV A, Q 5)

Class of soil	Separate Soil Rents			Lump Rents			Total Rents		
	Area	Rate	Total rent	Area	Rate	Total rent	Area	Rate	Total rent
	Acres	Rs a p	Rs	Acres	Rs a p	Rs	Acres	Rs a p	Rs
Ma barani	107	9 14 4	1 059	18			125	10 0 1	1 257
Bhur	3	8 [illegible] 4	25	7			10	7 13 [illegible]	78
Total	*110*	*9 13 8*	*1 084*	[illegible]	*10 0 8*	*251*	*135*	*9 14 3*	*1 335*

APPENDIX F.

QUESTIONNAIRE USED BY THE INVESTIGATOR.

I.—GENERAL

1. Physical description of village and soils

2. Statistics of population for all censuses that have been taken. Distribution, if available by sex, age and caste. Causes of changes in population. Mortality from plague, influenza, cholera and other serious epidemics: point out if mortality was particularly severe between certain ages, or in either sex

3. Marriage. Age of marriage for boys and girls in the various communities

4. What is the size of an average family?

5. Prepare a statement showing—

   (1) The number of (a) persons, (b) families, who depend on agriculture for their livelihood, and classify as follows:—

   (a) (i) wholly dependent,
   (ii) partly dependent,
   (b) (i) rent receivers only (*i.e.*, non cultivating owners),
   (ii) actual cultivating owners,
   (iii) rent payers (tenants) only,
   (iv) labourers,
   (v) others, for whom details should be given

   (2) The number of (a) persons, (b) families, whose chief means of livelihood is cottage industry

   (3) The number of (a) persons (b) families who do not follow any productive calling and live on charity, begging, religion, etc. etc.

   (4) The number of (a) artisans, (b) families of artisans, in the village. Give details

   (5) The number of (a) field labourers, (b) families of field labourers

   (6) The number of (a) persons, (b) families whose principal means of livelihood is agriculture, but who depend upon other occupations, such as industry, field labour, grass and wood selling, *gadda* hire, service, etc., to supplement their income from agriculture

   (7) The number of (a) persons, (b) families whose principal means of livelihood is any occupation other than agriculture, but who follow agriculture as a subsidiary calling

   (8) The number of persons who live outside the village for a large part of the year and who earn their livelihood in professions such as service

   (9) The number of—

   (i) military servants,
   (ii) teachers,
   (iii) pleaders,
   (iv) civil servants,
   (v) persons who work in cities as menial servants,
   (vi) pensioners

   NOTE.—Distinguish between those persons who, or whose families, are resident in the village more than nine months in the year, and those who although natives of the village, ordinarily spend less than three months in it

   (10) Number of (a) persons, (b) families, living on money lending and trade. Give, if possible, details as to income tax paid in recent years

6. How does a cultivator employ himself in hours not spent in work connected with the cultivation of the land?

7. How does a cultivator employ himself in slack seasons—
   (a) When agricultural conditions are normal, (b) when they are abnormal? Does he follow any subsidiary industry?

8. Describe fully the way in which village artisans and menials are paid by cultivators Describe their rights and privileges in the village
Give annual wages usually paid to each class and also *inams* and other dues paid on the occasions of social and religious ceremonies

9 Describe fully the economic position of a field labourer in the village organization Describe his rights and privileges in the village
How is he paid ?
Is there a tendency for younger men to emigrate to the towns ? If so, in what *capacity* ?

II —CROPPING AND CULTIVATION

1 Give from the *Mutan Raqba* statement of the Village Note Book an abstract showing for the village as a whole —

	Total area	Banjar Kadim	Banjar Jadid	Cultivated area with classes of soils
1900				
1920 (or nearest year)				

2 Prepare from the *Jinswar* statements of the *Lal Kitab* a statement in the form shown on the next page, with any modification that may be necessary for the particular village, showing the average cropping for the past five years

3 Have any important changes occurred in the cropping during the past twenty years, if so, what ?

4 Take about 50 fields representative of different classes of soils, and from the *Khasra girdawari* examine the cropping for the last eight harvests in order to see what are the most common rotations of crops

5 Have the high prices of (1) cotton (2) sugarcane, resulted in their cultivation being extended ?

6 What crops are manured ? What manure is used ? Whence is it obtained ? How much is used per acre for each crop ? When is it applied ?

7 Give in the form of a calendar an account of the year's operations on two holdings of different sizes selected from the following, 2, 5, 10, 20 50 acres, showing month by month the number of workers, etc

8 What crops are irrigated by (*a*) wells, (*b*) canals, (*c*) other means of irrigation ? Give the usual number and *dates of waterings for each* *What number of waterings for* each of the chief crops do the *zemindars* consider necessary to give the best results ?

9 Are the fields carefully levelled for irrigation by (*a*) wells and (*b*) canals ? Is there any waste of water ?

10 What is the number of ploughings usually given for each of the chief crops and when are they given ? Does this vary on different classes of soils ?

11 Is weeding regularly done ? If so, for what crops ? Who does the weeding ?

12 Have any improved implements been introduced in the village ? If so, whence have they been obtained ?

13 Have any selected varieties of seeds, as recommended by the Agricultural Department, been adopted in the village ? If so, what ? Give details of numbers and varieties Have the results been good ? Give, if possible, the increase in yields or other advantages obtained from the use of selected seed ?

14 What improved methods of cultivation, if any, have been adopted ? What have been the results ?

15 Where is the nearest Demonstration Farm ? Have any demonstrations been made in or near the village ? Have any of the *zemindars* visited an Experimental or Demonstration Farm ? If there is a District Agricultural Association, do the zemindars know anything about it ? Has it conferred any practical benefit on the village ?

16 Where is the nearest rain gauge ? Give monthly figures of rainfall for each of the past ten years.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Crops	Chahi	Chah nahri	Nahri	Chahi sailab	Sailab	Barani	Total	Per cent on annual cropped area		Special crops
Kharif	1	Rice										Rice
	2	Jowar										
	3	Bajra										
	4	Maize										
	5	Til										
	6	Sugarcane										Sugarcane
	7	Pepper										
	8	Cotton										Cotton
	9	Indigo										Indigo
	10	Fruits										
	11	Vegetables										
	12	Fodder										
	13	Others										
	14	Total cropped										
	15	Kharaba										
	16	Total sown										
	17	Percentage of kharaba on sown										
Rabi	18	Wheat										Wheat
	19	Barley										
	20	Gram										Gram
	21	Peas										Peas
	22	Tobacco										
	23	Fruits										
	24	Vegetables										
	25	Fodder										
	26	Others										
	27	Total cropped										
	28	Kharaba										
	29	Total sown										
	30	Percentage of kharaba on sown										
Both Harvests	31	Total cropped area										
	32	Total kharaba										
	33	Total sown										
	34	Per cent of kharaba on sown										
	35	Per cent of cropped on cultivated area										

III —IRRIGATION

1 What are the sources of canal irrigation ? Is the village situated near the tail ?

2. Is irrigation by flow or lift ?

3. Is canal irrigation received in both harvests ? In the *rabi*, is canal water obtained for sowings only, or are subsequent waterings also possible ?

4. When does canal irrigation usually begin, and when does it stop ? Is it continuous or by rotation on different branches or minors of the canal ?

5. How is the internal distribution of water made between cultivators ? Is it a fair distribution ? Do cultivators who do not require water when their turn comes round, sell it to others ? If so, at what rates ?

6 Give the number of wells (*a*) in use, (*b*) capable of use, now, and twenty years ago

7. When are the wells usually worked ? Give the number of yoke for each well and the hours of work done by each yoke in one day What area can a well irrigate in twenty four hours assuming the number of yoke to be sufficient to keep the well in work the whole of that time Give depth of water, and number of hours the well can be worked

8. Is canal irrigation assisted by wells ? If so, when and to what extent, and for what crops ?

9 If there are *barani*, well and canal holdings in the village compare the labour and cattle necessary for the proper cultivation of ten acres of *barani* well and canal lands, respectively *Give the figures for labour and cattle for any of these three types of* holdings that may exist in the village and illustrate them by the actuals of ten holdings of various sizes

IV — HOLDINGS

1 From the total number of owners in the village as given in Statement 6 of the Village Note Book deduct the number of those whose names have been counted more than once Divide the total cultivated area of the village by this number and so get the cultivated area per owner Compare the result with that obtained for a similar calculation on the figures of 1900

2 If any of the owners own cultivated land outside the village add the area so owned to the total cultivated area of the village and divide by the number of owners as found in 1 above and so obtain the *total* cultivated area per owner Note the number of owners who do not cultivate at all

3. Give a statement showing—
   Number of proprietary holdings owned by—
   (*a*), a single owner
   (*b*) 2 persons jointly.
   (*c*) 3 ,, ,,
   (*d*) 4 ,, ,,
   (*e*) 5 ,, ,,
   (*f*) more than 5 persons jointly

4 Prepare a statement as follows —
   Number of owners who own—

(*a*), less than 1				acre cultivated land.		
(*b*)	between 1	and	2½	acres		
(*c*)	,,	2½	,,	5	,,	,,
(*d*)	,,	5	,,	7½	,,	,,
(*e*)	,,	7½	,,	10	,,	,,
(*f*)	,,	10	,,	15	,,	,,
(*g*)	,,	15	,,	20	,,	,,
(*h*)	,,	20	,,	50	,,	,,
(*i*)	more	than		50	acres	,,

NOTE.—1. In the case of (*a*) above, give a complete list of owners with their caste, main occupation, etc

2. In this statement if three owners own 8 acres jointly and nothing more in the village, all three will come into (*c*)

3. For this statement take first of all only the cultivated area of the village concerned but in a remarks column show the effect of taking into account the cultivated land owned outside the village e.g., if cultivated area outside the village is also taken into account 3 of the owners in class (*e*) may come into class (*f*), and 2 in class (*f*) into class (*g*).

5. For classes (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) above, ascertain which of the owners cultivate the whole or part of their own land and in addition also cultivate other land as tenants Then prepare a revised statement as follows —

Number of owners who cultivate —

(*a*). less than 1 acre	(. acres owned, . acres rented)	
(*b*) between 1 and 2½ acres	(„ „ ,.. „ „)	
(*c*) „ 2½ „ 5 „	(. „ „ ,.. „ „)	
(*d*) „ 5 „ 7½ „	(„ „ ;.. „ „)	
(*e*) „ 7½ „ 10 „	(. „ „ ;.. „ „)	

6 For (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) in paragraph 4 above, state for each sub-division, (1) the number of owners who actually cultivate in the village, (2). the number who cultivate elsewhere as tenants or owners, (3) the number who, on account of old age, infirmity, youth or other disability, neither cultivate nor have other means of livelihood; (4) the number of owners who do not cultivate, but have other means of livelihood, (*a*) inside the village, (*b*) outside it, and state what these are, (5) the number of owners who cultivate and have also other means of livelihood, regular or casual. State what these are

7. How many owners are resident in the village?
How many of them cultivate? What do the others do?

8 How many owners are non resident? Of the non resident able bodied men how many are (*a*) in the Army, (*b*) in Government service, (*c*) in other service, (*d*) casual labourers? Give a statement of pay and earnings

9. Give a list similar to 3 above showing—

Number of cultivating holdings cultivated by :—
(*a*) a single cultivator
(*b*). 2 cultivators jointly,
(*c*). 3 „ „
(*d*) 4 „ „
(*e*). 5 „ „
(*f*). more than 5 cultivators jointly
NOTE —Hired labourers will not be counted as cultivators for this purpose

10 Prepare a statement similar to 4 above showing—
Number of cultivators who cultivate —
(*a*). 2½ acres cultivated or less,
(*b*) between 2½ and 5 acres cultivated,
(*c*) „ 5 „ 7½ „ „
(*d*) „ 7½ „ 10 „ „
(*e*) „ 10 „ 15 „ „
(*f*) „ 15 „ 20 „ „
(*g*) „ 20 „ 50 „ „
(*h*) more than 50 acres cultivated

NOTE —1 Cultivating owners and tenants whether owners or not, will come into this account
2 If three tenants cultivate 9 acres jointly, each will be credited with 3 acres, if in addition one of them cultivates 4 acres alone, he will come into class (*c*)
3 Show the effect on the classification of taking into account land cultivated outside the village
4 Where there are sub tenants, these, and not the tenants under whom they hold, should be counted Hired labourers should not be included, but partners in cultivation should

11. What is the number of—
(*i*) occupancy tenants,
(*ii*) non occupancy tenants under owners or occupancy tenants,
(*iii*) sub tenants under tenants at will—
(*a*) who own no land at all,
(*b*) who own no land in the village
How many are permanently resident in the village? Give the length of tenancy to date as follows :—
(*a*) Less than 3 years
(*b*) Between 3 and 5 years
(*c*) „ 5 „ 10 „
(*d*) More than 10 years.
NOTE —Where a son or nephew has carried on the tenancy of his father or uncle, etc, the tenancy should be regarded as continuous.

12 Of the tenants how many are village menials ? How many tenants have supplementary means of livelihood and what are the supplementary means ?

13 Read Chapter III of Dr Mann's *Land and Labour in a Deccan Village* * Prepare a statement of proprietary holdings similar to that on page 47 and a statement similar to that on page 51 for cultivating holdings

NOTE —Plot in this connection means not necessarily a *khasra* number It is used to denote an unbroken piece of land and will include several *khasra* numbers if these are continuous and held by the same owner or cultivator as the case may be

14 Illustrate graphically the fragmentation of proprietary and cultivating holdings as in the charts facing pages 46 and 52 of Dr Mann's book

Take ten proprietary holdings and illustrate five on each of two sheets choosing two extreme cases of fragmentation and the rest ordinary ones Do the same for ten cultivating holdings

15 Take four proprietary holdings in which there is much fragmentation By means of the genealogical tables and the settlement records of the various settlements trace the history of each as far back as possible showing how fragmentation has been the result of (*a*) succession (*b*) sales gifts and exchanges (*c*) partitions

Give examples if any can be found of the reverse process of consolidation due to owners dying without sons exchanges purchases etc

16 Take four cases in which partition has occurred Show graphically the extent of fragmentation before and after partition If possible select two areas in which more than one partition has occurred

17 What are the practical disadvantages of fragmentation in this village ? Illustrate your answer by reference to specific instances If possible give details of litigation arising from boundary disputes In particular inquire whether any land is lying uncultivated owing to excessive fragmentation Give a list of some of the smallest plots and say what use is made of them

18 Can you give any instances in the village in which a cultivator could actually reduce the number of workers employed on his holding if consolidation were effected ?

In practice would the cultivator reduce his labourers or would the same labourers be used, but for less time ?

19 What are the objections urged by the *zamindars* against consolidation of holdings ? Have any of them voluntarily agreed to consolidation ? Have practical benefits resulted ?

V —EFFECT OF TENANCY

If possible compare in as much detail as possible several holdings cultivated by their owners with several holdings cultivated entirely by tenants who are not themselves mortgagors nor relations of the owners of the holdings they cultivate For the purpose of this comparison tenants who do not cultivate themselves should not be included

1 Is there any difference in the methods of cultivation number and dates of ploughings, manuring, etc ?

2 Is there any difference in the cropping ?

3 Is there any difference in perennials such as trees etc on the holdings ?

4 Is there any difference in efforts at improving land ?

5 Is there any difference in the cattle etc kept ?

6 Is there any difference in the building ?

7 Is there any difference in education of the children ?
Amplify if possible by reference to actual facts and figures

8 Is there any difference in the careers of the children (i e working as agriculturists, engaging in other business migrating to towns taking service etc) ?

9 Is there any difference in the standard of living or of debt and in the facility with which credit can be obtained ?

10 Do tenants join Co operative Societies as freely as owners ?

---

*University of Bombay, Economic Series No 1, Oxford University Press Bombay

VI —LAND REVENUE AND TACCAVI.

1. What was the fixed land revenue imposed at previous settlements and at the last settlement?
2. Give the incidence per cultivated acre of the present fixed demand.
3. What portion, if any, of the fixed demand is deferred on account of—(a) protective well leases, (b) other causes?
4. Attach a list of occupiers' rates charged on canal irrigation
5. What has been paid by the village in each of the past five years for—(a) land revenue, (b) cesses, (c) occupiers' rates, (d) total
   Give the average for the period, and the average incidence per matured acre
6. What coercive processes, if any, have been issued during the past five years for—(a) land revenue fixed (b) land revenue fluctuating? Has land revenue been paid punctually? Has the *lambardar* had to pay part of it out of his own pocket and then recover from owners?
7. How is the money for land revenue obtained? Is surplus produce sold? Is it paid out of earnings from casual labour? Is the money for it borrowed? Has any money been borrowed for this purpose from Co operative Societies? If so, when, by whom, and how much?
   Take 30 specific cases representing large, medium and small owners and record the results
8. In cases where money was borrowed for the payment of land revenue, inquire carefully into the causes Did the borrower sell any of his produce of the harvest in question before or after the payment of land revenue? If so what did he do with the money so obtained? Did he buy cattle or other necessaries with it? Did he use it to pay off debts?
9. Are the dates fixed for the payment of land revenue convenient for owner? If not, what other dates would be more convenient?
10. What (a) remissions (b) suspensions of land revenue, have been granted during the past ten years? Why were they granted in each case?
11. Make enquiries similar to those detailed in 8 and 10 above for the payment of occupiers' rates
12. What *taccavi* has been taken for (a) sinking of wells, (b) other improvements, (c) purchase of cattle, fodder or seed, during the past ten years?
13. Were the instalments repaid with ease? If not, how were they paid? Were any coercive processes necessary? Was there any attachment and sale of property?
14. Is *taccavi* popular? Are loans taken from money lenders when *taccavi* might be taken? Give specific cases, if any and record the reason If *taccavi* is not popular, what are the reasons, as given by the *zemindars*

VII —INDEBTEDNESS.

1. What are the chief purposes for which loans are taken? Give approximate percentage of principal in each case showing what is due to (a) personal expenditure such as food, clothing, marriage, funeral, litigation, (b) professional expenditure such as seed, cattle, land improvement, land revenue, *taccavi*, rent, purchase of land
2. If a member of a Co operative Society for five years or more, state —
   (i). amount of old debt repaid by borrowing from the society,
   (ii) amount of old debt repaid by his own saving,
   (iii) land redeemed by borrowing from the society,
   (iv) land redeemed by his own saving,
   (v) land bought,
   (vi) land taken in mortgage
   Give amount paid in each case
3. Who are the money lenders, *zemindars* or *non zemindars*? Give their number in each case Are *zemindars* replacing *non zemindars* as money lenders, and with what results? Give the ordinary business terms of each class Do they vary their terms according to the security offered? On what security is money lent? What are the terms of repayment? Is recovery of loans strictly enforced?
4. Give the approximate yearly income of persons whose chief profession is money lending?
5. Try to ascertain the sources from which repayments are made, as for example —sale of produce, grain or fodder, sale of cattle, sale of land, mortgage of land, sale or mortgage of houses cash earnings or other sources
6. From above discuss actual indebtedness you observed how far due to poverty, ignorance, social observances, improvidence, temptation of increased credit and increased prosperity, diminished ability to repay through reduction of income, bad seasons, unsound credit Is (a) the land revenue, or (b) enhancement of land revenue, or (c) too early a date for payment of the same, mentioned as a cause? Do the money lenders encourage debt?
7. Can you give any facts as to the effect of indebtedness on the people?

VIII —MORTGAGES *

General

1 Give an abstract from Statement 6 of the Village Note Book, showing quadrennially for the last 20 years—
   (a) Number of mortgages
   (b) (i) Total area mortgaged
      (ii) Cultivated area mortgaged.
   (c). Land revenue assessed on mortgaged area.
   (d) Proportion that total and cultivated area mortgaged bears to the total and cultivated area of village

2. Give for each mortgage the following information :—
   (a) (i) *Total area owned by the mortgagor.*
      (ii) Cultivated area owned by the mortgagor
   (b) (i) Total area mortgaged
      (ii) Cultivated area mortgaged
   (c). Date of mortgage
   (d) Amount of mortgage debt and multiple of land revenue it represents
   (e) Form of mortgage —(a) whether for fixed term, in which case, length of period and year of expiry should be given, or (b) until repayment of mortgage debt, etc, with possession or without possession
   (f) Whether, when the mortgage is with possession, the mortgagor cultivates as a tenant, and if so, on what rent? If not, who cultivates the land?

3. Prepare a statement in the following form —
   Number of proprietary holdings in which there are mortgages
   (a) Total
   Of which cultivated area owned is—
   (b) less than 1 acre
   (c) between 1 and 2½ acres
   (d) " 2½ " 5 "
   (e) " 5 " 7½ "
   (f) " 7½ " 10 "
   (g). " 10 " 15 "
   (h) " 15 " 20 "
   (i) " 20 " 50 "
   (j) more than 50 "

4. Prepare a statement as follows —

Mortgages made in last quadrennium previous to 1902 in which quadrennial jamabandi was prepared, and in each succeeding quadrennial jamabandi	Total area under mortgage	Cultivated area under mortgage	Mortgage debt	Average mortgage value per acre	Average mortgage value per acre cultivated	Mortgage debt as multiple of land revenue
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
..	200	150	20,000 / 15 000	100 / 75	133 / 100	160 / 120
.	..	..		..	..	.
..	..	.	.		..	..

NOTE —1 The necessary information will have to be obtained from Statement 5 of the Village Note Books

2 Where the mortgage money actually received was less than that recorded in Statement 5 of the Village Note Book or in the mortgage deed, the actual if ascertainable, should be entered in red ink below that recorded in column 4 above Entries in columns (5), (6) and (7) should also be made on the basis of actuals, as illustrated above

*The Special Questionnaire for Mortgages should be answered if the investigator thinks useful results will be obtained,

5 Redemption—

(a) Give information for redemptions similar to that given for mortgages in para 3 above

(b) Prepare a statement for redemptions similar to that given in para 4 but omit the last 3 columns

(c) For each of the redemptions made between 1913 and the present day ascertain whether (1) redemption was automatic (2) other land was sold or mortgaged in order to effect the redemption (3) redemption was made by the owner mortgagor or a subsequent vendee (4) how the money was obtained to carry out the redemption ?

(d) Have mortgages not subject to automatic redemption been redeemed and other mortgages, subject to automatic redemption contracted in their place ? Give in each such case briefly the terms of the old mortgage and of the new—(area mortgage debt interest payable period of new mortgage, etc)

6 For the total mortgages now in existence state what area is mortgaged to—

(a) *zemindars* of the village

(b) other *emindars*

(c) money lenders not belonging to agricultural tribes

(d) others

Give any information you may acquire about money lending mortgagees

7 Have landowners who wish to mortgage their land any difficulty in finding mortgagees ?

8 Have mortgagors who wish to change a mortgage of a more burdensome kind into a mortgage under Section 6 (a) of the Land Alienation Act any difficulty in doing so ? Is there any combination among money lenders to prevent this ?

9 In cases where mortgages have been contracted during the past ten years ascertain —

(a) The reason why the mortgage was made

(b) Did the mortgagor get the money in cash ? If so what did he do with it ?

(c) If the mortgage consideration was extinction of debts how were these debts contracted ?

(d) Where there are several shareholders ascertain whether the mortgage is by all or by only some of the shareholders

IX —SALES

1 Prepare a statement as follows —

Sales made in last quadrennium previous to 1902 in which quadrennial jamabandi was prepared and in each succeeding quadrennial jamabandi	Total area sold	Cultivated area sold.	Sale prices	Average sale value per acre i e 4/2	Average sale value per acre cultivated, i e, 4/3	Multiple of land revenue of (4)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			Rs	Rs	Rs	
	200	150	20 000 / 15 000	100 / 75	133 / 100	160 / 120

NOTE —1 The necessary information will have to be obtained from Statement 5 of the Village Note Books

2 Where the sale price actually received was less than that recorded in Statement 5 of the Village Note Book or in the sale deed the actual if ascertainable should be entered in red ink below that recorded in column 4 above Entries in columns (5) (6) and (7) should also be made on the basis of actuals, as illustrated above

2 Show for each quadrennial period the sales—
(i) By agriculturists—
(a) to *zemindars* of the village
(b) other *zemindars*
(c) money lenders other than those of agricultural tribes
(d) others
(ii) By non zemindars—
(a) to *zemindars* of the village
(b) other *zemindars*,
(c) money lenders other than those of agricultural tribes
(d) others
Give any information you may acquire about money lending vendees
3 Have any persons who formerly did not own land in the village or elsewhere purchased land in the village during the past twenty years? How many of these were at the time of purchase cultivating land as tenants at will in the village or elsewhere? What were their castes?
4 Have any small holders (owners of less than 5 acres cultivated at time of sale or purchase)—
(1) lost land by sale during the past twenty years?
(2) gained land by purchase during the past twenty years?
What was the effect—
(1) on reducing their holdings?
(2) on increasing their holdings?
5 Investigate in the case of ten sales made during the past five years the cause of sale
6 Have any sales been made during the past ten years in order to redeem mortgages on other land? If so give details
7 Have any mortgages been made during the past ten years in order to purchase other land? If so, give details

X—SALE OF VILLAGE PRODUCE

1 Describe the methods of sale—
(i) Give the prices at which six principal crops of the village were sold in each of the last five years
(ii) Give also the prices of these six products for each year as entered in the Circle Note Book
(iii) State generally who are the purchasers and how the prices are fixed between them and the growers Note specially whether the price is fixed before at the time or after the produce is handed over and whether the seller exercises any real influence in deciding the prices
(iv) Where a grower sells to his family shopkeeper how is the account adjusted? Does the latter pay at once in cash or does he credit the grower's account? If the latter how long after the delivery of the produce and at what rates?
(v) Where a grower is in debt and sells to his creditor does he get as good a price as a grower who is not in debt? If not what is the difference?
(vi) How much of the surplus was carried by the producer for sale in a central market?
Is there any custom of selling in a central market through brokers who act as agents for the producers?
(vii) Describe the methods of purchase followed by purchasers in the central market—
(a) Who pays the *ahrat*?
(b) Who tests the accuracy of the scales and measures used?
(c) Who pays the weighing charges?
(d) Give details of all other charges
(e) Does the cultivator get the rates prevailing in the central market for his products?
2 How many central markets are there in the neighbourhood? What is the distance of each from the village?
3 How far is the nearest railway station? Is it reached by a metalled road?
4 How many roads leading to the principal markets are available to the cultivator? Are they *kachcha* roads or metalled?
What is their condition in the rainy season?
5 What are the means of conveyance available—
(a) *gaddas* (b) donkeys (c) camels (d) others
6 Was any produce held up during the past five years in order to secure a better price? How far does the local Credit Society if there is any help towards this end?
7 State the dates when the land revenue is ordinarily collected in the village Does the land revenue demand tend to make the cultivator sell his produce at once? State the land revenue demand in terms of weight of produce at the actual village price

8 If a Co operative Sale Society exists, describe the benefits actually derived from it
9 What are the articles manufactured in the village ? How are they sold ?

XI—PURCHASES AND INDUSTRY

1 How do villagers purchase commodities required—
(a) for industrial and agricultural use ?
(b) for their own household consumption ?
2 What is the number of petty shopkeepers in the village and what commodities do they sell ?
3 What are the chief markets from which commodities are purchased and what is their distance from the village ?
4 Are goods purchased on credit or on cash ? If the former how are payments made ? For how long do credit accounts run ? What disadvantages result from credit purchases ?
5 Are the goods adulterated or pure ? If the former find out if possible the loss to the consumer due to this ?
6 Take measures and scales used by shopkeepers and test their accuracy Note the discrepancy in each case
7 If goods are purchased from a Co operative Supply Society or Union compare the prices with those of the local shops
8 Do any village industries exist in the village ? Give details
9 How is the cotton ginned ? Is the spinning done in the village ? If so by whom ? Is any thread imported ? What is the number of looms ? Who does the weaving ? Is the cloth used for village consumption or is any exported ?
10 What is the number of oil presses ? Who owns them ? Are they all in use ? Who works them ?
11 Is flour ground in the village ? If so how ? Who owns and who works the mills ?
12 Is sugarcane pressed in the village ? How many presses are there ? Who owns and who works them ?

XII—PRICE OF LAND

1 From the statement relating to sales obtain the percentage increase or decrease in the sale price of land—
(a) between 1895 99 } and the last quadrennial period
(b) between 1905 09 }
2 Compare the above percentages with the percentage variations in cash rents between the same periods
3 See para 376 of *Douie s Settlement Manual* Work out the general rise in prices by the second method explained therein (a) since 1895 99 (b) since 1905 09 taking for the purpose the six most important crops in the village and using yields in accordance with the instruction given in question 6 of the Chapter on *Fields*
4 Compare the percentages in question 1 with the percentages in question 3
5 If any land now under cash rents has been purchased during the past five years give the following figures separately for each transaction —
(a) area of land sold,
(b) total purchase price
(c) average price per acre,
(d) cash rent per acre
(e) per cent return of (d) on (c)
(f) cash rent per acre after deducting actual expenses paid by the landlord,
(g) per cent return of (f) on (c)
6 Take three holdings sold during the past five years *not* under cash rents If reliable figures are available work out the net per cent return to the landlord on the purchase price.

XIII—YIELDS

1. Attach to your report a list of the yields assumed by the Settlement Officer at last Settlement for each class of soil and each crop in the circle in which the village is situated and the estimates issued by the Director of Land Records
2 Attach a copy of the Settlement Officer s inspection note of the village
3 Enquire into the character of each harvest for the last five years for each of the chief crops Classify it as very good good, above average average below average poor bad according to its character
4 Give the *zemindars* estimate of the yield in maunds per acre of each of the main crops for each of the above harvests on each class of soil
Make your enquiries from various *zemindars* at various times and note the replies of each Attach these to your report for purposes of comparison and give your opinion as to the reliability of the *zemindar s* estimate

5. Take the Settlement Officer's assumed yields for the circle and adjust them for the village as follows —

If Settlement Officer classed the village as *average* take the yields as they are; if he classed it as *very good, good* or *above average*, make suitable addition to the yields; if he classed it as *bad, poor* or *below average*, make suitable deductions.

6. In using "yields" for general calculations use your "ascertained" yields if you regard them as reliable Otherwise use the adjusted settlement yields described in paragraph 5 above.

XIV—RENTS.

A—General.

1. Prepare the following statement —

	Total cultivated area of village	Area cultivated by owner	Area cultivated by occupancy tenants	Area cultivated by Tenants at-will			
				Paying at revenue rates	Paying at batai rates	Paying cash rents	Paying other rents.
Acres							
Percentage of total							

2. Is there any difficulty in obtaining tenants?
3. Are changes frequent among tenants? Investigate conditions regarding the period of tenancy on thirty holdings
4. Do (*a*) tenants, (*b*) landlords, prefer cash or share rents?
   Give reasons Does their preference depend on kinds of crops or irrigation?
5. Read Chapter XX of *Doube's "Settlement Manual"*, and according to the principle there laid down, work out the cash rents paid on different classes of soil
6. Have cash rents risen with the rise in the value of agricultural produce? (Use material in Statement 8 of the Village Note Book to answer this question)
7. Are *zabti* rents paid on particular crops? If so, on what crops and at what rates?
8. Is there any case of an owner taking fixed grain rents, irrespective of the state of the crop? Cite all such rents
9. Do landlords give any advances to tenants in cash or grain? If so, on what terms and how do they recover? Does the owner lend seed to his tenants, and if so, on what terms?
10. Does the tenant receive from the owner any assistance or has the tenant any rights regarding assistance towards (*a*) material for houses, (*b*) grazing, (*c*) fuel, (*d*) site for house, (*e*) water for any purposes (*f*) natural products of the soil?
11. Is the exercise of the rights limited to the tenant's own requirements or has he any right of sale?
12. What rights, if any, has a tenant regarding the use of trees on the land and the planting of new trees?
13. Does the tenant make any gift of animal produce, such as milk, a goat at *Bakr 'Id*, eggs, poultry, etc, to the owner?
14. Does the owner make any such gift to the tenant, *e g*, a feast at the principal holy day or after harvest?
15. Does either owner or tenant make any gift, such as a feast at harvest time, to the labourers?
16. Can you find any instance of aid rendered by the owner to the tenant to combat pests such as locusts, rats, etc?
17. Does the tenant render any similar aid to the owner?
18. Does the tenant render any personal service to the owner —
    (*a*) on social occasions such as marriage, (*b*) on *shikar*, (*c*) on the entertainment of guests, (*d*) or otherwise?
19. Where grazing is included in the tenancy, does the owner provide any part of the stock? If so, describe the custom or contract? Does the tenant pay rent in stock? Does the owner share the produce, *e g*, milk, wool, young stock?

20. Does the owner actually influence or direct the rotation or the selection of crops to be grown? Have you found any instance of an owner insisting on a certain crop being grown or on a certain rotation?
21 Can the owner graze his cattle on his tenant's fields after the crops are cut?
22 Does the tenant get all the manure or does the owner claim any share?
23. Does the owner make the tenant grind his grain at the owner's mill (for districts such as Kangra, where owners keep mills)
24 Are there any conditions forbidding the cultivation of part of the lands under tenancy, such as the reservation of lands for grazing?
25 Can you find any other conditions of tenancy not referred to above, which are observed generally without being anywhere recorded *e g*, presumably the tenant admits the right of the owner to visit the fields and view the crops?
26 Can you find any instance of an owner evicting a tenant for bad cultivation, faulty rotation, etc.?

B.—Batai Rents.

1. What are the usual rates on different classes of soil in each harvest?
2. How does the *batai* rate vary with the crop, such as wheat, sugarcane, cotton, tobacco, fruit (mangoes)?
3 How does the *batai* rate vary with the custom according as the landlord or tenant, pays the revenue, water rate, local rate, other dues or some of these?
4 Are there any additional cesses paid to the landlord? If so, what? (*e g*, *haq zemindari*, 2 seers per maund)
5 Is the crop divided on the tenant's land or at the owner's house? Does the owner or tenant carry the owner's share to his granary?
6. Describe in detail an actual partition of the crop witnessed by yourself Note deductions for charity, and to whom they go
7. What deductions are made from the common heap for menials? Who threshes the owner's share? What payment is made? Who does the reaping, and how are the reapers paid? When the tenants themselves do the reaping do they receive the reapers' dues, if any?
8 What services, if any, do these menials render to the (*a*) owner, (*b*) tenant, in consideration of the portions received from the common heap?
9 Who provides the seed?
10 Is it, or any portion of it, deducted from the common heap before sharing?
11. If so, is the quantity deducted the actual quantity used, or is a little extra deducted over and above this? Who takes the seed so deducted?
12 What deductions, not so far mentioned, are made from the common heap?
13 Are the fodder crops shared? If so give the rates for various fodder crops
14. Do landlords allow any concessions regarding fodder *e g* do they exclude from division a few kanals under fodder crops? What concessions do they allow? Does the owner allow the tenant a plot for vegetables or other produce for his own household use, taking no share for himself? Is there any crop of which the owner takes no share (such as a catch crop *e g*, *sengi* after cotton)?
15 Where concessions for fodder are given, does the tenant make any gift of animal produce to the owner in return?
16 Is the straw divided? If so, of what crops and in what shares?
17 Is there any condition prohibiting fodder or straw from being sold off the land?
18 Does the landlord impose any conditions regarding the area or kind of fodder crops? If so what?
19 What changes have occurred in *batai* rates during the past twenty years?
20 Do mortgagees charge higher rates of *batai* than owners?
21 Do all *batai* tenures run from year to year or is there any instance of a lease or contract for more than one year?
22 Is there any instance of a share tenant sub letting to another? If so does this indicate a right to sub let? If there is no instance, is this because the owner reserves this right when letting his land?
23 Make a special enquiry of ten holdings under *batai* rents Ascertain from the *khasra girdawari* what crops (area, irrigation, etc) were grown on each during the past five years Ascertain, if possible, what was (1) the tenant's share in maunds of each crop, (2) the landlord's share in any or all of these five years (If this information cannot be obtained, do *not* attempt to estimate it yourself)
24. If accurate information can be obtained to question 23, then work out the value at the prices current at the harvest in question of the (1) tenant's share, (2) landlord's share
If information for both harvests in a year is available, then work out the value of the total rent received *per cultivated acre*, *e g*—

Total value of rent, Rs 350.
Total cultivated area of holding, 35 acres.
Average rent per acre cultivated, Rs. 10.

XV —EXPENSES OF CULTIVATION

All classes of cultivation—

(a) Particular Holdings

Take five particular holdings for investigation State for each of them —

(i) Area cultivated with kinds of soil (*nahri chahi* etc) and uncultivated
Area sown in last five years with crops sown
Area returned as matured *kharaba* etc

(ii) Cultivators with details of working members of family including every one who assists in any process of agriculture upon the holding

(iii) Partners in cultivation with details as above

(iv) Labourers paid in cash or kind throughout the year with details of payments service rendered hours and days of work

(v) Cattle employed with duties performed by them Give details of days and hours worked throughout the year Is any use made of them when not required for any agricultural process upon the holdings ? Give details

(vi) State if any cattle are hired with details of hours days and payments

(vii) What manures are used ? How much is bought and how much home produced ? What was the value of the former ? Give details as to utilisation Does the landlord pay for any part of the manure ?

(viii) What fodder is used for the cattle employed (para (v) above) ? How much is home produced and how much bought ? Give values and details of disposal

(ix) What grain is fed to cattle ? How much is bought and how much home produced ? Give values and details of disposal

(x) What implements are used ? Which are bought and which home made ? Give values how long does each one last ? Distinguish between those bought for cash and those supplied under custom for payment in kind

(xi) Give details of any implements hired up to the final harvesting of the grain Give details of period of hire amount of payment made in cash or kind

(xii) Give details of any other miscellaneous tools used

(xiii) Give details of any other expenses of cultivation salt for cattle medicine for cattle repairs *rakhas* carriage of manure to the fields if not already included

(xiv) Has the cultivator got a cart ? If so detail the uses to which it is put expenses of initial cost and maintenance earnings in cash or kind with details of hours and days distinguish between work on the cultivation of the holdings and work independent of this Estimate value of work done in connection with cultivation of the holding

(xv) *Seed* —Give rate per acre for different crops on different classes of soil Who provides it ? What is its value at sowing time ? Where is it obtained from ?

(xvi) *Sowing* —Are there any expenses of sowing not included in above ?

(xvii) *Cultivation after sowing* —Are there any expenses not included above ? Give details Give details as to weeding who does it ?

(xviii) *Harvesting* —Are there any expenses not included in above ? What are they ?

(xix) *Deductions from common heap* —Distinguish those which relate to expenses of cultivation Give values

(xx) *Threshing winnowing* —Are there any expenses not included above ? What expenses are incurred in carriage of crop to shop or granary or to landlord s house ?

(xxi) Give any examples of extraordinary expenses of cultivation within recent years due to calamities of season such as flood Has seed had to be re sown more than once ? Is there any expenditure on hedging or on protection of the holding apart from particular crops or on making boundaries ?

(b) General

(i) Give figures for cattle sheep goats etc for each of the last five cattle censuses How have increases or decreases in the cattle etc affected the supply of manure ? If cattle etc have decreased have cultivators made good the supply of manure in any other way ?

(ii) Do the owners of cattle sell the bones of dead animals ? If so to whom ? If they are not sold what use is made of them ?

(iii) Are there any grazing grounds in the village apart from fallow lands ? What is their area compared with the area of similar lands twenty years ago ?

(iv) Is there a Government forest or *rakh* near by in which the village cattle graze? If so what facilities for grazing are allowed and on what fees?

(v) What are the sources of fuel in the village?
Is cow dung used for fuel? If so make an estimate of the percentage of the total cow dung so used

(vi) If there is a Government forest or *rakh* near the village do the villagers obtain fuel therefrom? If so on what conditions and on what payments?

2 Well Cultivation—

(a) Particular Holdings

(i) When was the well sunk and how much did it cost?
Did the owner have it sunk through a contractor or did he himself superintend the work? Did he buy the bricks or have them made himself?

(ii) How did the owner find the capital? Did he take a *taccavi* loan? Did he borrow from a money lender? If so, how much did he borrow, what was the rate of interest and when did he pay off the loan?

(iii) What are the expenses of maintenance borne (1) by the owner, (2) by the tenant, apart from the work done by the *tarkhan*, *lohar* or *kumhar* in return for harvest dues? To what did they actually amount during each of the past five years?

(b) General

(iv) What is the present cost of sinking a well? How does it compare with the cost of twenty ten and five years ago?

(v) Split up the cost into its component parts—price of bricks, payments to divers, to hired labourers wood work etc

(vi) What is the cost of a *chakla chob*? Of what wood is it made? How long does it last?

(vii) How many bullocks are used (a) for the well, (b) for ploughing on an average-sized well holding? Give specific examples

3. For Canal Irrigated Holdings
Are the water channels regularly cleared? Does the owner or tenant clear them? What is the cost of clearance per acre irrigated? (Check by particular examples)

XVI—CONSUMPTION

1 Take the following classes of the village population for separate examination —
(a) Well to do land owners
(b) Small land owners and well to do tenants
(c) Small tenants and agricultural labourers
(d) Village menials
(e) Well to do non agriculturists
(f) Other non agriculturists not included in any of the above classes
For each class give a description from personal observation so far as possible —
(a) of the number of meals each day at different seasons of the year,
(b) the kind of food taken at each meal, e g, *lassi* pulses, vegetables, *chapatis*, etc

2 Take up the following distribution according to ages and sexes —
Males and Females separately —
(a) Below 5 years of age
(b) Between 5 and 10 years of age
(c) ,, 10 ,, 15 ,, ,,
(d) ,, 15 ,, 25 ,, ,,
(e) ,, 25 ,, 55 ,, ,,
(f) Over 55 years
Give the average monthly consumption of different kinds of food for each age period of each *class* of the population mentioned in question 1 For cereals pulses, *ghi*, millets and for other articles which can be so expressed express the result in seers

3. If possible, obtain actual figures of consumption of the chief articles of food, wheat, millets pulses etc, for ten families during a year and check your results in question 2 against these known quantities
In the case of wheat, for instance it should be possible to ascertain—
(a) Amount in stock with a family before the new wheat is brought in.
(b) The amount if any, of this sold during the following year
(c) The amount of the *rabi* crop reserved for home consumption
(d) Sales and purchases during the year
(e) Amount in stock at the end of the year

Knowing the number, sex and ages of the family and dependents fed, the results of question 2 can be checked If information relating to particular families can be obtained easily the figures for as many families as possible should be stated

4. What classes of the population eat meat? What kinds of meat do they eat? Do they consume meat regularly or only occasionally? Give a rough estimate of the meat consumption of the village for a year

5 What is the milk production of the village of (a) cows (b) buffaloes (c) goats? Is any milk exported? Is any milk imported? How is the milk consumed as *ghi* or *lassi* or milk?

Is the milk supply adequate for the needs of the population?

6 Do the food grains produced in the village suffice for the consumption? Is there any export? If so of what grains? What other articles of food are imported and exported?

7 How do the people vary their diet in times of scarcity? Give information for each class separately At such times do any of the population leave the village for work outside? Where do they go and for what work?

8 Ascertain if possible, what changes in diet have occurred during the past fifteen years?

Special Questionnaire for Mortgages

PART I —FOR EACH MORTGAGE

1 Give caste or tribe of—
(a) mortgagor noting whether he is—
(i) a member of a notified agricultural tribe in the district or
(ii) not a member of such a tribe
(b) mortgagee noting whether he is—
(i) a member of a notified agricultural tribe or
(ii) not a member of such a tribe but the holder of a certificate as an agriculturist under the original Alienation of Land Act (XIII of 1900) or
(iii) not a member of such a tribe and not the holder of such a certificate

2. Is the mortgage embodied in a—
(a) registered deed or
(b) unregistered deed or
(c) *only* in the mutation register and *Jamabandi*?

3 Give the particulars of the mortgage—
(a) date,
(b) area mortgaged—
(i) uncultivated
(ii) cultivated *barani*
(iii) *nahri*
(iv) *chahi*
(v) is a share in the *shamilat* expressly included,
(c) any additional security such as houses trees etc
(d) sum inserted in the mortgage as consideration with any additional details given therein,
(e) sum due now as calculated from the mortgage deed and any endorsements thereon

4 Classify the mortgage as to whether it is—
(i) without possession—
(a) in the form of clause (b) section 6 Land Alienation Act
(b) in some other form give points where it differs from above
(ii) with possession—
(a) in form of clause (a) of section 6 Alienation of Land Act
(b) in form of clause (c) of section 6 Alienation of Land Act
(c) without any condition for automatic redemption with *bai bilwafa* clause
(d) as above without *bai bilwafa* clause
(e) any other form

[NOTE —Where the *bai bilwafa* clause has been struck out by the Deputy Commissioner classify as (c)]

5 In (c) (d) and (e) above note what is the condition as to interest Is the rent to be taken as interest on the whole amount of the consideration or on only a part?

6 In (c) (d) and (e) above note the condition on which the mortgage may be redeemed

7 Trace the history of the mortgage as far back as you can
Give particulars of—
(i) previous deeds
(ii) consideration,
(iii) area
(iv) amounts of principal and interest

(v) any payments towards redemption or reduction of the debt
(vi) purpose given for further borrowing

8 What changes have taken place in the area mortgaged during the period of the mortgage, such as increase of cultivated area increase of *chahi* or *nahri*?

9 During the currency of the mortgage note any change in the land revenue assessed on the area mortgaged

10 From the revenue records of the village estimate the value of the land mortgaged at the time of each quadrennial *Jamabandi*

11 (a) In mortgages with possession note who has cultivated the land during the currency of the mortgage (as entered in successive *Jamabandis*)
(b) Note the rent as entered in successive *Jamabandis*
(c) Attempt an estimate of the value of the rent paid in kind based upon the Director of Land Records outturns and *Tahsil* prices

12 If original mortgagee is alive and trustworthy information is available ascertain from what source the mortgagee obtained the consideration money, *e g* whether he borrowed it from a money lender or saved it from his pay in civil or military employ, or from some other source

13 Is the mortgagee the real party advancing the money or is he the agent of another party (*benam*) give such particulars as you may be able to obtain in case you believe the transaction is *benami* Note specially if there is any attempt at evasion of the Alienation of Land Act

14 Is there any evidence of a prior mortgage having been redeemed under the conditions of section 6 Alienation of Land Act and of the same land having been re mortgaged to the same mortgagee?

If so give such information as may be available that throws light on the effects of the Alienation of Land Act and attempts to evade it

15 From the information you have gathered note whether the mortgage was for the benefit of the mortgagor *e g* to enable him to improve his land or increase his income or was merely an abuse of credit enabling him to meet unproductive expenditure or to secure debts incurred on unproductive expenditure (Classify as an abuse of credit every contract that was not directed at the economic improvement of the mortgagor)

PART II —GENERAL QUESTIONS FOR THE ASSESSMENT CIRCLE UNDER INVESTIGATION

1 Classify existing mortgages into—
(a) executed prior to 8th June 1901
(b) executed subsequent to this date

Sub divide these into (a i) and (b i) between members of what are now agricultural tribes

(a ii) and (b ii) between members of what are now agricultural tribes and others, note if any statutory agriculturists are among the others',

(a iii) and (b iii) between parties neither of whom are members of what are now agricultural tribes

2 Note in the above classification the number of mortgages—(a) secured by a registered deed (b) secured by an unregistered deed (c) not embodied in a deed

3 Note in the above classification the total area mortgaged uncultivated cultivated, *barani chahi* and *nahri* note the number which include a share in the *shamilat*

4 Note in the above classification the total consideration money entered in the deed or mutation register and the total which you have now found to be due

5 Note in the above classification the distribution of mortgages by classes (Part I Q 4)

6 Summarise the information collected as to the *bai bilwafa* clause (Part I, Q. 4), with reference to the classification in paragraph 1 above

7 Summarise the information collected as to the conditions relating to interest (Part I, Q 5) with reference to the classification in paragraph 1 above

8 Summarise the information collected as to redemption (Part I Q 6)

9 Summarise the information obtained as to the history of mortgages (Part I Q 7)

10 Summarise the information obtained as to changes in the area mortgaged (Part I, Q 8), in the land revenue assessed (Q 9) and in the value (Q 10)

11 Summarise the information as to cultivation and rent giving such reference to the classification as may prove of value

12. Is the mortgage money derived from non agriculturist money lenders, from agriculturist money lenders or from savings from salaries or other earnings? (Part I, Q 12)

13. Discuss the information gathered as to the *benami* transactions and evasions of the Alienation of Land Act (Part I, Q 13, 14)

14 Discuss the economic effects on the land owners of the power to mortgage their land (Part I, Q 15), encouragement of extravagance, encouragement of land improvement, etc.

15 Discuss the information you have secured bearing on the rise of mortgagees from amongst agricultural tribes, from the points of view of (i) number of such mortgagees at different dates, (ii) number of mortgages at different dates, (iii) consideration money advanced Is there any evidence of a decline in mortgages—(iv) in favour of non-agricultural mortgagees, (v) by agricultural mortgagors?

16. Note any general conclusions which the evidence leads you to make on the subject of mortgages in the area under investigation

Special Questionnaire on Goats.

1 Give the number of goats in the village classify by sex, and add details as to variety, if there is any local variety recognised

2, Give details of the owners, with caste tribe, main occupation, religion, and note which of them are—(a) owners of land in the village (b) co sharers in the *shamilat* (c) tenants without proprietary right (d) menials who do not cultivate as tenants, (e) other non-cultivators

3 Who looks after the goats? Note the common custom in the village for night and day herding, give the age, sex and tribe or caste of the goatherd

4 Where the goatherd is not a relative of the owner, give particulars of the remuneration he receives

5 What are the goats fed on? Note how far they are fed on grain or other food other than leaves on leaves on owner's private land, on leaves from *shamilat*, or from road-side trees government lands, etc

6 Are the goats confined or let loose to browse at will? What check is exercised over browsing?

7 Do goats live on food which other domestic animals do not touch or do they compete with other domestic animals for food? Do they eat grass in competition with sheep or cattle?

8 How far is the cost of feeding met by payment in cash, manure, service, milk, etc, and how far is it free?

9 Is any grazing fee levied by the proprietors of the village? If so, give particulars, Is any grazing fee paid to any one else, such as Revenue Department, the Forest Department, Railway, Canal Department, District Board?

10 Note any other expense involved in the keeping of goats not included above

11 What is done with the manure? Are goats folded on the land for manurial purposes? If so, what is the custom governing this practice?
Is goat manure stacked separate from cow manure?

12 What is the local opinion as to the value of goat manure? Is it regarded as more powerful than cow manure?

13 Is any control exercised over covering so as to secure kidding at any special season? Give details

14 How many kids does a female goat produce in its lifetime? Does she kid once a year or twice? Does she produce more than one kid at a time?

15 When are female goats slaughtered? At what age or after which lactation?

16 What is a normal yield of milk per lactation? Can you get accurate details as to yield per day at the beginning middle and end of lactation? What is the period of lactation?

17 What is done with the milk? Where is it sold and for what price? What is a normal value to put on the milk of one lactation? How often a day is the goat milked?

18 Who are the chief consumers of goat's milk? Does it replace or supplement cow's milk? Is it drunk by those who cannot afford cow's milk?

19. How much milk is left for the kid? When is the kid removed from its mother?
20. What differences are there in the uses to which the milk of goats and cows is put, *e.g.*, *ghi, lassi, etc.*?
21. At what age are male and female goats slaughtered for meat? What is a normal amount of meat per animal? At what prices is it sold?
22. Who are the chief consumers of goats' meat?
23. Is there any special occasion on which goats are slaughtered by Hindus and Mohammedans? If so, how many animals are slaughtered in the village on such occasions?
24. Is the village or tract under investigation self supporting as far as goats are concerned, or are goats imported or sold? Give details as to number, price, etc.
25. Give details as to local uses to which goat's hair, bones, horns, and hide are put.
26. Give details as to trade in the above, with prices obtained for the produce.
27. Is there any other income from goat keeping not included above? If so, give details.
28. If the profits from goat keeping were taken into consideration at Settlement, give such remarks as the Settlement Officer may have made in the Village Note Book, Assessment Reports, etc.
29. Give, if available, figures for the number of goats in the village at different periods.
30. Give details of any nomad goat keepers who visit the village.
31. Summarise any complaints you may hear of damage done by goats from—(*a*) co-sharers in the village, (*b*) District Board Arboricultural Staff, (*c*) Forest Staff, (*d*) others.
32. Is there any evidence that goats have denuded any area of trees?
33. Is there any evidence that goats have served to reduce the amount of wood fuel in the area?
34. Is there any evidence that goatherds damage trees by using axes or other implements and by cutting branches instead of lopping leaves? Describe the implements used.
35. Can you test such evidence by an actual comparison between two areas, one in which there are a number of goats and one in which there are none?
36. Where goats are not kept, can you discover any reason?
37. Is any attempt made to improve the breed of goats, by selecting rams, or by any other method?

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ABADI	.. Inhabited spot or place, village site
ABI	.. Watered by lift from tanks, pools or river
ACTS—	
ACQUISITION OF LAND.	. *An Act passed in 1894 to regulate the acquisition of* land for public purposes and for companies—came into force on 1st March 1894 The Deputy Commissioner issues notices to the parties concerned, makes an inquiry and settles compensations
PUNJAB ALIENATION OF LAND.	An Act passed in 1900 restricting the sale of land by members of agricultural tribes (XIII. of 1900—came into force on 8th June 1901)
SECTION 6 (*a*)	"(1) If a member of an agricultural tribe mortgages his land and the mortgagee is not a member of the same tribe, or of a tribe in the same group, the mortgage shall be made in one of the following forms— (*a*) in the form of a usufructuary mortgage by which the mortgagor delivers possession of the land to the mortgagee and authorizes him to retain such possession and to receive the rents and profits of the land in lieu of interest and towards payment of the principal, on condition that after the expiry of the term agreed on or (if no term is agreed on, or if the term agreed on exceeds twenty years), after the expiry of twenty years, the land shall be redelivered to the mortgagor"
AD CROP	.. Minor crop sown across the furrows in a field under a major *crop* (See page 34, footnote)
AGHAN	.. Ninth month of Hindustani year See *Maghar*
AL QUR ĀN	. Qur ān, the holy book of the Muslims
ALA BARANI	. Land solely dependent on rainfall for irrigation
ALA LAMBARDAR	. Chief headman
AMANAT	.. Trust, deposit
ANGI	.. Breast bodice
ANGRAKHA	Long coat worn by men
ANNA	. One sixteenth of a rupee.
ARHAR	Pulse : pigeon pea (*Cajanus indicus*)
ARHAT	Commission

ARTIA	Commission agent
ASARH	Fourth Indian calendar month (middle of June to middle of July)
ASARHI	Rabi (spring) harvests
ASSAMI	Client Cultivator
ASUJ	Seventh Indian calendar month (middle of September to middle of October)
B B & C I R	Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway
BAHI	Account book
BAISAKH	Second Indian calendar month (middle of April to middle of May)
BAJRA	Bulrush or spiked millet (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)
BAKHARI (BAKHLI)	Ceremony of fixing date of marriage, when boiled wheat or gram is distributed among relatives together with half a seer of *gur* per family
BALA	Large ear ring
BALHAI	Village messenger
BALI	Small ear ring
BANIA	Hindu trading and shop keeping caste
BANJAR	Uncultivated waste fallow
BANJAR JADID	Land which has remained fallow for four successive harvests (new fallow)
BANJAR QADIM	Land which has remained fallow for at least eight successive harvests (old fallow)
BANKARA	Armlet semi circular slave bangle, tied to the arm with strings at the back
BARAMASI	Road mender
BARANI	Dependent on rainfall
BARAT	Marriage party accompanying the bridegroom
BARTI	An inferior kharif millet somewhat like bajra sown in the Mewat grain used as porridge
BATAI	System of farming where the rent is a certain proportion of the produce *cf*, metayer system in Europe
BEGAR	Compulsory or forced labour
BEHLI	Light bullock cart for carrying passengers
BEJHAR	Gram and barley sown in mixture
BENAMI	In mortgages refers to cases where the name of one party is suppressed and replaced by that of a puppet
BHADON	Sixth Indian calendar month (middle of August to middle of September)
BHARBHOONJA	Grain roaster caste
BHATIARA	Innkeeper

BHAUNDEDAR	Tenants at will usually of menial classes who are given some land to cultivate from village common, in lieu of certain services they render to the village proprietary body
BHUR	Sandy soil grows very inferior crops
BHUSA	Straw broken and crushed into short lengths by bullocks treading on it at the time of threshing
BIGHA	Measure of area In Gurgaon District equals 0 625 acres
BRAHMAN	Highest (priestly) caste among Hindus
BUND	Embankment
BUTTERMILK	See *Lassi*
CESS	See *Local Rate*
CHADDAR	Sheet of cloth cloth used by women for covering the head shawl
CHAHI	Land irrigated from well
CHAHI NAHRI	Irrigated from both well and canal.
CHAK PUJAI	Worship of the potter s wheel
CHAKLA CHOB	Wooden cylinder which forms the foundation of the brick or stone lining of a well.
CHAMAR	Leather worker caste
CHAPATI	Indian loaf a flat round cake made of unleavened flour
CHARI	Jowar great millet (*Andropogon sorghum*) grown for fodder
CHARKHI	Small cotton gin worked by hand
CHARSA	Leathern bucket
CHAUKIDAR	Watchman village guard
CHAULA	Leguminous kharif crop of the lobia (cowpea) variety, sown mixed with mash mung etc , grain used as pulse
CHAUPAL	Village common room
CHET	First Indian calendar month (middle of March to middle of April)
CHHAN	Broad bracelet
CHHATAK	Indian weight one sixteenth of a seer, equal to 2 057 oz
CHIKNOTE	Soil of hard black earth hard clayey soil
CHILAM	Fire bowl of the hookah
CHUHRA	Sweeper scavenger caste
CHUTNEY	Spicy pickle or condiment
CIRCLE NOTE BOOK	Book in which agricultural results of the tahsil are entered kept in the tahsil office

CORBE	Second water just after germination of seed
DAHAR	Name of assessment circle in which Bhadas is situated.
DAL	Pulse, lentils
DALAL	Broker
DALIA	Porridge
DANGAI	Payment in kind to carpenter for attending to ploughs in fields at sowing time
DARANTI	Sickle
DASTARKHAN	Table cloth
DEHRI	Naturally flooded land
DEOHRI	Rate of interest, one and a half times more per harvest over the previous figure, or 125 per cent per annum
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER	Administrative head of a district
DESI	Indigeneous, native
DHENKLI	Bucket lift
DHOTI	Loin cloth
DISTRICT	The most important administrative unit of area, there are 29 Districts in the Punjab
DISTRICT BOARD	A council chiefly of persons elected on a land revenue paying franchise which discharges the functions of rural administration in a district roughly equivalent to Rural District Council in England
DIWALI	Hindu festival of lights
DOOM	Drum beater caste
DUNGAR	Jal tree (*Salvadora oleoides*)
DUSRA PANI	Lit Second watering given when ears begin to appear in the crops
FAQIR	Mendicant ascetic beggar
FARZI	Fictitious
FASLANA	Harvest due
FATIHA	Prayer for the dead
FRANSE	Farash a medium sized tree (*Tamarix articulata*)
G I P R	Great Indian Peninsular Railway
GADALA	Spade
GADDA	Bullock cart
GANDASA	Kind of spade
GAUSHALA	Home for derelict cows.
GAZETTEER (DISTRICT)	Published by Government for each District of the Province contains information on the history, topography and economics of that District with a supplementary statistical volume, the Gazetteer is revised at each District Settlement and the statistical volume every ten years

GHAGRA	Skirt or petticoat
GHAIR MUMKIN	Not culturable uncultivated waste
GHARA	Earthen water pitcher
GHI	Clarified butter extensively used in India instead of lard or other cooking fat
GHORI SINGRAI	Customary marriage due given to the person who decorates and tends the horse on which the bride groom goes to the bride s house
GOCHNI	Wheat and gram sown in mixture
GOHNA	Spade
GOJRA	Wheat barley and gram sown in mixture
GOT	Lineage parentage sub caste
GOWAR GOWARA	Field vetch (*Cyamopsis psoralioides*)
GUR	Raw sugar in lumps, unrefined sugar
HAL	Plough
HALAS	Beam of the plough
HANDI	Earthen cooking pot
HANSLI	Collar of gold or silver
HAR	Fourth Indian calendar month (middle of June to middle of July)
HUKKA	Hubble bubble smoking pipe hookah
ID UL FITR	Muslim festival at the end of Ramzan, the month of fast
ID UL ZUHA	Muslim festival in commemoration of Abraham s offering up his son Ishmael
ILAICHIDANA	Sweetmeat sugarcoated cardamum seeds
IMAM MASJID	Muslim priest who performs the regular services of the mosque
IZZAT	Prestige
JAL	Tree (*Salvadora oleoides*)
JAMA	Assessment of revenue
JAMABANDI	Register of holdings of owners and tenants showing how land is held and the amount payable as rent, land revenue and cesses It used to be prepared annually hence the English equivalent 'Annual Records but is now revised quadrennially
JAU	Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)
JELI	Pronged rake pitchfork
JETH	Third Indian calendar month (middle of May to middle of June)
JHIL	Lake swamp
JHUMKA	Bell shaped ear ring
JOGI	Devotee mendicant beggar
JOHAR	Pond
JOWAR	Large millet (*Andropogon sorghum*)
JUA	Yoke
JUR	Yoke for cattle working a well
KABAB	Roasted meat

KACCHA	Not perfect complete finished or fixed in case of weights and measures it distinguishes the local (village) from the standard weights for wells it denotes those which are unlined with bricks or stones for houses those made of mud for roads those which are unmetalled
KAJ	Death feast (See page 81)
KALAI	Bracelet
KALLAR	Alkali land
KANGNA	A marriage ceremony when a coloured thread to which is attached a red cloth containing betelnut an iron ring mustard seed and salt is tied to the right wrist of the bridegroom and to the left wrist of the bride
KANGNI	Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)
KANUNGO	Supervisor of village accountants a lower revenue official
KAPAS	Raw unginned cotton
KARA	Bangle
KARCHHA	Iron spoon or ladle
KASANGOTTO	Definite cultivation work by menials on customary payment
KASSI	Short hoe mattock
KATAK	Eighth Indian calendar month (middle of October to middle of November)
KHADDI	Loom
KHANZADA	Muslim tribe found in Gurgaon
KHARABA	Portion of the crop which has failed to come to maturity
KHARADI	Lathe worker blacksmith
KHARIF	Autumn harvest monsoon or summer crops
KHASRA	Field given a separate number in village records
KHASRA I GIRDAWARI	Harvest inspection register showing the crops grown on each field together with the names of owner and cultivator
KHASRA NO	Field number serial number given to each fragment of land at the time of Settlement
KHATAM	Last of death ceremonies
KHATAUNIS	List of cultivating holdings
KHATI	Carpenter wood worker
KHEWATS	List of proprietary holdings
KHOPA	Leather blinkers put on the bullock's eyes when working a well
KHUD KASHT	Land cultivated by the owner himself
KHURCHHA	Flat spoon, scraper
KHURPA	Spud trowel
KIKAR	Tree of the plains (*Acacia arabica*)

KINDURI	Usually a he goat sacrificed to a deity on the consummation of a wish the skin is the right of the faqir, the meat is distributed among relatives
KOTHA	Store room
KUAR	September See *Asuj*
KULHARI	Axe hatchet
KULHRA	Earthenware vessel for drinking water
KUNDI	Water pot pitcher
KURTA	Shirt
KUS	Ploughshare
KUTTI	Chopped fodder
LAKH	One hundred thousand 1 00 000
LAMBARDAR	Village headman collects the revenue and cesses and pays them into the Government treasury for which he is paid a certain percentage (usually five) of the revenue collected
LASSI	Buttermilk
LATHA	Longcloth
LOCAL RATE	Taxes levied by the District Boards for various purposes
LOHAR	Blacksmith
MACHAN	Platform
MAGDA	Soil of very light and somewhat sandy earth
MAGH	Eleventh Indian calendar month (middle of January to middle of February)
MAGHAR	Ninth Indian calendar month (middle of November to middle of December)
MAHAJAN	Hindu trader and money lender
MAIJ	Clod crusher See *Sohaga*
MALA	Garland
MALBA	Village common fund
MALI	Gardener also a class of petty cultivators.
MALLAH	Boatmen caste
MANIAR	Bangle maker
MASAN	Infantile disease convulsions
MASH	Pulse much valued as human food (*Phaseolous radiatus*)
MAUND	Indian standard weight of forty seers equal to 82 2/7 lbs
MED	Wooden stake round which the bullocks move when threshing grain
MEHRI	Breakfast usually consists in Gurgaon District of bajra jowar or barley flour cooked in buttermilk
MENIAL	Village servant
MEO	Tribe of Southern Gurgaon and the adjacent Indian States
MEWAT	Land of the Meos comprising the Firozpur Jhirka Tahsil the western portion of Nuh Tahsil and the adjacent parts of the Alwar and Bharatpur States

MIANJI	Leader of ceremonies, Mullah or Muslim priest
MILAP	Wedding ceremony of introductions between the groom and bride's people
MOTH	Small pulse (*Phaseolus aconitifolius*)
MULLAH	Muslim priest who performs the regular service at the mosque
MUNG	Pulse much valued as a food for invalids (*Phaseolous mungo*)
MUNJ	Fibre from a reed which springs up on land subject to inundation, it yields a fibre the rope of which is extensively used in agricultural operations (*Saccharum munja*)
MUSSAMMAT	Title prefixed to the name of a woman, *cf* Mrs
NAHRI	Irrigated from a canal
NAHRI ABI	Irrigated both from canal (by flow) and by lift from ponds, canals and river
NAI	Barber
NAI	Small plough used for rabi crops
NAIB	Assistant
NARI	Leather thongs with which the shear is tied to the yoke when going to, or coming from, the fields
NARMOTE	Fairly hard loamy soil
NEEM	Margosa tree (*Azadirachta indica*)
NEOTA	Customary contributions towards expenses of marriage by relatives and friends
NIKAH	Wedding service performed by the Mullah
NIKAHKHANI	Reading the marriage service
NISFI	Half
NISHAN SALAR	Standard of Salar, a general of Sultan Mahmud Ghazni (See *Salar*)
OCCUPANCY TENANTS	Tenants who have acquired a permanent right to cultivate land Usually they are the persons who cleared the land and brought it under cultivation
OCCUPIER'S RATE	See *Abiana*
ORNA	Seed drill attached to the plough when sowing takes place
PACCA	Sound perfect, complete, fixed, applied to weights and measures it denotes those recognised by Government as distinguished from those having a local sanction for wells and houses it implies the use of kiln baked bricks or stones, in their construction, for roads, those which are metalled
PACHHELI	Bangle
PAIR	Threshing floor
PAKHLI	Sackcloth against the side railings of the bullock cart to prevent things falling off

PAL	Sub-division of the Meo tribes
PAL	Hempen rope net
PANCHAYAT	Village council committee of influential men who settle minor affairs of the village
PANCHOTRA	Headman's remuneration for collecting land revenue usually 5 per cent
PASANG	Make weight
PATTI	Section of village
PAO	Indian weight equal to one fourth of a seer
PATWARI	Village accountant now practically a Government official maintains the records and statistics of the village
PAUNHCHI	Bracelet
PHAOLI	Short mattock
PHAGAN	Twelfth Indian calendar month (middle of February to middle of March)
PHALA	Share of the plough large mattock spade
PHUS	Indian calendar month See *Poh*
PINHARI	Wooden coulter
PIPAL	Sacred tree of Hindus (*Ficus rel giosa*)
PLAIVER	First watering just before sowing
POH	Ninth Indian calendar month (middle of December to middle of January)
PULA / PULI	Bundle of crops sheaf
PUNJAB LAND ALIENATION ACT	See under Acts
P W D	Public Works Department
QASSAB / QASSAI	Butcher caste
RABI	Spring harvest or winter crop
RAJAH PLOUGH	Improved variety of plough
RAKH	Forest reserve
RAKHA	Person who watches the ripening crops
RIATI PATTA	Rebate
RUPEE	Indian standard coin fixed at 1*s* 6*d* sterling
SADH	Devotee
SADHU	Ascetic mendicant
SAHUKAR	Money lender
SAHUKARA	Pertaining to the *sahukar*
SALAM	Greeting salutation
SALAR	Sarlar Masud one of the chief generals of Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni His tomb is at Bahraich in Oudh and Meos regard him as their chief patron saint

SAMBAT	Hindu era ; started in 57 B C
SAN	Hemp (*Crotalaria juncea*)
SANGA	Pronged rake
SANI	Cattle feed.
SANTA	Ox goad.
SAQQA	Muslim water bearer caste
SAROPA	Turban.
SARSON	Indian colza, an oil seed (*Brassica campestris*, var *sarson*).
SAWAI	Rate of interest quarter more per harvest over the previous figure, or 56¼ per cent per annum
SAWAN	Fifth Indian calendar month (middle of July to middle of August)
SEER	One fortieth of a maund, 32 9 oz
SETTLEMENT	Preparation of complete records of rights in land and fixing of the Government revenue for them throughout a large area, usually a district
SETTLEMENT OFFICER	One who conducts the Settlement operations
SHAKKAR	Unrefined cane sugar
SHAMILAT SHAMILAT I DEH	Common land of the village
SHEIKH	Title assumed by Muslims who wish to imply Arabian descent
SHISHAM	Valuable timber tree (*Dalbergia sissoo*)
SHORA	Saltpetre
SIHRA BANDAN	Ceremony of tying the wedding chaplet on the bridegroom's forehead
SOHAGA	Clod crusher, a flat piece of wood drawn by bullocks The driver stands on it
SUNAR	Goldsmith
TACCAVI	Loan given by Government (at low rate of interest) for seed, cattle or agricultural improvements
TAGRI	Silver chain worn round hips
TAHSIL	Sub division of a district with a separate administrative staff In the Punjab there are usually from three to five tahsils in a district
TAHSILDAR	Official in chief executive charge of a tahsil
TAKU	Chopper
TARAMIRA	Rocket, an oil seed (*Eruca sativa*)
TARKHAN	Carpenter
TAZIADARI	Service at the time of the Muharram festival of the Muslims held in commemoration of the martyrdom of Husain

TEL	.. Oil
TELI	.. Oil presser caste
TEPAT	Long sheet of rough cotton cloth, generally white put on carts, for tying grain, straw, etc
TER	Set of clothes comprising shawl bodice and skirt
THULA	.. Sub division of village
TIL	Oil seed sesamum (*Sesamum indicum*)
TOKA	Chaff cutter
TORIA	Indian rape an oil seed (*Brassica napus*, var *Dichotoma*)
U P	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh the Province to the east of the Punjab
URD	Pulse See *mash*.
VILLAGE NOTE BOOK	'Lal Kitab a book in which the annual statements regarding area, crops, mortgages and sales of land, land revenue, etc are recorded by the patwari
WAJIB-UL-ARZ	Statement of rights, village administration papers
WATER RATE	Occupiers rate *abiana* an assessment levied on account of the advantage derived from irrigation in addition to the assessment at unirrigated rates
WIDAH	Farewell
ZAID RABI	Extra *rabi* consisting of late spring crops sown about April, *e g*, tobacco
ZEMINDAR	Cultivator, farmer

INDEX

Accounts, credit and cash, 101 4, 109 12
Acts, Punjab Alienation of Land, 78, 91, 94
  Acquisition of land, 99
Adulteration of articles, 111 2
Agricultural calendar, 33-4
Agriculture, extent of dependence on 13 6, 46 8
Alwar, distance, 1
Army, number in, 16, 62
Artisans, as landowners, 2
  number, 5, 8, 12-5, 113 4, 191
  dues and duties, 20 3

B

Barber, number, 5, 8, 12 5, 191
  dues and duties, 7, 9 11, 20
Bartering, 81, 110
Beggars, *see Faqirs*
Bhadas, site and early history, 1 2, 119 21
  area, 3, 24 5, 192
  position in circle, 120, 122
Bhaundedars, *see Tenants*
Bicycles, 196
Births, dues at 7, 20-3
  figures, 171, 174, 189
  register, 4, 173
Blacksmiths, number, 5, 8, 12 5, 113, 191
  dues and duties 20, 142, 191
Blindness, 6
Bones, disposal of, 155
Borrowings, *see Loans*
Brayne, F L, 32, 37, 69, 82

C

Canal, Kotla, 3, 30, 35, 39, 41, 64, 68, 125
Carpenters, number, 5 8, 12-5 113, 119
  dues and duties, 20 113, 119, 142
Cart, work done by, 140, 141 2, 144, 151
  cost on, 141, 144, 151, 152, 153
  number, 154
Cattle, prices, 7, 11, 141, 143, 151, 152, 153
  trade in, 17.
  hire charge, 116, 117
  censuses, 119, 154, 166
  food given, 141, 146, 148 151
  mortality, 155
Census, human, 3 5
  cattle, 119, 154, 166
Ceremonies, birth, 7
  death, 7, 81
  marriage, 9 12
Cesses, 64, 68, 197 8
Chaff cutters, 196
Chamars, number, 4, 5, 12-5, 191,
  dues and duties, 21, 192
Charity, numbers living on, 15
  deductions, 128
Chicken pox, 172, 175 8, 189
Cholera, 172, 175 8, 189
Civil Surgeon, 4, 171
Cloth, manufacture of, 14, 113, 114, 191
Consolidation of holdings aversion to, 54
Co operation in cultivation—
  exchange of bullocks, 60, 140, 148, 151, 152
  loan of implements, 141
Co operative Credit Society, 62, 65, 79, 106, 199
  indebtedness to, 75 7, 181 4
  balance sheet, 80, 199
  Sale Society, 108
  Supply Society, 113
Cottage industrialists, see *Artisans*
Cotton area, 24, 26
  cultivation of, 31 2
  teaser, 48, 114, 191
  ginning, 114
Cow dung, use of, 155
Cremation ground, area, 3
Cropping, Chap II, 24 38
  average, 26, 193
  fluctuations in, 27 8, 192, 194 5
  on batai land, 131 6
  on five holdings examined 140, 144, 145, 147, 148 50

Crops, rabi, 24, 26, 29 30
kharif, 24, 26, 29 30
division of, 127 8
See also Rotation

Cultivated area, 3, 25, 27, 42, 192
per owner, 42
how owned and cultivated, 43, 123, 200
Cultivation, Chap II, 24 38
owner's and tenants', compared, 58 61
Expenses of, Chap XV, 139 57
by co sharers, 147.
Cultivators, number, 46
menials as, 47 8
Customary dues, 128, 191
Customs, *see Ceremonies*

D

Deaths, causes of, 4, 6, 172, 175 8
App A, 171 8
register, 4, 173
Debt, total, 72 4
people free from, 73 181 3
See also Indebtedness and Loans
Demonstration farm, 36
Diseases, 4, 6 155, 172, 175 8, 189
Dhenkhs, 35 39, 196
Dispensary, 4
Disputes, boundary, 52
District Board, 3, 17, 36, 37, 56
Donkeys, 48
Doure, 115

E

Education state of, 18 9, 61 2, 189 90
Electric torches, 196
Emigration, 16, 17, 18, 42, 44
Epidemics, 4, 58
See also Diseases

F

Factory, ginning, 31
Failures of crops, *see Kharaba*
Family, size of, 12 3
Faqirs, number, 4, 5, 12 5, 22, 47 8, 191
Fevers mortality from, 4, 172 175 3, 189
Field Labourers, *see Labourers*
Firozpur Jhirka, distance, 1, 109, 111
Flooding 1, 27, 35, 40 1, 119
Fodder, crops, 24, 26
conditions regarding growing, 126, 129
division of, 127, 128 9
Food consumption Chap XVI, 158-70
table of rates 162, 169-70
Forests, 155, 156
Fragmentation of holdings 48 51, 55 7
disadvantages, 51-4
Fuel sources of, 155 6
rate of consumption, 168

G

Grass, auction of, 155
Graveyards, area 3
Grazing rights, 126
ground, 155
Gurgaon, distance, 1

H

Harvests, character of, 121
Holdings, Chap IV, 42 57
proprietary number, 42 3, 87
cultivating, number, 45
partitioning of, 51
See also Fragmentation
Hospital, Mission, 4
Veterinary, 155
Houses, description, 1 2, 4, 61, 119
number, 189

I

Id ul Fitr, 23
Id ul Zuha, 23
Implements, improved, 36, 196
list and cost of, 113 141 142, 143, 146 148, 151, 152 153
Income tax, 17
Indebtedness, Chap VII, 72 82
causes of, 72, 75 7, 80 2, 181 4
effects of, 82, 101, 102
Industry, Chap XI, 113 4
Infant mortality, 4, 171 8
Influenza, 4, 172, 175 8, 189
epidemic, 4, 58
Inoculation, aversion to, 172
Interest, loans free of, 11, 181 4
rates of 16, 74, 78, 79, 111, 126, 181 4
Irrigation, 25, 30, 35, 39 41

K

Kaj, 72, 81.
Kharaba, extent of, 24, 26 7, 194 6
Kotla, Bund, 1, 16, 30, 35, 39, 40 1, 48, 125, 155

L

Labourers, field, number, 14 8, 44, 48
See also Wages
Land, owned outside, 42
classified according to area owned, 43 6
cultivation compared with tenants, 58 61
Sales of, Chap IX, 97 100, 199
Price of, Chap XII, 115 7
investment value of, 116 7, 129-38
Landowners, non agriculturists as, 2, 14
number, 14, 42
resident and non resident, 42 4
joint, 43
absentee, 44 5
area worked, 123
relation with tenants, 126 9
biggest, 159
Land revenue, Chap VI, 63 9
demands levied, 63, 64, 197 8, 120 1
riati patta (rebate), 64
suspensions, 64, 67 8, 120, 197 8
sources of payment, 65 7, 70 1
dates of payment, 67, 107
remissions, 67 8, 120, 197 8
incidence of, 63, 64, 197
demands in terms of produce, 107 8
Lanterns, hurricane, 196
Leisure, how spent, 17
Literates, number, 18 9, 190
Loans, *free*, 11, 91, 181 4
in kind, 79
against ornaments, 79
sources of payment, 80
advances to tenants, 126
objects for which taken, 181 4
Local rates, *see Cesses*

M.

Malaria, 1
Manure, pits, 32, 126
crops to which given, 32, 59
reasons against application, 32, 59
rights to, 126
amounts applied, 140
kinds of, 141, 156
Markets, Firozpur Jhirka, 1, 109, 111
Nagina, 4, 104, 109, 111, 114
Kosi, 101, 105, 109, 111, 140, 141
Palwal, 101, 109, 111
Nuh, 105, 109, 111
Sohna, 105, 109, 111
sale in, 102 05
charges, 104 05
Marriage, number married, 8 9
age of, 9
dues, 9 12, 20 3
Meals, number, 6 7, 159-61
Meat, use of, 16, 110, 159, 161, 163 5
Measles, 172, 175 8, 189
Medical facilities, 4
Menials, as landowners, 2
dues and duties, 7, 10, 20 3, 191
as cultivators, 14, 16, 47 8
as tenants, 124
Meos, character, 2, 17, 18, 32, 59, 60, 83, 94
Midwife, 4, 7
Milan raqba, 3, 25
Milk, use of, 159 70
Mills, flour, 114, 126
Mirasis, dues and duties, 7, 9 10, 20 1, 191
Money lenders, number, 17, 45, 77 8
terms and tactics of, 78 9, 101 4
agriculturist and non agriculturist, 77 8, 101 4, 110 4, 181 4
Mortgagees, 86, 90 1, 185 8
Mortgages, holdings free of, 52, 63, 64, 87
Chap VIII, 83 96
details, 83 5, 87-8, 185 8, 200
kinds and forms, 85, 86, 185 8
benami, 86, 91, 94 6
causes of, 91 2
fixed term, number, 93-4, 185 8
redemptions of, 88 90, 92
Mortgagors, 86, 90 1, 185 8

O

Oil presses, 114
Ornaments, kinds, 11
pledging of, 79

P

Panchayat, 18
Pensioners, military, 17
Persian wheel, 39-40
Plague, 4, 172, 175-8, 189

Plots, number of, 48 50
smallest, 52 3
Ploughings, number, 36
Ploughs, improved, 36
number, 119, 154
area worked in a day, 139
Raja, 197
Pneumonia, 6
Ponds, 1, 3
Population, 3 5, 8, 12 5, 119, 171, 189
Post Office, 61
Potters, number, 4, 5, 8, 12 5, 16 47 8, 191
dues and duties, 22, 48
charges, 113, 191
Prices, of principal crops 102
" general rise in," 115
Produce, Sale of Village, Chap X, 101 8
holding up of, 105 6
estimate of total, 167
Public Works Department, 3
Purchases, Chap XI, 109 14
methods of 109 10

R

Railway stations, 101, 105
Rainfall, annual 1, 37, 38
variability of, 31
monthly figures, 37 8
Reaping charges, 128
Rent receivers, number, 14, 45
Rents, cash, 115, 120, 123, 124, 126, 201
Chap XIV, 123 38
area under various, 123, 200
on different soils, 124 6
zabti, 126
——, batai, Chap XVI B, 127 30
preference for, 124
returns on lands under, 129 38
Revenue demands, see *Land revenue*
Riati patta, 64
Rinderpest, 155
Roads, 1, 3, 105
Rotation of crops, 28 30, 179 80
Rural Community Council, 37
Rural uplift, 32, 37, 59

S

Salar Ghazi, 18, 191
Sanitation, lack of, 1 2, 4, 6
Scales, testing of, 104, 112, 127
Scavengers, dues and duties, 21
School, 18, 61 2, 189 90
Seed, selected, 36
supply to tenant, 128
rates of sowing 142, 144 146, 148, 151
Services, nature of, 16 7 45 48, 62
Settlement Manual, 115
Settlement officers—
G M Boughey, 119
Channing 120
B T Gipson, 121
Notes by, 119 21
Sewing machines, 15
Shopkeepers, number, 16, 17, 45, 109, 110, 200
produce not sold to village 103
Shops, stocks, 110 11
Skins, rights to, 21, 22, 23
Small pox, 6
Soils, kinds of, 2 3 24 6, 119
classified, 24 6 28 30, 40
Subsidiary occupations *see Services*
Sugarcane, not cultivated, 30

T

Taccavi, 68 9, 156 181 4, 197
Tailors, number, 15
Taziadari, 191
Tenancy, Effects of, Chap V, 58 62
length of, 58, 59, 124
changes in, 124 5
condition of sub letting, 129
Tenants, number, 14, 46 7, 123
owners as, 44
occupancy, 46 7, 123
sub tenants, 46 7
bhaundedars, 46 7, 191
demand for, 58, 124
menials as, 58
cultivation by, 58 61
relation with landlords, 126 9.
Theft, cattle, 155
Threshing floor, division at, 127 8
Trade, numbers engaged in, 17
Trees, ownership of, 60
Transport means of—
cart, 16, 101, 103, 105, 141, 144, 151
donkeys, 16, 48, 101, 105, 154, 191, 192
camels, 48, 101, 105, 154

U.

Uncultivated area, 3, 25, 192

V

Vegetables, 26, 29, 41, 128
Veterinary assistant, 155
Village Note Book—
Milan raqba statement, 25, 154
Statement No 6, 42
Village site, description, 1, 2, 3
area, 3
Vital statistics, 4 171 8, 189

W

Wages, field, 17, 31, 33-4
harvesting, 17, 139 40, 146, 147 8, 150
ploughmen's, 116, 117, 139, 143, 152
casual labourers, 139
for carriage of manure, 141
cartmen's, 146, 147
for weeding, 146
Wajib ul arz, 17, 51 4
Watchman, service as, 9, 15, 16
Water, unfit for irrigation, 1, 60, 125, 157.
Waterings to crops, 35
Water rates, 41, 64 8, 197-8
Weavers, 15, 48, 113, 191
Weeding, 31, 36
Weights, testing of, 101, 112, 127
Wells, number, 1, 35, 39, 196.
obstacles against sinking of, 1
area under, 3
description of watering, 39
area commanded, 39, 157
cost of sinking, 156 7
Women, care at child birth, 4
work done 6 7, 33 4
bride price, 9
Wood selling of, 16

Y.

Yields, 107-8, 115
Chap XIII, 118 22
Settlement Officers' assumed, 118
Director of Land Records', 119

PUBLICATIONS OF THE BOARD OF ECONOMIC INQUIRY, PUNJAB.

		Rs	a	p.
1	An Economic Survey of Bairampur in the Hoshiarpur District *by R L Bhalla M A*	1	0	0
2	The Milk Supply of Lahore in 1921 *by Shiva Datta M A*	Out of print		
3	Questionnaire for Economic Inquiries (Village Surveys) { *Ordinary binding*	0	4	0
	{ *Interleaved with blank pages*	0	6	0
4	The Size and Distribution of Agricultural Holdings in the Punjab *by H Calvert B Sc C I E I C S*	0	4	0
5	An Inquiry into Mortgages of Agricultural Land in the Kot Kapura Utar Assessment Circle of the Ferozepore District of the Punjab *by Balwant Singh B A edited by H Calvert B Sc C I E I C S*	0	6	0
6	Rates of Food Consumption of Zamindars in the Tallagang Tahsil of the Attock District *by C B Barry M A I C S*	0	6	0
7	Sixty Years of Punjab Food Prices 1861—1920 *by W H Myles M A*	0	10	0
8	The Economic Value of Goats in the Punjab *by H R Stewart I A S*	0	2	0
9	An Economic Survey of Haripur and Mangarh Taluqas of the Kangra District *by Mul Raj M A edited by H Calvert B Sc C I E I C S*	1	8	0
10	Guide to Current Punjab Official Statistics (*In preparation*)			
11	The Size and Distribution of Cultivators Holdings in the Punjab *by H Calvert B Sc C I E I C S*	0	4	0
12	Some Aspects of Batai Cultivation in the Lyallpur District *by H P Stewart I A S*	0	6	0
13	Eighty Years of Punjab Food Prices 1841—1920 *by Brij Narain M A*	0	10	0
14	An Inquiry into Mortgages of Agricultural Land in the Pothwar Assessment Circle of the Rawalpindi District *by Raja Hasan Akhtar B A edited by H Calvert B Sc C I E I C S*	0	6	0
15	Accounts of Different Systems of Farming in the Canal Colonies of the Punjab *by H R Stewart I A S and Kartar Singh B Sc L Ag*	0	8	0
16	Punjab Village Surveys No 1—Gaggar Bhana a village in the Amritsar District *Inquiry conducted by Gian Singh B.Sc under the supervision of C M King C S I C I E I C S*	4	0	0
17	Punjab Village Surveys No 2—Gijhi a village in the Rohtak District *Inquiry conducted by Raj Narain M A under the supervision of Brij Narain M.A*	4	0	0
18	Punjab Village Surveys No 3—Tehong a village in the Jullundur District *Inquiry conducted by Anchal Dass B A under the supervision of H Calvert B.Sc C I E I C S*	4	0	0
19	Farm Accounts in the Punjab 1926 27 *by H R Stewart I.A.S and Karim Rasul B Sc*	0	8	0
20	Farm Accounts in the Punjab 1927 28 *by H R Stewart I A.S and Kartar Singh B.Sc L.Ag*	1	0	0
21	Farm Accounts in the Punjab 1928 29 *by H R Stewart, I.A.S, and Kartar Singh B.Sc L Ag*	2	0	0

(*Continued*)

Postage and V P P charges extra in all cases

Obtainable from the Publishers 'C & M GAZETTE' LTD, LAHORE.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE BOARD OF ECONOMIC INQUIRY, PUNJAB.

(Continued)

		Rs	a	p
22	Report on a Preliminary Survey of the Milk Supply of Lyallpur in 1927 *by Labh Singh B Sc L Ag*	0	4	0
23	A Note on Sales of Land between the Notified Agricultural Tribes in the Punjab during the Quinquennium 1922 23 to 1926-27 *by Cyril P K Fazal M A* with a *foreword by H Calvert B Sc C I E I C S*	0	6	0
24	Farm Accounts in the Punjab 1929 30 *by Kartar Singh B Sc L Ag*	2	0	0
25	Cost of Milk Production at Lyallpur *by D P Johnston I A S and Kartar Singh B Sc L Ag*	0	4	0
26	Farm Accounts in the Punjab 1930 31 *by Kartar Singh B Sc L Ag*	2	0	0
27	Punjab Village Surveys No 4—Kala Gaddi Thamman a village in the Lyallpur District *Inquiry conducted by Randhir Singh under the supervision of W Roberts B Sc*	4	0	0
28	Milk Supply of Lahore in 1930 *Inquiry conducted by R L Anand, M A under the supervision of A C Aggarwala B Sc M R C V S*	2	0	0
29	Rates of Food Consumption by 71 Families of Tenant Cultivators in the Khanewal Tahsil Multan District *by Sardari Lal B A under the supervision of W Roberts B Sc*	1	8	0
30	Punjab Village Surveys No 5—Naggal a village in the Ambala District *Inquiry conducted by Sher Singh under the supervision of H Fyson I C S*	4	0	0
31	Punjab Village Surveys No 6—Gajju Chak a village in the Gujranwala District *Inquiry conducted by Anchal Dass B A under the supervision of C F Strickland I C S*	3	0	0
32	Farm Accounts in the Punjab 1931 32 *by Kartar Singh B Sc L Ag and Arjan Singh B Sc*	2	0	0
33	Studies in the Cost of Production of Crops in the Punjab *by Kartar Singh B Sc L Ag*	1	8	0
34	Economics of Cut making in the Punjab *Inquiry conducted by F A Sloh B A under the supervision of R A Foster M A*	0	8	0
35	Farm Accounts in the Punjab 1932-33 *by Kartar Singh B Sc L Ag and Arjan Singh B Sc*	1	8	0
36	Cost of Ginning and Pressing Cotton in the Punjab *by Partap Singh Phullar B Sc and Ajaib Singh Gulzar B Sc*	0	4	0
37	Economic Conditions of Simla Rickshaw Men *Inquiry conducted by L R Dawar M A*	0	8	0
38	Finance and Marketing of Cultivators Wheat in three Districts of the Punjab *Inquiries conducted by F A Shah B A and L R Dawar M A under the supervision of Kartar Singh B Sc L Ag*	0	8	0
39	Market Practices in the Punjab *Inquiry conducted by L R Dawar M A under the supervision of H Calvert B Sc, C S I C I E*	0	6	0

(Continued)

Postage and V P P charges extra in all cases

Obtainable from the Publishers C & M GAZETTE LTD LAHORE

PUBLICATIONS OF THE BOARD OF ECONOMIC INQUIRY, PUNJAB.

(Concluded)

		Rs	a.	p
40	Family Budgets 1932 33 of Four Tenant Cultivators in the Lyallpur District *by Kartar Singh B Sc L Ag*	0	6	0
41	Cattle Survey of Rohtak District in the Punjab *by Sa tokh Singh B Sc N D D*	0	8	0
42	Use of Faulty Weights and Measures in the Punjab being the results of 12 investigations in the Province *(In press)*			
43	Punjab Village Surveys No 7—Bhadas a village in the Gurgaon District *Inquiry conducted by F A Shah B A under the supervision of F L Braj e M C I C S*	3	0	0
44	Family Budgets 1933 34 of Six Tenant Cultivators in the Lyallpur District *by Kartar Singh B Sc L Ag and Ajaib Singh B Sc*	0	6	0
45	Punjab Village Surveys No 8—Bhambu Sandila a village in the Muzaffargarh District *Inquiry conducted by Abdur Rahim Kha B A under the supervision of Nur Mohammad M A P C S*	3	0	0
46	Farm Accounts in the Punjab 1933 34 *by Kartar Singh B Sc L Ag and Arjan Singh B Sc*	1	8	0
47	Economics of Lac Industry in the Punjab *Inquiry conducted by R L Anand M A under the supervision of Ram Lal M B E P C S*	0	8	0

TO BE PUBLISHED SOON

Punjab Village Surveys

1 Punjab Village Surveys No 9—Jamalpur Sheikhan a village in the Hissar District *Inquiry conducted under the supervision of H K Trevaskis M A O B E and W S Read*

2 Punjab Village Surveys No 10—Suner a village in the Ferozepore District *Inquiry conducted under the supervision of Shiv Dyal M A*

Miscellaneous Publications

3 Factors affecting the Price of Wheat in the Punjab *Inquiry conducted under the supervision of I D Mohindru M A*

4 Sale of Gold and Silver in Punjab Villages

Postage and V P P charges extra in all cases

Obtainable from the Publishers C & M GAZETTE LTD LAHORE